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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Naughty Boys' Island</b>		In 1961 two boys, Frank Raymond Murray, 12 and Peter Edward Leary, 13, suffocated after a tunnel they were digging caved in on them. Local residents say the name of the island appears to be linked to that tragedy.	In the Avon River between Evans Avenue and Kibblewhite Street, New Brighton.	Created in the 1950s when a new river channel was dredged in the Avon River near Tovey Street at South New Brighton to ease flooding problems. It is a 400m long island, accessible only through ankle deep mud and has always been a magnet for adventurous boys. Boarded up tunnels can still be seen on the island.		<a href="#">Our Environment Issue 14 Autumn 1998</a>	"Two boys die after cave in soft soil collapses", The Press, 28 April 1961, p 12
<b>New Brighton</b>				The often-quoted story of the naming of New Brighton has five men bringing their bullock through modern day Wainoni in 1860, crossing the Avon, settling and buying land in the area of the park adjacent to the Bower Hotel site. A plaque in the park commemorates	Rainestown	" <a href="#">New Brighton</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 13 April 1868, p 2 " <a href="#">O-rua-paeroa</a> ", Star, 8 May 1896, p 2 " <a href="#">New Brighton memories</a> ", Star, 12 February 1895, p 2 "Early New Brighton", Star, 20	"Brighton's pioneers are recalled", Christchurch Star-Sun, 3 October 1949, p 2 "Imagine... buying New Brighton for £300", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a> , 20 April 1977, p 12 <a href="#">The Borough of</a>

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				<p>their arrival.</p> <p>The men were Enoch Barker, Stephen Brooker, David Wilson Hamilton and the Frees, Thomas senior and William junior.</p> <p>The tale continues: On 16 December 1860, William Guise Brittan, head of the Waste Lands Board, came up the Avon and paid a surprise visit. William Free hastily chalked the words "New Brighton" on a piece of wood and nailed it over the sawpit where he was working. Stephen Brooker's obituary (Lyttelton times, 14 March 1899, p 2) says that he was born in Tunbridge Wells. It also says: He was the first person to buy land at New Brighton and</p>		<p>May 1922, p 6</p> <p>"Old New Brighton", The Star, 29 April 1922, p 8</p> <p>"History of New Brighton", <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a>, 5 December 1925, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">The evolution of a city</a>, p 34</p> <p><a href="#">Burwood All Saints' Church 1877-1977</a>, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">North New Brighton, 1953</a>, pp 6-7</p> <p>"<a href="#">Electoral district of Avon</a>", The Lyttelton Times, 16 April 1862, p 6</p> <p>"Naming of New Brighton", The Press, 1 March 1949, p 3</p> <p>"Brighton's pioneers are recalled", <a href="#">Christchurch Star-</a></p>	<p><a href="#">New Brighton: an experiment in local government in the years 1897-1942</a></p> <p>"Pegasus Post presents New Brighton through the years", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, New Brighton supplement, 22 February 1978, [16 pp]</p> <p><a href="#">The borough of New Brighton: an experiment in local government, 1897-1941</a></p>

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				<p>gave the name to the locality.</p> <p>In the Lyttelton Times of 26 January 1865, p 7, there is an advertisement: Properties for sale: To be sold - 30 acres of freehold land with a three-roomed cottage and other outbuildings. Part of the land is fenced in and under cultivation, and is within five miles of Christchurch. Known at "New Brighton". Apply to Thos. Free, Colombo Street north, or to Wm. Free on the premises.</p> <p>The words "New Brighton" are in quotation marks to show that this was the name of the area but that the name was not in common usage.</p>		<p><a href="#">Sun</a>, 3 October 1949, p 2</p> <p>"New Brighton district", The Press, 23 June 1953, p 7</p> <p>"Growth of New Brighton from a sandy waste to a prosperous community", The Christchurch Star, 19 December 1958, p 2</p>	

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				<p>Conrad Oram, grandson of George Oram (1826-1876), wrote from England in response to G. T. Hawker's 29 April 1922, Star reminiscences, Old New Brighton, claiming that George had named the area. Certainly George appears to have been a very early landowner. <a href="#">The Province of Canterbury, New Zealand. List of sections purchased to April 30 1863</a> has Oram purchasing Rural Section 5278, 20 acres, "sandhills north of Avon".</p> <p>Local bodies in the area included the Avon Road Board and Selwyn County Council; the latter planted pine trees in the reserves which</p>			

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				<p>were set aside.</p> <p>New Brighton was a borough 1897-1941 when the existence of a towpath gave it "contiguity" with the Christchurch City Council into which it was absorbed.</p> <p>Parts of what is considered New Brighton, including where the men settled in 1860 and the New Brighton Racecourse (later Queen Elizabeth II Park), were outside the borough.</p>			
<b>Nicholson Park</b>	A playing area in what was once St Leonard's Square.	Named after William Henry Nicholson (1870-1948).	Taylor's Mistake Road	<p>Nicholson was mayor of Sumner 1923-1935.</p> <p>Re-named in 1925 to honour Nicholson's work.</p>		" <a href="#">Summer items</a> ", The Press, 27 June 1925, p 9	<p>"Obituary", The Press, 17 January 1948, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 31</p>

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<b>Noble Village</b>		Named after George Bennett Noble (1898-1983).		Noble was the head trainer at Roydon Lodge stud.  A subdivision developed from 2011 on the former Applefields land in Yaldhurst Road. The property has historical connections with the breeding and racing of standard breed horses.		<a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board agenda 15 August 2011</a>	<a href="#">George Noble</a>
<b>Norrie Park</b>		Named after Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, later Baron Norrie of Wellington, New Zealand (1893-1977).	Norrie Street	Norrie was Governor-General of New Zealand 1952-1957.  Named in 1971.		“New park”, <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 20 April 1971, p 6	<a href="#">Governor-General of Aotearoa, New Zealand</a>

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<b>North Beach Park</b>	Osborne Terrace Reserve		Beach Road	The North Beach and Waimairi Progress League's application to have the Osborne Terrace Reserve re-named North Beach Park was granted by the New Brighton Borough Council on 25 July 1932.		" <a href="#">Rawhiti Domain</a> ", The Press, 12 July 1932, p 7  " <a href="#">Borough Council</a> ", The Press, 26 July 1932, p 5	
<b>Northcote</b>		Named after Henry Northcote Stafford, 1st Earl of Iddesleigh (1818-1887).		Sir Stafford Northcote was a British Conservative politician.  Northcote is first mentioned in The Press in 1863 when land at Northcote "situated on the North Road immediately beyond the village of Papanui" is advertised for sale.	Northcote Road	Information on naming supplied in 2010 by George Northcote of Redcliffs in an interview with Margaret Harper.  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", The Press, 28 January 1863, p 5	

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<b>North New Brighton</b>				North Beach is the alternate name – probably the more popular version – for North New Brighton.  Officially named in 1953.		<p>“<a href="#">North Beach: a rising suburb</a>”, The Star, 24 September 1913, p 1</p> <p>“New Brighton district”, The Press, 23 June 1953, p 7</p> <p>“DID YOU KNOW? Facts about North New Brighton”, <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 9 February 1977, p 13</p>	
<b>Northshore</b>		Named to show that it is the north end of where human habitation exists in the greater New Brighton area.	North of Beach Road.	A subdivision north of Beach Road developed in the 1990s.			



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<b>Northwood</b>			Main North Road and Johns Road.	97 hectares of apple orchard, ex-Applefields land between Styx Mill Reserve and the southern boundary of Belfast, was named Northwood by the developers, R. D. Hughes.  Named in 2000.		<a href="#">Actions and reactions September 2000</a> <a href="#">Shirley/Papanui Community Board agenda 2 February 2000</a>	“Northwood takes shape”, The Press, 22 July 2000, p 21  “Northwood”, The Press, 21 November 2001, p 4  “Apple Fields founder Kain dies”, The Press, 7 January 2014, p 7
<b>Nunweek Park</b>		Named after Henry Nunweek (1826-1914).	Wooldridge Road and Harewood Road.	Nunweek arrived in Canterbury on the Joseph Fletcher in 1856. He originally worked at road-making on Harewood Road for the Provincial Government. In 1861 he went to the Otago goldfields. This proved successful and he brought his money back to Canterbury where he took up land in Harewood and began fruit farming. He was also a member of the		<a href="#">Settling near the Styx River</a> , pp 51-56  Waimairi County Council minutes book 1961, p 427, CH 357/51 held at Christchurch City Council archives.	<a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a> , p 651  <a href="#">Early fruitgrowing in Canterbury New Zealand</a> , pp 31-34  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : N162  " <a href="#">Personal</a> ", Auckland Star, 26 September 1914, p 4  " <a href="#">Pioneer settlers</a> ",

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				Riccarton Licensing Committee, the Harewood Road School committee and a member of the Riccarton Road Board for 32 years. His house was still standing in Harewood Road in 1961.  Named in 1961.			The Press, 22 September 1902, p 5
<b>Ohinetahi Bush Reserve</b>				Owned and managed by the Summit Road Society. His obituary says it was the brainchild of Gordon David Kirk (1925-2007).		<a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , pp 321-322  <a href="#">Summit Road Society newsletter, November 2003</a>  “ <a href="#">Abiding passion for the Port Hills</a> ”, The Press, 4 August 2007, p D17	

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<b>Okeover Stream</b>	Clarkson's Drain was incorporated into Okeover Stream.	<p>Named after Okeover House, which, in turn, is named after the village of Okeover in Derbyshire.</p> <p>Clarkson's Drain was named after John Caygill Clarkson (1877-1935) and his wife, Elsie Dora, née Ballantyne (1876?-1953).</p>		<p>Okeover House was built in 1858 by Alfred Creyke (1831-1892) on four hectares of land at Ilam. Okeover was the name gazetted by the New Zealand Geographic Board in 1968 for an upper tributary of the Avon River. It had been recommended by the Canterbury University council to avoid the confusion of a variety of names used in the past.</p> <p>Clarkson was head of the firm of W. B. Clarkson and Sons, meat exporters. He lived at 88 Clyde Road.</p> <p>Clarkson's Drain was incorporated into the Okeover Stream.</p>		<p>"New names for Upper Avon streams", The Press, 23 March 1968, p 19</p> <p><a href="#">Kooringa, later Waitaitama, 88A Clyde Road, Fendalton</a></p>	<p>"<a href="#">Will of an old Canterbury settler</a>", The Timaru Herald, 3 March 1893, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: C793</a></p> <p>"<a href="#">Personal items</a>", Evening Post, 2 April 1935, p 11</p>

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<b>Omawete</b>		Named after Mawete, a Ngati Mamoe chief.	Near Coopers Knob.	Mawete was killed there by the Ngāi Tahu.		" <a href="#">Place names on Port Hills-Akaroa Summit Road</a> ", The Star, 20 November 1920, p 10 (written by Harry Ell).	
<b>Opawa</b>		Named after Opawaho, the Māori name for the Heathcote River.		Joshua Strange Williams (1837-1915) gives his address as Opawa Farm in the Lyttelton Times in 1862. His former residence was destroyed in a fire in 1916.		<a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , p 175 " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 8 October 1862, p 12 " <a href="#">Fires</a> ", The Press, 15 March 1916, p 2	<a href="#">The evolution of a city</a> , p 33 " <a href="#">Sir Joshua Williams</a> ", The Press, 24 December 1915, p 10
<b>Orongomai Reserve</b>		Orongomai means: the place where the voices were heard.		A name given by the Ngāi Tahu invaders and refers to their scouts who were searching for the Ngati Mamoe inhabitants about the head of Governors Bay.		" <a href="#">Place names on Port Hills-Akaroa Summit Road</a> ", The Star, 20 November 1920, p 10 (written by Harry Ell).	

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<b>Ōtautahi</b>		Otautahi is the Māori name for Christchurch. Named after the chief Tautahi, who was the first to construct eel-weirs and fish-dams on what is now the site of Christchurch.		<p>Named during the 1930s by Te Aritaua Pitama (1906-1958), a Ngāi Tahu leader; teacher, broadcaster and concert party producer.</p> <p>Otautahi was formerly the name of a specific site in central Christchurch (in the Kilmore Street-Manchester Street area) before being adopted as the general name for the city.</p>		<p><a href="#">Māori place names of Canterbury</a>, p 117</p> <p><a href="#">The city plan</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Ōtautahi</a> from <a href="#">Tī Kōuka Whenua</a></p> <p>View the biography of <a href="#">Te Aritaua Pitama</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 15 March 1958, p 4</p>
<b>Otukaikino Wildlife Management Reserve</b>			Off the Main North Road.	<p>A 13-hectare reserve developed on wetland.</p> <p>The Department of Conservation and funeral directors, Lamb and Hayward with support from Te Ngāi Tuahuriru Runanga, started work to restore the native wetland in 1992.</p>		<p>“City wetland a living memorial”, The Press, 14 January 2015, p A19</p>	

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<b>Ouruhia</b>			Marshland	In an area especially associated with market gardens and gate sales of vegetables and fruit to the public.  In 1905 the Star reports the opening of the Post Office at "Ouruhia Chaney's".		" <a href="#">The Mails</a> ", Star, 11 September 1905, p 2  <a href="#">New Zealand Post Offices : an alphabetical list of every Post Office and Telephone/graph Office opened in New Zealand, with community activity, location, and period open. Includes a record on name changes, alternate names, and errors</a> , p 176	
<b>Owen Mitchell Park</b>		Named after Owen Cecil Mitchell (1904-1971).	Grimseys Road	Mitchell was a master builder and chairman of the Waimairi County Council 1965-1966.  Developed in 1982.		"Problems over park name", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 23 March 1982, p 3	"Obituary, Mr O. C. Mitchell", The Press, 24 February 1971, p 17
<b>Pacific Park</b>			Bexley	Development proposed in 1991.		"Wetland may be filled", The Press, 7 December 1991	

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<b>Packe Reserve</b>		Named because it is in Packe Street which, in turn, is named after George Packe (1836-1882).	125 & 129 Packe Street	<p>Packe was a lieutenant-colonel who commanded the Canterbury Volunteers. Earlier he had served in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.</p> <p>In 1873 he owned land in nearby Manchester Street.</p> <p>Two properties were purchased in 1996 for a neighbourhood park. Residents had lobbied for this. It had started as a community effort to save three landmark trees.</p>	Packe Street	<p>“Happiness is a New Park!”, <a href="#">STANN : the St Albans neighbourhood news</a>, Vol 3, March 1996, p 1</p> <p>"A history of the new Packe Street Reserve", <a href="#">STANN : the St Albans neighbourhood news</a>, Vol 3, March 1996, p 4</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Deaths</a>”, Star, 17 October 1882, p 2</p>

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<b>Papanui</b>		Papa means: flat; nui means: large. Another meaning, equally applicable to the district in the early days, is: a stage set in the branches of a tree to accommodate a bird-spearer, but there are many other possible meanings.		The “Papanui Wood” is mentioned in the New Zealand Spectator and Cook’s Strait Guardian in 1852.  The suburb of Papanui was amalgamated with the City of Christchurch in 1923.		<a href="#">The Reed dictionary of New Zealand place names</a> , p 384  “ <a href="#">Christchurch</a> ”, New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian, 3 April 1852, p 3  “ <a href="#">Civic affairs</a> ”, The Press, 11 January 1923, p 5	<a href="#">Papanui</a> from <a href="#">Tī Kōuka Whenua</a>  “ <a href="#">Papanui suburb</a> ”, The Press, 25 July 1931, p 8



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<b>Papanui Memorial Reserve</b>		On the site of the Memorial Hall which was opened in 1923 to commemorate the 38 local soldiers who died in World War I (1914-1918).	In the Papanui shopping centre on Papanui Road at the intersection with Horner Street.	<p>A memorial rose garden with a commemorative plaque, flagpole, Papanui War Memorial, a fountain (donated by the Papanui Rotary Club), seating, grassed and paved areas and a toilet block.</p> <p>A memorial rose bed contains 57 "Lest we Forget" roses, one for every name on the commemorative plaque which came from the Memorial Hall which was demolished in 1978.</p>	Papanui Memorial Hall	<a href="#">Shirley/Papanui Community Board agenda 5 April 2006</a>	" <a href="#">Papanui War Memorial</a> ", The Press, 2 April 1923, p 14

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<b>Parklands</b>			Between the Burwood Hospital and the Waimairi Beach Golf Club.	John Brightling (1842-1928) operated a brick works on this site until 1963 when it became part of the Parklands subdivision.  Developed on about 283 hectares by Christchurch Developments Ltd.	Brightlings Road	<a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , pp 160, 189  <a href="#">Waimairi life</a> , p 25	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : B723  "Obituary", The Press, 24 July 1928, p 12  "Problems in new suburb", The Press, 13 February 1974, p 17  "Assurance given on scheme's financing", The Press, 30 October 1976, p 24
<b>Parnham Reserve</b>		Named after Frank Nelson Parnham (1908-1999).	Santa Maria Avenue and Selleck Street.	Parnham, a surveyor and local body officer, grew daffodils on a large block of land near where this reserve was later developed. He was a brother of Agnes Leithead Drayton (1902-1986).	Drayton Drive	Information supplied in 2009 by Peter Foster.	

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<b>Peacocks Gallop</b>		Named after the Hon. John Thomas Peacock (1827-1905).	On the Main Road at the base of Clifton Hill and opposite Shag Rock.	<p>Peacock was a businessman, philanthropist and politician. He was one of the largest owners of the Christchurch Tramway Company.</p> <p>In 1905 he spoke in support of a proposal to widen the road under the Sumner cliffs. "In the old days...I used to gallop along that bit of the road in order to get over it as fast as possible, and it used to be known as Peacock's Gallop". <a href="#">"News of the day"</a>, The Press, 13 January 1905, p 4</p> <p>The name was informally extended to refer to all of the parkland between the current road and the cliffs, which was formed by filling over the old</p>	Beveridge Street and Conference Street. Also Browns Road, Hawkesbury Avenue and Mansfield Avenue.	<p><a href="#">Moncks Bay to Scarborough beach parks : issues and opportunities</a>, p 23</p> <p><a href="#">Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board Extraordinary Agenda 22 September 2010</a></p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P234</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 21 October 1905, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">Canterbury Provincial Railways</a>, p 22</p> <p><a href="#">The estuary of Christchurch: a history of the Avon-Heathcote estuary, its communities, clubs, controversies and contributions</a>, p</p>

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				<p>beach in the 1930s.</p> <p>The name "Peacock's Gallop" first appeared on an unsourced sign in the reserve about 2000.</p> <p>Name formally adopted in 2010.</p>			
<b>Peer Street Reserve</b>			Peer Street	<p>Formed in 1992 when the last major stretch of open land along the Avon River near its source was sub-divided to form Ilam Park. The riverbank was retained by the Christchurch City Council as a reserve contribution.</p>	Peer Street and Ilam Park.	"Avon River land becomes reserve", The Press, 24 February 1992, p 9	

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<b>Pentland</b>		Named after the Pentland Hills in South Canterbury.	Adjacent to the Main North Road at Belfast.	<p>An orchard belt development on an 11 hectare block of land owned 1926-1975 by Cecil Sydney Donald (1901-1973), a horse trainer, and his family. It was sold to the government in 1975 and to Landcorp Management Services in 1987 which developed it in conjunction with Mauger Contracting Ltd.</p> <p>The streets in the subdivision are named after South Island high-country runs.</p> <p>Developed from 1990.</p>		<p>"Pentland - a development for Belfast", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 2 October 1990, pp 6-8</p> <p>"Landcorp to launch new sub-division", <a href="#">The Press</a>, 2 October 1990, p 24</p>	<p>"Orchard-belt sections on market this week", <a href="#">The Press</a>, 3 October 1990, p 57</p>

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<b>Peter Scoular Park</b>		Named after Peter Gray Scoular (1924-1983).	Tuam Street	Scoular was Christchurch City Council deputy general manager and city engineer during the 1970s and early 1980s. He “played a significant role in the conversion of the civic offices from the former Millers department store”.	Scoular Place	“Former city engineer dies”, Christchurch Star, 30 December 1983, p 3	<a href="#">Planning quarterly</a> , Number 161, June 2006, p 15-16
<b>Petrie Park</b>		Named after George Petrie (1853-1912).	Petrie Street	Petrie was a landowner and well-known builder of North Avon Road.  One of nine parks given their official names by the City Council in 1948.	Petrie Street	“Nine parks named, small reserves in Christchurch”, The Press, 14 September 1948, p 6	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : P348 & P348a  “ <a href="#">Another suicide</a> ”, Northern Advocate, 22 April 1912, p 5  <a href="#">Richmond community news</a> , Vol 3 No 6 Issue 27
<b>Phillipstown</b>		Named after Henry Phillips (1804/05-1877)		Phillips was an original 1850 land purchaser. He bought Rural Section 16,	St Martins	<a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of</a>	“ <a href="#">Local and General</a> ”, Star, 17 September 1877, p

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		and his family.		<p>100 acres, "South Bank Heathcote, Hills Road", Rural Section 54, 50 acres "Heathcote, Hills Road", Rural Section 69, 100 acres "East of the Town Reserve, Christchurch, Ferry Road" and Rural Section 73, 50 acres "South Bank Heathcote, Hills Road". The Port Hills Road was formerly named Hills Road.</p> <p>First appears in the Star in an advertisement in 1874 as Phillips' Town. It is described as a "newly-formed" district in The Press in 1875.</p>		<p><a href="#">sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, pp 1, 2, 7</p> <p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand : list of sections purchased to April 30 1863</a>, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Rural Sections chosen</a>", The Lyttelton Times, 1 March 1851, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Rural Sections chosen</a>", The Lyttelton Times, 22 March 1851, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Local and General</a>", Star, 24 December 1875, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", Star, 3 July 1874, p 1</p> <p>"<a href="#">European place names</a>", The Press, 12 January 1924, p 11</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", The</p>	2

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						<p>Press, 27 October 1875, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P362</p> <p><a href="#">Early Canterbury runs</a>, p 208</p>	
<b>Picton Reserve</b>			Corner of Picton Avenue and Nelson Street.	Three adjoining properties were purchased for the reserve in 1999. This land was transformed in 2002 into a reserve with a number of special water features, a pumping station and three well heads which supply water to houses in the surrounding area. The design theme highlights the different ways water is treated and used.	Bergman's Stream	<p><a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board agenda 4 August 1999</a></p> <p>"Facelift for Picton Ave", <a href="#">Christchurch Western Mail</a>, 21 August 2002, p 1-2</p>	



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<b>Pigeon Bay</b>		Named because of the number of native pigeons there when the first European settlers arrived.	Banks Peninsula	According to an article in the Wellington Independent of 1851, the pigeons were already under threat of extinction by then. Pheasants were expected to replace the pigeons. Named by 1842.		" <a href="#">New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator</a> ", 26 November 1842, p 2 " <a href="#">Akaroa</a> ", Wellington Independent, 26 November 1851, p 3	
<b>Platinum Grove</b>			By the southern boundary of the former Wigram Airfield, between Awatea Road and the upper Heathcote River.	Developed by Taunton Estates, previously Rembrandt Property Holdings, whose other subdivisions in Christchurch include Taunton Green in the suburb of Papanui. Developed from 2013.		"Parks focus for housing", The Press, 2 October 2013, p C1	

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<b>Plynlimon Park</b>		Named because it is in Plynlimon Road which, in turn, is named after the highest point of the Cambrian Mountains in Wales.	Plynlimon Road	Plynlimon Road was named to continue the Welsh theme of street and place names in Bryndwr.  The park was originally a gravel pit and later a city rubbish dump.  Developed into a sports park in the mid-1950s.	Plynlimon Road	<a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a> , p 18	
<b>Pohatu Marine Reserve</b>			Flea Bay, outside the Akaroa Heads	The reserve was opened by Nick Smith, Minister of Conservation, in July 1999.		"Smith to open peninsula marine reserve", The Press, 2 July 1999, p 6	
<b>Porritt Park</b>	Merry Estate	Formerly the Merry Estate. Named after Thomas Merry (1815-1901).  Re-named Porritt Park. Named after Arthur Espie Porritt (1900-1994).	Avonside Drive	Merry arrived in Canterbury on the Travancore in 1852 and in 1853 bought a farm on the Avon River from John Dudley (1808-1861).  The farm stayed in the possession of the Merry family until it was chosen in 1971 by the		"Held by family for 97 years", The Press, 4 February 1950, p 6  "Merry Estate development proposed 23 years ago", The Press, 22 September 1971, p 14  "New name for Games venue", The	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : M341  "Deaths", Star, 4 July 1901, p 3  View the biography of <a href="#">Arthur Espie Porritt</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>Christchurch City Council to be developed as a sports stadium for the 1974 Commonwealth Games.</p> <p>[A change of mayor later in 1971 saw the venue changed to Queen Elizabeth II Park.]</p> <p>Re-named Porritt Park. Named after Sir Arthur Porritt, an athlete, doctor, sports administrator and Governor-General of New Zealand 1967-1972.</p> <p>Named because Sir Arthur was a New Zealander and also associated with sport.</p> <p>The park was opened by the Governor-General, Sir Denis Blundell, on 6 September 1975.</p>		<p>Press, 6 October 1971, p 20</p> <p>"Sir Denis invited to open Porritt Park", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 28 May 1975, p 5</p> <p>"Sir Denis to open park", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 23 July 1975, p 4</p>	<p><a href="#">Zealand Biography.</a></p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Port Levy</b>		Named after Solomon Levey (1793-1833).	Banks Peninsula	Levey was an emancipist and merchant who settled in Australia. Named by 1841.		" <a href="#">A special edict</a> ", New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator, 24 July 1841, p 2	
<b>Potts Point</b>	Potts Peninsula	Named after Thomas Henry Potts (1824-1888).	Banks Peninsula	Potts was an explorer, runholder, conservationist and naturalist. He purchased Rural Sections 1129, 50 acres and 1130, 20 acres, "near Cass' Peak, Port Lyttelton".		<a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a> , p 25 <a href="#">Place names of Banks Peninsula : a topographical history</a> , p 169 <a href="#">History of the Akaroa Parish, 1851-1951 : prepared for the church's centenary celebrations, November 11, 1951 / by H.F. Ault.</a>	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Star, 28 July 1888, p 4 View the biography of <a href="#">Thomas Henry Potts</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> . <a href="#">Out in the open : a budget of scraps of natural history gathered in New Zealand</a>
<b>Prestons</b>		Named after Thomas Herbert Preston (1824-1884).	Bounded by Lower Styx Road to the north, Mairehau Road to the	Preston was a chairman of the Avon Road Board and a resident of Prestons Road. He died at his residence, Audlem	Prestons Road	"Big plan signalled for land", The Press, 8 November 2007, p A5 "New subdivisions	" <a href="#">Death</a> ", Star, 30 October 1884, p 2 <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
			south and bisected by Prestons Road.	<p>Farm, Styx.</p> <p>A 203ha suburb of 6000 people developed by CDL Land New Zealand, Ngāi Tahu Property, and Foodstuffs South Island.</p> <p>Planning began in 2007. It was designed to be a sustainable urban village.</p> <p>The first neighbourhood was named Korowai. Named because korowai are highly valued traditional cloaks, symbolic of leadership and the obligation to care for people and their environment. The developers were looking to contribute positively to Canterbury's post earthquake development and thought by adopting this name the foundation for the entire</p>		<p>spring up", The Press, 22 June 2011, p C1</p> <p>"Prestons Residential Subdivision", The Press, 19 October 2012, p B4</p>	<p><a href="#">Canterbury biographies</a>: P547</p> <p><a href="#">Prestons</a></p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				development was laid.			
<b>Prices Valley</b>		Named after Joseph Price (1809-1901).	Banks Peninsula	Price was a whaler of Ikeraki, just south of the Akaroa Heads.  The children born of his second marriage to a European woman were the first to be baptised at the Akaroa Anglican Church.		<a href="#">Captain Joseph Price. 1809-1901, mariner, landowner &amp; family man</a>  <a href="#">Receipts and invoices for purchases made in Christchurch by Joseph Price, 1873-1874</a>  <a href="#">History of the Akaroa Parish, 1851-1951 : prepared for the church's centenary celebration</a>  <a href="#">Banks Peninsula: Cradle of Canterbury</a>  <a href="#">Old Christchurch in picture and story</a>	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 2 August 1901, p 2  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographical dictionary</a> : P555

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Purau</b>	Rhodes Bay	Named after the Rhodes brothers: William Barnard Rhodes (1807-1878), Robert Heaton Rhodes (1815-1884) and George Rhodes (1816-1864). Re-named Purau.	Banks Peninsula	Rhodes Bay was settled in the 1840s by the brothers. They supplied food to the Canterbury Pilgrims when they arrived in 1850-1851.  The bay was re-named Purau by 1854.		" <a href="#">Local intelligence</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 30 August 1854, p 2  " <a href="#">European place names</a> ", The Press, 19 February 1924, p 14	<a href="#">George Rhodes of the Levels and His Brothers</a>  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographical dictionary</a> : R168, R172, R175
<b>Quail Island</b>	Te Kawa Kawa and Otamahua.	Named because of the quail introduced there by Captain William Mein Smith (1799-1869).		Smith was the first European to set foot on the island in 1842.  First mentioned in the Star in 1868.  Ivan Skelton (1898?-1923) was the leper who died and is buried on Quail Island. He has a tombstone there.		<a href="#">The Reed dictionary of New Zealand place names</a> , p 420  " <a href="#">Local and General</a> ", Star, 19 May 1868, p 2  "Quail Island's various changes of name", The Press, 21 August 1961, p 19	View the biography of <a href="#">William Mein Smith</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .
<b>Quarry Hill</b>		Named because of its proximity to the former Halswell Quarry.	On the higher slopes of Kennedys Bush.	Developed from 2000.			<a href="#">Quarry Hill</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Quarry View</b>		Named because the subdivision is largely flat with a view to the Halswell Quarry.	Kennedys Bush Road	Developed from 2012.			
<b>Queenspark Estate</b>			Parklands	<p>The land was bought in 1960 by Cyril Leonard Love Smith (1915-2014) and the first houses were built there in 1974.</p> <p>The last part of the suburb was developed by 1986 as "one of the earliest professionally planned and integrated suburbs, with high-quality home design and building".</p> <p>The Queenspark Community Association was established on 9 June 1975.</p>		<p>"Queenspark: a living community", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 26 November 1975, pp 1 &amp; 10</p> <p>"Queenspark Estate", The Press, 24 August 1977, p 39</p> <p>"Forest Park Estate, Queenspark", The Press, 16 October 1991, p 33</p>	
<b>Radley Park</b>	Gates' Block	Formerly Gates' Block. Named after Alfred	Close to the Heathcote River at Cumnor	Formed on land owned by Gates, a gardener of 47 Isis Street. His	Gates Lane and Radley Street.	" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", The Press, 8 November 1943, p 1	<a href="#">Report to council of the Hagley-Ferrymead</a>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		<p>Charles Harold Gates (1878?-1937).</p> <p>Re-named Radley Park.</p>	Terrace.	<p>widow, Hannah Elizabeth Gates (1881?-1945), lived on at the property until her death.</p> <p>The land was offered to the council when the development of the area as a housing settlement was proposed. The reserves department did not accept it at first as the land was reclaimed river swamp subject to flooding and considered a dangerous site for a children's playground. It was later filled in with spoil from the Heathcote River.</p> <p>Formally taken over by Christchurch City Council on 23 October 1953, part of the council scheme for the protection of children in the area.</p> <p>It was vested in the</p>		<p>“New reserve at Woolston”, The Press, 24 October 1953, p 9</p> <p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 18</p>	<p><a href="#">Community Board 4 June 1997</a></p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				Christchurch City Council on 14 June 1954.			
<b>Ramore Reserve</b>			Ramore Place	Named in 1972.		"Reserve named", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 28 March 1972, p 6	
<b>Rapaki</b>		Named by the Ngāi Tahu chief Te Rangi Whakaputa symbolically by placing his rapaki (waist mat) on the ground thus laying claim to the land and making the valley tapu.		First mentioned in the Star in 1868.		<a href="#">Rapaki</a> from <a href="#">Tī Kōuka Whenua</a> "Lyttelton", Star, 17 November 1868, p 2	
<b>Rapanui Reserve</b>			199F Glenstrae Road	A small bush reserve. Planting of it was started in the 1950s.			
<b>Raukura Park</b>		Raukura means: plume of feathers.	17R The Runway	This is the feather in the Wigram Skies logo. It refers to "the vast Canterbury skyline and	Wigram Skies	<a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board agenda 17 September</a>	<a href="#">Wigram Skies</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>the long association Wigram has had with flight".</p> <p>Continues the aviation theme of place names used in the Wigram Skies subdivision.</p> <p>Named in 2013.</p>		<p><a href="#">2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board minutes 17 September 2013</a></p>	
<b>Rawhiti Domain</b>			Shaw Avenue and Marine Parade.	<p>The reserve was established in the 1870s. The area to the east of Shaw Avenue is Reserve 1616, that to the west, part of Reserve 1579.</p> <p>The Rawhiti Domain Act 1925 was an unsuccessful attempt at allowing the New Brighton Borough Council to lease out the land and make money from a reserve which it saw as a nuisance. During the 1930s, much government money was spent on transforming it</p>		<p><a href="#">75 years of golfing at Rawhiti: the first ten years</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 9</p>

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<b>Current name</b>	<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Related sources</b>
				<p>into a golf course. The Christchurch City Council later attempted to prevent sand drift through the use of native plants.</p> <p>When New Brighton was granted the status of a borough, this and other reserves were vested in it. New Brighton was amalgamated with the city in 1940.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Ray Blank Park</b>		Named after Albert Raymond "Ray" Blank (1887-1963).	Maidstone Road	Blank was the headmaster of Fendalton School 1922-1949. He was also a member of the Waimairi County Council 1953-1962. After his retirement (presumably from the Waimairi County Council) the council named a new park in its Ilam Road/Maidstone Road subdivision the Ray Blank Park in recognition of his services to the county.  Named at the suggestion of Joseph Irvine Colligan (1910-1965), a hairdresser and chairman of the Waimairi County Council 1960-1965.	Ascot Golf Course	“Mr A. R. Blank Noted Teacher, Athlete, Dies”, <a href="#">Christchurch Star</a> , 14 May 1963, p 18  Information supplied in 2004 by Aileen Colligan (d. 2010) in an interview with Margaret Harper.	<a href="#">Ray Blank Park</a> “Editorial: Mr A. R. Blank”, The Press, 14 May 1963, p 12 “Obituary, Mr J. L. Colligan was Waimairi chairman”, The Press, 3 July 1963, p 16
<b>Redcliffs</b>	Watsonville, also known as Poverty Flat, Fisherman’s Flat and later	Formerly Watsonville. Named after Alfred Claydon Watson (1849-		Redcliffs was once divided into two separate sections: Watsonville (on the hill) and Fisherman’s Flat (on the	Watsonville and Fisherman’s Flat.	“ <a href="#">Sumner Town Board</a> ”, Star, 8 June 1889, p 3 “ <a href="#">Watsonville</a> ,	" <a href="#">The Caves: interesting Māori relics</a> ", The Press, 25 October 1927, p

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
	Clifton.	<p>1882).</p> <p>Re-named Clifton and later re-named Redcliffs. Named after the colour of the cliffs.</p> <p>The name is an exact translation of the Māori Raekura: rae: cliff or headland; kura: red.</p>		<p>flat).</p> <p>Watson was an Englishman and a cousin of John Stanley Monck. He owned 150 acres of land, the hill side next to Sumner (Main) Road. His residence stood at the end of an avenue of pines.</p> <p>Watsonville is first mentioned in the Star in 1889. It was named by friends of Watson.</p> <p>Re-named Clifton in 1896 and Redcliffs in 1898. It was believed by residents that they needed to change the name of their suburb in order to obtain a post office. (The reporter at the meeting appears to have mis-heard the proposed name as Radcliffe and this mistake was corrected in</p>		<p><a href="#">Sumner</a>", New Zealand Tablet, 11 April 1890, p 19</p> <p>"<a href="#">Sumner notes</a>", Star, 11 August 1896, p 1</p> <p>"<a href="#">Borough Council</a>", Star, 30 September 1896, p 3</p> <p>"<a href="#">Borough Councils</a>", 28 October 1896, p 4</p> <p>"<a href="#">Local and General</a>", Star, 31 March 1898, p 3</p> <p>"<a href="#">News of the day</a>", The Press, 31 March 1898, p 4</p> <p>"<a href="#">News of the day</a>", The Press, 1 April 1898, p 4</p> <p>"<a href="#">News of the day</a>", The Press, 18 June 1898, p 7</p> <p>"<a href="#">Redcliffs</a>", The Press, 25 October 1927, p 6</p>	<p>5</p> <p><a href="#">Sumner to Ferrymead: a Christchurch history</a>, pp 92-93</p> <p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 80</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>The Press the next day.) This new suburb would include Clifton, Watsonville and Fisherman's Flat.</p> <p>A post office was opened at Redcliffs by June 1898.</p> <p>Referred to as Poverty Flat in an article in the Star in 1896.</p> <p>Mr J. R Evans said in 1924: "I owned land at the cutting on the Christchurch tramline about a mile from Sumner. Part was on the flat and part hilly with cliffs. I cut up the land and sold it, and for the convenience of my ledger account called the place Clifton, under which name it went for a few years, until 1898 when a Post Office was applied for, when the</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				Government objected to the name, there being already a Clifton in the colony".			
<b>Redcliffs Park</b>			Celia Street and Main Road.	Formed in 1936 from land reclaimed from the estuary.		<a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a> , p 10 "Suggested layout for reserve at Redcliffs" The Press, 11 February 1936, p 4	
<b>Redmund Spur</b>		Named after a paddock known as the Redmund paddock.	On Cashmere Road, on the lower slopes of the Port Hills, between Hoon Hay Valley and Kennedy's Bush.	The paddock was used for many years by the van Asch family. The subdivision was developed from 2015.			<a href="#">Redmund Spur</a>
<b>Redwood</b>	Formerly part of the Styx area.	Formerly part of the Styx area. Named after the River Styx. Re-named Redwood. Named		The River Styx is first mentioned in The Lyttelton Times in 1857. Long-time local residents say the Styx area extended as far	Prestons Road	" <a href="#">Local intelligence</a> ", The Lyttelton Times, 1 July 1857, p 5 <a href="#">Settling near the Styx River</a> , pp 11-15	



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		after the Redwood trees planted on the corner of Main North Road and Prestons Road.		<p>south as Tuckers Road.</p> <p>The Redwood trees are on what was once the property of the Preston family. Legend has it that the Prestons planted three Redwood trees, one for each of their sons. Peter Harris, a farmer and, later, his son, Charles Armstrong Harris (1878-1948), a gardener of Styx, owned the land. It is now occupied by the Redwood Tavern.</p> <p>[There is some dispute as to whether the Harris family or Thomas Preston planted the trees.]</p> <p>The Redwood Beautifying Association was named after the trees.</p> <p>Name chosen by a poll of residents in August</p>		<p><a href="#">The Reed dictionary of New Zealand place names</a>, p 43</p> <p>"The Redwood trees", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 11 May 1962, p 8</p> <p>"Wanted: a name for our north-end", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 26 July 1967, pp 1 &amp; 3</p> <p>"Residents' response quite staggering", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 9 August 1967, p 1</p> <p>"Short list of five names chosen", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 23 August 1967, p 3</p> <p>"New name approved except for riding", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 7 November 1967, p 1</p> <p>"Name sought for proposed park", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 10</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>1967 in a competition sponsored by the North Papanui co-ordinating committee. Other names suggested were North park, Clearview, Caselwood and Redpark.</p> <p>At the time the poll was taken the intention was to find an overall name for the district between Grimseys Road and Grampian Street and from Northcote/Winters Road to the Styx bridge. It was intended that names of Styx, Northcote and North Papanui would be retained by residents.</p> <p>The name of the Styx Post Office was not changed because of Redwoodtown Post Office in Blenheim.</p>		April 1973, p 3	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Regents Park</b>		Named after Regents Park in London.	Casebrook	35 hectares of land at Styx Mill was developed into 94 sections by the Carter Group. The subdivision was given a residential lifestyle zoning by the Waimairi District Council and it was intended that all the sections would be big enough for tennis courts and swimming pools. The streets in Regents Park were to be given the names of London street names.		<p>“Tribunal approves Styx Mill development”, The Press, 16 August 1989, p 8</p> <p>“Rural subdivision begun”, The Press, 11 April 1992, p 2</p>	
<b>Rhodes Bush</b>		Named after the Hon. Sir Robert Heaton Rhodes (1861-1956).	Down the western face of Cass Peak.	Rhodes presented 7 acres of land there, "between the boundary fence and the Summit Road", as a scenic reserve.		" <a href="#">Place names</a> ", The Star, 27 November 1920, p 9 (written by H. G. Ell.)	View the biography of <a href="#">Robert Heaton Rhodes</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Rhododendron Island</b>		Named because of the many rhododendrons planted on it.	In the Avon River opposite St Michael & All Angels Anglican Church.	The rhododendrons were the gift of Richard James Strachan Harman (1826-1902).	Harman Street	<p>“<a href="#">Mr R. J. S. Harman</a>”, Star, 27 November 1902, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">News of the day</a>”, The Press, 7 June 1913, p 10</p>	
<b>Riccarton</b>		Named by brothers, John Deans (1820-1854) and William Deans (1817-1851), after the parish in Ayrshire, Scotland where they were born.		<p>Riccarton was at first a riding of the Selwyn County Council, later becoming a part of the Waimairi County Council.</p> <p>It was constituted as the Borough of Riccarton in 1913 and became part of Christchurch city in 1989.</p>	Avon River	<p>“<a href="#">A page of early history: Canterbury before the Pilgrims</a>”, The Press, 7 May 1900, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">The Riccarton Estate</a>”, Star, 7 August 1874, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">Celebrating 150 plus years at Riccarton</a>, p 2</p>	<p>View the biography of <a href="#">John Deans</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p> <p>View the biography of <a href="#">William Deans</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p> <p>“<a href="#">The first farmers on the plains</a>”, The Press, 15 December 1900, p 5</p>
<b>Riccarton Bush</b>				The bush was given to the community of		Information supplied by Rob Dally,	“ <a href="#">The value of the gift</a> ”, The Press, 27

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>Canterbury by the Deans family in 1914. The gift comprised 16 acres (6.4 hectares) of land, the last remnant of the bush that once covered the Riccarton area, and contained a very fine collection of over 300 native trees and shrubs, all growing naturally.</p> <p>The site had been selected by John Deans as a homestead site in the early 1840s. He travelled up the River Avon in a canoe and landed at Riccarton. He had named both the river and the bush.</p> <p>The Riccarton Bush Act 1914 set up the Riccarton Bush Trust to administer the gift. Conditions applied. Among them was the proviso that it be known</p>		<p>manager of Riccarton House and Bush in "Putting it right", The Press, 4 September 2013, p A8</p> <p><a href="#">"The Riccarton Bush, its history, and its future"</a>, The Press, 13 May 1905, p 7</p> <p><a href="#">"Deans's Bush presented to the city: a splendid gift"</a>, The Press, 27 March 1914, p 7</p> <p><a href="#">"A handsome gift to the people"</a>, Feilding Star, 30 March 1914, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">"Riccarton Bush"</a>, The Press, 24 February 1917, p 10</p>	<p>March 1914, p 7</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>as Riccarton Bush and kept for all time for the preservation of native trees and shrubs. £100 was to be set aside each year by the city for maintenance. Entry was to be free. Two members of the Deans family were to be on the management board.</p> <p>Catherine Deans was the last family member to live in Riccarton House permanently until her death in 1937. In 1947 the various local bodies of the day purchased the balance of the Deans estate (about 4 hectares), including Riccarton House and Deans Cottage, and this parcel of land and buildings was vested in the Riccarton Bush Trust.</p>			
<b>Richmond</b>	Bingsland	Formerly		Bing was born in		<a href="#">The evolution of a</a>	<a href="#">Province of</a>

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		<p>Bingsland. Named after Morice Bing (1830?-1878).</p> <p>Re-named Richmond.</p> <p>Named after Richmond-on-Thames in Surrey, England.</p>		<p>Hungary. He emigrated to Australia and then to New Zealand where he worked as a stock-dealer. He was naturalised in 1871. He leased Rural Section 325, 200 acres on the "East Christchurch Road, near (Avonside) cemetery", from the Church Property Trustees. He purchased land north of the Avon near Stanmore Road. He then sold building sections and the area became Bingsland.</p> <p>First mentioned in the Star in 1869 and appears on an 1879 map.</p> <p>The change of name for the district was first suggested at a meeting in 1881 held to elect a school committee for the East Christchurch school</p>		<p><a href="#">city</a>, pp 31, 49, 52, 141, 154</p> <p>“<a href="#">New advertisements</a>”, Star, 27 October 1869, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Local and General</a>”, Star, 30 July 1871, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879</a></p> <p>“<a href="#">European place names</a>”, The Press, 8 January 1924, p 8</p> <p>“Story of 700 acres of church property”, The Press, 25 February 1947, p 6</p> <p>“<a href="#">East Christchurch Educational District</a>”, Star, 15 December 1881, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Local and General</a>”, Star, 28 June 1882, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Obituary, Mr J. J. Anderson</a>”, The Press,</p>	<p><a href="#">Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographical dictionary</a>: B430</p> <p>“<a href="#">News of the Day</a>”, The Press, 19 July 1876, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a>, Vol 3, p 414</p> <p>“What’s in a name?”, <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 10 December 1980, p 4</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>in the new educational district of Richmond. Richmond was regarded as a more "high-sounding and classic" name than Bingsland. Joseph John Anderson (1833?-1921), a waiter and later a civil servant, was instrumental in getting the name changed. He was born near London and arrived in Canterbury in 1864. He settled in Bingsland in the 1870s and became a member of the school committee. William Flesher, the committee chairman, advised that residents should petition the Postmaster-General on the subject.</p> <p>Bingsland was officially re-named Richmond on 28 June 1882.</p> <p>Incorporated into</p>		<p>1 August 1921, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">History of the Avonside Parish District</a>, p 86</p> <p>"Richmond's past signposted", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 22 January 1975, p 11</p>	



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				Christchurch City Council in 1890 - the first local authority outside of the Town Belts to be absorbed by the council.			
<b>Richmond Hill</b>		"So named because (like its prototype in Surrey) of its delightful variety of scenery and its sunny and salubrious situation", " <a href="#">The religious world</a> ", The Press, 9 October 1909, p 13		Sections for sale there are first advertised in The Press in 1909.			

Christchurch Place Names: N - Z

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Richmond Park</b>	Richmond Domain		Poulton Avenue	<p>The Richmond Domain is first mentioned in the Star in 1881.</p> <p>The park was developed from land once owned by Henry Dent Gardiner (1828-1909). He ran cattle on the land behind his home, Woodchester, which he bought in 1886. This land was presented to the city for use as a domain and was vested in the Christchurch City Council in 1917 after there had been some discussion over its name, Anzac Park having been another suggestion.</p>		<p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”, Star, 13 August 1881, p 2</p> <p>“<a href="#">City Council</a>”, The Press, 31 July 1917, p 8</p> <p>“<a href="#">City Council</a>”, The Press, 11 September 1917, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 10</p> <p>"Richmond's past signposted", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 22 January 1975, p 11</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographical dictionary</a>: G36</p> <p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, Star, 5 February 1909, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, The Press, 8 February 1909, p 7</p>
<b>Ridder Reserve</b>			Halswell		Ridder Place		

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Ripene Ma Reserve</b>		Named after a white ribbon, the symbol of the Stop Violence Towards Women campaign.	Aranui	<p>The Christchurch City Council bought 312 Wainoni Road and the adjoining property at 169 Hampshire Street after they were the scene of a highly publicised murder case in September 2009.</p> <p>The two sites were turned into a green space reserve developed in consultation with the local community.</p> <p>Classified as a Recreation Reserve and named in 2014.</p>		<p>"Site progress", The Press, 20 September 2012, p A3</p> <p><a href="#">Burwood/Pegasus Community Board agenda 3 June 2014</a></p>	"Greenspace park replaces horror", Christchurch Mail, 25 October 2012, p 12

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Risingholme Park</b>		Named after Risingholme, the home there of William Reeves (1825-1891). He gave the house its name because it was built on a small raised terrace.	Cholmondeley Avenue	Reeves was a politician and newspaper editor. Sir John McKenzie bought the remaining area of over 5 acres for £3,000 in 1943 and presented it to the city for use as a public park. It was the first park ever to be presented to the city by a private person. It was officially opened in 1944. The house was converted into a community centre.		<p>“<a href="#">Risingholme: Mr J. R. McKenzie’s gift to the city</a>”, The Press, 19 October 1943, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Risingholme</a>”, The Press, 24 November 1944, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">Official opening, Risingholme, Opawa, Christchurch, Saturday, 18th November, 1944</a></p>	<p>“<a href="#">The Funeral</a>”, Star, 7 April 1891, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Sir Joshua Williams</a>”, Ashburton Guardian, 24 December 1915, p 7</p> <p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 10</p> <p>“Risingholme”, The Press, 24 November 1944, pp 2 &amp; 6</p> <p>“Getting Centennial Coat of Paint”, The Press, 17 July 1964, p 2</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Riverlea Estates Reserve</b>	Pine Park		Adjacent to Stewarts Gully.	Gifted to the council with the agreement that no buildings would ever be erected on it. It was previously planted with pine trees and is now a wilderness-type area that abuts the Waimakariri Stop Bank.  Named in 2005.		<a href="#">Shirley/Papanui Community Board agenda 16 March 2005</a>  <a href="#">Shirley/Papanui Community Board agenda 20 September 2006</a>	
<b>Riverlea Recreation</b>	Cricket Pitch Park	Named because it was the reserve contribution from the Riverlea subdivision.		Named at the request of the Riverlea Estates Incorporated Society.  Named in 2005.		<a href="#">Shirley/Papanui Community Board agenda 16 March 2005</a>  <a href="#">Shirley/Papanui Community Board agenda 20 September 2006</a>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Robinsons Bay</b>		Named after Charles Barrington Robinson (1812-1899).	Banks Peninsula	Robinson was Akaroa's first resident magistrate. He arrived in Canterbury in 1840 and bought land in what became Robinsons Bay in 1842. He left Canterbury in 1864.		" <a href="#">The centenary in 1940</a> ", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 26 November 1937, p 2	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographical dictionary</a> : R283
<b>Rugby League Park</b>	Addington Showgrounds	Known as AMI Stadium for sponsorship reasons.	95 Jack Hinton Drive	Rugby League has been played on this site since 1912.		" <a href="#">The new Agricultural Showgrounds</a> ", Star, 11 June 1885, p 4  "League fights back", The Press, 2 May 2008, p D2	
<b>Rugby Park</b>			Innes Road and Rutland Street.	In 1926 the Church Property Trustees sold the block of land bounded by Innes Road, Rutland Street and Malvern Street (6 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches) to the Canterbury Rugby Union for £6500.  The park was developed as an adjunct to		<a href="#">The Canterbury church property : articles</a>  " <a href="#">New park</a> ", The Press, 25 May 1926, p 8  " <a href="#">Rugby Park</a> ", The Press, 27 July 1929, p 16  "Story of 700 acres of	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				Lancaster Park and the opening ceremony on 26 July 1929 was one of the big events of the Canterbury Rugby Union's one hundredth jubilee celebrations. The chairman of the management committee said that "the ground was in a populous district and in fifty years or so the wisdom of the Union in selecting such a site would be realised".		church property", The Press, 25 February 1947, p 6	
<b>Russley</b>		Named after Russley Farm, the home there of William Chisnall (1827-1876).		Russley Farm is first mentioned in The Press in 1879.		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", The Press, 17 October 1879, p 4	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : C286  " <a href="#">Drowned</a> ", Star, 1 September 1876, p 3
<b>Rutland Reserve</b>		Named because of its proximity to Rutland Street.	Adjacent to Paparua School.	In 1996 the Council purchased approximately two hectares of land near the intersection of	Rutland Street	"New reserve", <a href="#">The Christchurch Mail</a> , 23 February 1999, p 9  <a href="#">Shirley/Papanui</a>	

Christchurch Place Names: N - Z

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>Rutland Street and Tomes Road for the purpose of a recreation reserve after residents requested additional land to address open space deficiencies in their local community. In August 1998 the Parks Unit circulated a concept plan for the new park to local residents seeking their comment and input. Residents were asked to indicate their preference for the name of the new park from a list of eight potential names.</p> <p>Named in 1999.</p>		<p><a href="#">Community Board agenda 3 February 1999</a></p>	
<p><b>Sanctuary Hill</b></p>			<p>Worsleys Road</p>	<p>A subdivision once part of the A. F. Scott Estate. In 1955, Alan Flinders Scott (1908-1978) was a farmer of Hoon Hay Valley Road, Halswell.</p>		<p>"Sanctuary Hill: Lifestyle Above the City", The Press, 15 December 2007, p H5</p>	



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sandilands</b>		Named because it was formed on low sandhills.	A 30 acre (12 hectare) block between Christchurch and North New Brighton - on the sea side of Buckleys Road where Woodham Road comes down to meet it.	<p>First mentioned in the Star in 1885 when there is reference to a child living at Sandilands near New Brighton.</p> <p>Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Slater (1830-1917) was living at Sandilands on the New Brighton tramway line in 1901. His widow, Ellen Susanna Slater, née Palairat, lived on there until her death in 1929.</p> <p>The Christchurch Returned Soldiers' Association looked after returned servicemen from World War One.</p>		<p>“<a href="#">Local &amp; General</a>”, Star, 15 September 1885, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Local and General</a>”, Star, 17 September 1901, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Women in print</a>”, Evening Post, 9 January 1929, p 13</p> <p>“<a href="#">Cottage homes</a>”, Evening Post, 10 December 1935, p 11</p> <p>“<a href="#">Disabled soldiers</a>”, Evening Post, 2 November 1937, p 11</p> <p>“<a href="#">First council house occupied</a>”, The Press, 26 December 1945, p 3</p>	<p>“<a href="#">Personal</a>”, Ashburton Guardian, 13 August 1917, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Duke of Gloucester leaves</a>”, The Press, 22 January 1935, p 12</p> <p>“Soil made safe”, The Press, 29 March 2006, p A4</p>

*Christchurch Place Names: N - Z*

<b>Current name</b>	<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Related sources</b>
				By the 1930s, the health of many of them because of their war service, was causing concern as they reached middle age. So the cottage homes development scheme was undertaken.			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>The foundation stone of the administration block of the soldiers' settlement scheme at Sandilands was laid by the Duke of Gloucester in January 1935. "This stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., to commemorate the foundation of the Returned Soldiers' cottage homes settlement, January 21, 1935."</p> <p>A rubbish dump there was closed in 1942 and the land developed for housing.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sarabande Reserve</b>	Grimseys Reserve	Formerly Grimseys Reserve. Named after Joseph Grimsey (1842?-1920).  Re-named Sarabande Reserve.	Sarabande Avenue	Grimsey was a farmer "on the Harewood Road at the Styx".  Re-named Sarabande Reserve in 1988.	Sarabande Avenue	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 31 July 1920, p 9  "New name for park", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 15 November 1988, p 9	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : G461
<b>Scarborough</b>		Named after the seaside resort in Yorkshire, England.		The Scarborough Estate is advertised for sale in The Press in 1908.		<a href="#">The Reed dictionary of New Zealand place names</a> , p 452  <a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , p 28  "Advertisements", The Press, 1 January 1908, p 10	" <a href="#">Death of Mr R. V. Morten</a> ", The Press, 13 April 1931, p 14

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Scarborough Park</b>			Above Sumner on the Scarborough slopes.	<p>In 1910 the Sumner Borough Council purchased 8 1/2 acres for the park at a cost of £255.00 from the Morten estate. The name of Scarborough Park was chosen that year.</p> <p>The park was opened in 1911.</p> <p>One of nine parks given their official names by the City Council in 1948.</p>	Morten Settlement	<p><a href="#">Early Christchurch and Canterbury : newspaper clippings ca 1923-1950</a>, Vol 2, p 168</p> <p>“<a href="#">News of the day</a>”, The Press, 3 August 1910, p 6</p> <p>“The opening of Scarborough Park, Sumner’s new recreation ground, by Mr George Laursen, MP. Some of those who assisted at the ceremony”, The Weekly Press, 29 November 1911, p 38</p> <p>“Nine parks named, small reserves in Christchurch”, The Press, 14 September 1948, p 6</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: M652</p> <p>“<a href="#">Funeral Notices</a>”, Star, 21 August 1909, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Personal</a>”, Taranaki Herald, 27 August 1909, p 2</p> <p>“<a href="#">Mr R. M. Morten</a>”, The Press, 21 August 1909, p 10g</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Science Alive Reserve</b>			On Carlyle Street. It can be also accessed via Gasson Street, right up against the railway line.	Developed near the site in Moorhouse Avenue of the Science Alive! building which was opened in 1992. This was damaged in the earthquakes of 2010/2011 and demolished.			
<b>Scott Park</b>		Named after Karl Scott (1910-1997).	Oaklands area of Halswell between Checketts Avenue and Nottingham Avenue.	Scott was a Christchurch journalist and also editor of the Trotting Calendar. He owned the land at the time of its subdivision. A reserve created in 1957 during the subdivision of farmland for the Oaklands Estate.	Oaklands	<a href="#">Scott Park management plan</a>	<a href="#">Turf tufts and toe-weights</a>

Christchurch Place Names: N - Z

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Scott Park	Scott's Park	Named after John Lee Scott (1848-1913) and his brother, George (1852-1930).	Main Road, Sumner	<p>Scott Brothers was a firm of engineers that owned the 2 acre quarry property where this park was formed. They presented the land to the Heathcote County Council in 1925.</p> <p>George Scott was also chairman of the Heathcote Road Board for many years.</p>	Scott Street	<p><a href="#">Sumner to Ferrymead: a Christchurch history</a>, p 119</p> <p>"<a href="#">General news</a>", The Press, 13 June 1925, p 14</p> <p>"<a href="#">Mt Pleasant reserve</a>", The Press, 20 June 1925, p 16</p>	<p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", Ashburton Guardian, 13 November 1913, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 13 November 1913, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 7 February 1930, p 18</p> <p>"Scott Brothers Ltd", The Christchurch Star, 21 September 1970, p 22</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Scott Scenic Reserve</b>		Named after John Flinders Scott (1876-1941).	Summit Road	Twenty acres of land for the reserve was donated to the Christchurch Domains Board in 1942 by Margaret Greig Scott, née Prosser, (1876?-1958), in memory of her husband, a pastoral farmer of Opawa.  "John Flinders Scott Reserve" was the official name of the reserve requested by the donor and approved by the Domains Board.	Bowenvale	<a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a> , p 33  <a href="#">From glasshouses to the Port Hills: the story of John Flinders Scott</a>  <a href="#">Cashmere Spur and Bowenvale Valley Reserves : management plan</a>  <a href="#">Cashmere Spur And Bowenvale Valley Reserves Management Plan, July 1991</a>	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 30 July 1941, p 8  <a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , pp 117-118
<b>Scott Statue Reserve</b>		Named after Robert Falcon Scott (1868-1912).	Corner of Worcester Street and Oxford Terrace.	Scott was a British Royal Navy officer and explorer who led two expeditions to the Antarctic regions.	Scott Reserve fountain		
<b>Settlers' Corner</b>	Pilgrims' Corner	A memorial to early pilgrims was erected there in 1908. Marks the	Hagley Park "near the bank of the Avon between Victoria	A brass plate on a slab of Halswell stone. Messrs. Pitcaithly and Co. donated the stone and	Brockworth Place	" <a href="#">Canterbury's anniversary</a> ", Evening Post, 16 December	<a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand : list of sections purchased</a>



Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		<p>spot where several of the families who arrived on the Charlotte Jane in December 1850 erected temporary dwellings.</p> <p>At the time the stone was erected, this area of Hagley Park was named Pilgrims' Corner.</p>	<p>Lake and the United Bowling Club's ground".</p> <p><a href="#">"Pilgrims' Corner"</a>, Star, 17 December 1908, p 3</p>	<p>Major Wolfe the brass plate and inscription. Plaque reads: "This stone was erected on December 16 1908 by the Canterbury Old Colonists' Association to mark the spot where some of the first Canterbury settlers erected their huts".</p> <p>The Bowen and Williams families were among those who built temporary houses there These comprised "a whare built of reeds by some Māoris from Kaiapoi, a kitchen, and a ditch round them to keep them dry".</p> <p>The Washbourne family arrived on the Sir George Seymour 17 December 1850. They camped in this area for nine months before they</p>		<p>1908, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">"Foundation of Canterbury"</a>, Otago Witness, 16 December 1908, p 64</p> <p><a href="#">"Pilgrims' Corner"</a>, Star, 17 December 1908, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">"Settlement of Canterbury"</a>, Otago Witness, 23 December 1908, p 37</p> <p><a href="#">"A Canterbury pilgrim"</a>, The Press, 29 August 1927, p 2 (The reminiscences of Maria Banks, née Washbourne.)</p>	<p><a href="#">to April 30 1863</a>, p 1</p> <p><a href="#">"Rural Sections chosen"</a>, The Lyttelton Times, 1 March 1851, p 6</p> <p><a href="#">"Obituary"</a>, Star, 5 September 1898, p 1</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: W135</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				moved to the land they had bought in Riccarton, Rural Section 10, 50 acres "west of Hagley Park".			
<b>Shag Rock Reserve</b>		Named after a species of aquatic birds, commonly known as shags or cormorants.	Main Road, Sumner	<p>Named Shag Rock as early as 1854.</p> <p>The Māori name for it is Rapanui. The meaning of this is discussed in the Star in 1902.</p> <p>In 1940, members of the Sumner Beach Improvement and Beautifying Association arranged for the planting of 150 native shrubs purchased from J. N. Baxter of Mount Pleasant.</p> <p>It crumbled during the earthquakes of 22 February 2011 and is now much smaller.</p>		<p>“<a href="#">Correspondence</a>”, The Lyttelton Times, 9 September 1854, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Maori Names</a>”, Star, 29 January 1902, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Shag Rock Reserve</a>”, The Press 31 August 1940, p 7</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Shand Crescent Reserve</b>		Named because it is situated in Shand Crescent which, in turn, is named after John Shand (1805-1874).	Shand Crescent	<p>Formed shortly after Shand Crescent was developed in 1941.</p> <p>The spray fountain in a pear-shaped pond there was built in June 1977 by Cyril Leonard Love Smith (1915-2014), a councillor and businessman, and presented to the Borough of Riccarton to commemorate the borough's Diamond Jubilee in 1973. It was designed by architect John Warren and formally named The C L Smith Fountain.</p> <p>It stopped working in early 2008 due to pump failure but was later restored using modern water conservation technologies.</p>	Shand Crescent	<p>"Fountain suggested for Riccarton", The Press, 25 July 1973, p 18</p> <p>"Shands Fountain flows again", The Star midweek, 10 November 2010, p A2</p>	

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<b>Current name</b>	<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Related sources</b>
<b>Sharnbrook Reserve</b>		Named because it is in Sharnbrook Lane which, in turn, is named after Sharnbrook, a village and civil parish in the borough of Bedford in Bedfordshire, England.	Casebrook	In the Regents Park subdivision.	Sharnbrook Lane. Also Regents Park.		

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sheldon Park</b>		Named after Sarah Sheldon Nicholls, née Dixon, (1855?-1911).	Main North Road	<p>William Nicholls (1851-1920), a woolbroker and proprietor of the Kaputone Wool Works, gifted the land for the park to the people of Belfast in his wife's memory. The original gift was of 8 acres (3.23 hectares) and was given to the Crown on 29 March 1912.</p> <p>It was formally gazetted a park on 21 May 1912. The Nicholls' three sons donated more land on 1 June 1924.</p>		<p>"<a href="#">Belfast</a>", The Press, 8 December 1911, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Untitled</a>", Poverty Bay Herald, 6 January 1914, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Sheldon Park, Belfast. Presented to the public by Mr William Nicholls</a>", Star, 6 January 1914, p 1</p> <p><a href="#">A short history of Belfast, 1949</a></p> <p>"Belfast's Park was named for donor's wife", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 15 June 1966, p 7</p>	<p><a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand. Vol 3, p 420</a></p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: N105</p> <p><a href="#">Our Nicholls family</a>, pp 78-79</p>
<b>Shenley Reserve</b>		Named because it is located in Shenley Drive which, in turn, is named after Shenley Station in South Canterbury.	Belfast	The Pentland subdivision and its streets are named after South Island high-country runs.	Shenley Drive. Also Pentland.	"Landcorp to launch new subdivision", The Press, 2 October 1990, p 24	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Shirley		Named after Susannah Buxton, née Shirley, (1806?-1867).		<p>Mrs Buxton was the wife of John Buxton (1805?-1887), a saddler, and mother of Joseph Shirley Buxton (1833-1898), a gentleman of Merivale. Her son owned a large area of land on the corner of Quinn's Road and St Albans Road. On her deathbed, Mrs Buxton asked her son to gift this land to the Methodists to build a church. Her wish was carried out. The church was to have been named the Brighton Methodist Chapel but in The Press in 1868 it is referred to as the "Wesleyan Church at Shirley". The first church service was held on 27 December 1868.</p> <p>Shirley School is first mentioned in the Star in 1870.</p>	Cresswell Avenue	<p><a href="#">Colonial landscape gardener: Alfred Buxton of Christchurch, New Zealand, 1872-1950</a>, p 18</p> <p><a href="#">History of Methodism in New Zealand</a>, p 416</p> <p><a href="#">Shirley Methodist Church: one hundred years of Christian witness, 1866-1966</a>, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", The Press, 24 December 1868, p 3</p> <p>"<a href="#">Avon Road Board</a>", Star, 30 November 1870, p 4</p> <p>"<a href="#">European place names</a>", The Press, 12 January 1924, p 11</p> <p><a href="#">History of the Avonside Parish District</a>, p 86</p>	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Star, 22 November 1898, p 1

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
						<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : B1047 & B1055	
<b>Simeon Park</b>	Simeon Street Reserve	Named after Charles Simeon (1816-1867).	Simeon Street, adjoining the Addington School.	<p>Simeon was acting Canterbury Association agent and provincial treasurer of Canterbury in 1854. He owned land in Spreydon.</p> <p>The land was used as a shingle pit for many years.</p> <p>In 1919 two peace oaks were planted at the entrance to the reserve to mark the end of World War One.</p> <p>One of nine parks given their official names by the City Council in 1948 although it had been known by this name for many years.</p>	Barrington	<p>"<a href="#">Peace Memorial</a>", Sun, 18 August 1919, p 3</p> <p>"Nine parks named, small reserves in Christchurch", The Press, 14 September 1948, p 6</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: S339</p> <p><a href="#">The Canterbury Association: a study of its members' connections</a>, p 89</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sir Henry Wigram Reserve</b>		Named after Sir Henry Francis Wigram (1857-1934).	Wigram Skies	<p>Wigram was a businessman, politician and aviation promoter. On 20 September 1916 he formed a private flying school called the Canterbury (NZ) Aviation Company which bought land at Sockburn for its airbase.</p> <p>There is an interpretation panel on this reserve.</p> <p>Continues the aviation theme of place names used in the Wigram Skies subdivision.</p> <p>Named in 2013.</p>	Wigram Skies	<p><a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board agenda 17 September 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board minutes 17 September 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Wigram Skies</a></p> <p>View the biography of <a href="#">Henry Francis Wigram</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sir James Wattie Estate</b>		Named after Sir James Wattie (1902-1974).	Off Shands Road, Hornby.	<p>Wattie was a clerk, accountant, company manager, industrialist, philanthropist and race-horse owner.</p> <p>The 14-hectare industrial subdivision was established in 2003 on the former Watties land and was a joint venture between Laing Developments and Naylor Love.</p>		“Industrial estate in Hornby”, The Press, 28 October 2003, p C3	View the biography of <a href="#">James Wattie</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sisson Park</b>		Named after, and as a memorial to, Frederick William Sisson (1894-1970).	Broger Place and Northfield Road.	<p>Sisson planted his orchard after World War One. He pioneered underground reticulation for spraying in Canterbury and was the first orchardist to install oil-fired pots for frost fighting.</p> <p>Formed on the site of an apple orchard belonging to Sisson's son, Frank.</p> <p>Developed in 1976 by Christchurch Estates Ltd.</p>		<p>"Pioneer orchardist commemorated", The Press, 1 June 1976, p 7</p> <p>"Reserve a memorial", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 15 February 1977, p 5</p>	<p>"Obituary", The Press, 24 October 1970, p 16</p> <p>"Mr Fred Sisson", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 3 November 1970, p 3</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Skellerup Park</b>		Named after George Waldemar Skellerup (1881-1955).	Above Dyers Pass Road between the southern boundary of Victoria Park and the Sign of the Kiwi.	Skellerup established the Para Rubber Company in Christchurch in 1910. Gardening was his great interest and during his overseas trips he collected many magnificent specimen trees for his home at 10 Desmond Street, Fendalton.  He donated money in 1950 for native trees and shrubs for Skellerup Park.	Skellerup memorial seat	<a href="#">Cashmere Spur and Bowenvale Valley Reserves : management plan</a>  <a href="#">Cashmere Spur And Bowenvale Valley Reserves Management Plan, July 1991</a>	"Obituary", The Press, 7 June 1955, p 12  <a href="#">...if it's made of Rubber: Para, 75 years, 1910-1985</a>
<b>Smacks Creek Esplanade Reserve</b>		Named after the Schmack family.		The family lived in this area for about 140 years. Their home was on the south-east corner of Gardiners and Johns Road.  The last remaining member of the family, Ivy Ena Schmack (1914-1994), lived there for a long time.	Smacks Close	<a href="#">Smacks Creek Esplanade Reserve: community planning for the future.</a>  <a href="#">Restoring and protecting Smacks Creek</a>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>[There have been a number of spellings of the family name and it has now been anglicised to 'Smacks'.]</p> <p>The land in the area adjacent to Smacks Creek was set aside for esplanade reserve purposes after residential development in the area bounded by Hussey Road and Gardiners Road in the early 21st century.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sockburn</b>		The source says that G. Maginness, clerk to the Paparua County Council, said in 1932 that "Sockburn was the name of the homestead of a farm which had occupied the site where the abattoir now stood".		The railway siding where Sockburn station is situated was first called Racecourse, because it served the Riccarton racecourse. It was later moved to Hornby, but a need developed for a station on the original site. When this was built it was given the name Sockburn.  Sockburn is first mentioned in The Press in 1878 where it is referred to as the old racecourse platform (Sockburn).		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", The Press, 1 November 1878, p 3  " <a href="#">A new name suggested</a> ", The Press, 4 February 1932, p 13	
<b>Somerfield</b>		Named after Somerfield House near Maidstone, Kent, England.		Somerfield House was the birthplace of Edward Brenchley Bishop (1811-1887), chairman of the Town Council in 1866 and mayor of Christchurch 1872-1873. He and his younger		" <a href="#">Electoral roll for the district of Christchurch, July 5th, 1853</a> ", The Lyttelton Times, 16 July 1853, p 8  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ",	<a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a> , Vol 3, p 93  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : B464,

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>brother, Frederick Augustus Bishop, owned 100 acres (40 hectares) on the Heathcote River. They appear on the electoral roll for the district of Christchurch in 1853 as the owners of Somerfield Farm.</p> <p>By 1864 the property was owned by Richard Packer (1794-1872), a member of the Canterbury Provincial Council and member of parliament for Christchurch 1858-1859 and, later, his son, Henry William Packer (1831-1890). Both men were brewers, Packer &amp; Son, and their brewery, the Albion, was in Cashel Street on the site later occupied by the DIC. After the firm was sold to Messrs H. D. Brown &amp; Co, both men retired</p>		<p>The Press, 6 April 1864, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Local and General</a>", Star, 14 May 1874, p 2</p>	<p>B465, P5 &amp; P6</p> <p>"<a href="#">H. W. Packer</a>", Star, 18 October 1890, p 3</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 20 October 1890, p 6c</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				to their property, Somerfield.  Mr Henry Packer of Somerfield is mentioned in the Star in 1874. In street directories of 1883 his address is given as Colombo Road.			
<b>South New Brighton</b>				It was suggested in 1952 that the name be changed to South Brighton but this was declined because of possible confusion with Brighton near Dunedin.  Named officially in 1953.		“South New Brighton”, The Press, 29 October 1952, p 7  “New Brighton district”, The Press, 23 June 1953, p 7	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>South New Brighton Park</b>	Dog Bay, Pleasant Point Domain and Jellicoe Park	<p>Formerly Dog Bay. Named because it was a place where dogs that had been drowned by their owners further upstream were washed ashore by the current.</p> <p>Re-named Pleasant Point Domain.</p> <p>Jellicoe Park was named after John Henry Rushworth Jellicoe, 1st Viscount Jellicoe (1859-1935).</p> <p>The two parks were amalgamated and re-named South New Brighton Park.</p>	Beatty Street	<p>Dog Bay was re-named Pleasant Point Domain by the New Brighton Sailing Club when it was used by them from about 1914. It was referred to by both names at a meeting of the New Brighton Borough Council in 1914.</p> <p>Pleasant Point Domain and Jellicoe Park were divided by Jellicoe Street. They were amalgamated and re-named South New Brighton Park by the Christchurch City Council in June 1953.</p> <p>South New Brighton Park was gazetted as a recreational reserve in 1956.</p>	Jellicoe Street	<p>"<a href="#">Borough Council</a>", Star, 24 November 1914, p 7</p> <p>"New Brighton district", The Press, 23 June 1953, p 7</p> <p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 8</p> <p>"Pleasant Point grew from Avon activities", The Press, 4 September 1976, p 11</p>	<p>View the biography of <a href="#">John Henry Rushworth Jellicoe</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Southshore		Named to show that it is the south end of where human habitation exists in the greater New Brighton area.		<p>A development from the Southshore Syndicate and South New Brighton Land Company, two companies which were trying to sell land in small sections there at the time of World War I. Henry Layton Bowker (1840-1921), a land agent, owned land there and his land was subdivided in 1920.</p> <p>Formally named in 1955 although the name had been in use unofficially for many years.</p>		<p>“The estuary bridge which is still awaited”, The Press, 10 April 1976, p 11</p> <p><a href="#">Sand dunes to suburb</a>, p 56</p>	<p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, The Press, 27 July 1921, p 8</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Spencer Park		Named after William Pritchard Spencer (1873-1952).	Heyders Road	<p>Spencer, a farmer of Chaney's Corner, was a son of Edmund Spencer and a member and/or chairman of the Waimairi County Council for 37 years. He had the idea of creating a park to provide work for the unemployed during the depression of the 1930s.</p> <p>In 1933, 20 acres of land was donated to Spencerville by the government and a Domain Board was formed.</p>	Spencerville	<p>“Spencer Park”, <a href="#">The Christchurch Times</a>, 25 August 1933, p 2</p>	<p>“Obituary”, The Press, 30 June 1952, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">Spencer Park</a></p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Spencerville	Styx	Formerly part of the Styx. Named after the River Styx.  Re-named Spencerville. Named after Edmund Spencer (1828-1911).		Spencer, a farmer, was also a member of the Avon Road Board. He bought his first farm at the Styx in 1873, later increasing the size of his property to 2000 acres. In the late 1800s he gave 1.5 acres of land for a school site. After his death, his land was divided into farms mostly occupied by his family.	Redwood	<p>“<a href="#">Personal</a>”, Ashburton Guardian, 5 October 1911, p 5</p> <p>“<a href="#">Edmund Spencer</a>”, The Press, 5 October 1911, p 7</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 30 June 1952, p 8 [Obituary of William Pritchard Spencer, son of Edmund.]</p> <p><a href="#">Settling near the Styx River</a>, pp 190-191</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: S628</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Spitfire Square</b>		Named after the Spitfire aeroplane on display there.	On 8 hectares of land at the site of the former Brevet Club near from the Russley Road/Memorial Avenue intersection.	<p>The Spitfire was presented to the Christchurch Brevet Club and mounted on a plinth near Christchurch Airport on 3rd March 1964. In 1984 it was replaced with a fibre glass replica and the Spitfire was donated to the museum.</p> <p>A retail development including a supermarket, fast food outlets, service station, bank, cafe and short stay accommodation.</p>		<p>"Major road development at airport", <a href="#">Nor-West News</a>, 9 June 2010, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">Air Force Museum of New Zealand</a></p>	
<b>Spreydon</b>		Named after Spreydon Farm, the farm owned by Augustus Moore (1830-1901) on Lincoln Road (later Halswell Road), and opposite the Magdala Home		Moore first took up Rural Section 315, 50 acres in Lower Lincoln Road, in 1853 and bought a second Crown grant in 1856. He was then described as Augustus Moore of Spreydon. He sold his farm, by then over 300	Moo re Street.	<p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, p 8</p> <p>Land records held at LINZ</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", The Press, 18 March</p>	<p><a href="#">The evolution of a city</a>, p 32</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 29 May 1901, p 5f</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", Star, 27 July 1901, p 5</p> <p>View the biography</p>

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		(later St. John of God School). This is turn was named after Spreydon, the Moore family residence in England.		acres, to William Sefton Moorhouse (1825?-1881) in 1865. The “village of Spreydon, Lower Lincoln Road”, part of Moore’s estate, was auctioned in 1863. The Spreydon Road Board was in existence by 1865. [Some sources confuse Augustus Moore with Dr Thomas Richard Moore (1815-1869) who took up land in Charteris Bay.]		1863, p 3 “ <a href="#">Ratepayers meeting</a> ”, The Press, 2 August 1865, p 2 “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, The Press, 20 March 1917, p 9 (Obituary of Augustus Moore’s widow) [The 2 sources listed below have inaccuracies: <a href="#">By-ways of history &amp; medicine</a> , p 357 <a href="#">Spreydon street shopping guide, 1939-1940: incorporating a brief history of Spreydon</a> ]	of <a href="#">William Sefton Moorhouse</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> . <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : M538 “The road to Halswell”, The Press, 11 September 1976, p 15
<b>Spreydon Domain</b>			Domain Terrace	Developed on land bought from the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton. The property had been known as "The Brooms".	Spreydon	“ <a href="#">Proposed Spreydon Domain</a> ”, Star, 15 August 1908, p 7 “ <a href="#">A beautiful domain</a> ”, The Press, 29 March 1912, p 9	

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
St Albans	Part of the Avon Road Board District.  Also Knightstown which was incorporated into St Albans.	Formerly part of the Avon Road Board District. St Albans was named by George Dickinson (1827-1913).  Knightstown was named about 1860 after Anthony Knight (d. 1869).		Dickinson was a Wesleyan sheep farmer who owned Rural Section 252, 50 acres right in the middle of what became St Albans. His cousin was Harriot Beauclerk, née Mellon, Duchess of St Albans (1777-1837). "St Alban's, near Christchurch" is first mentioned in the Lyttelton Times in 1854.  Created a municipality in 1881 and joined the city in 1903.  Anthony Knight was a timber merchant and shipping agent, who had a wharf on the Heathcote River in Woolston, off Ferry Road. He and his family lived in a large house at the southern end of Merivale Lane, near Boundary Road		" <a href="#">Local intelligence</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 8 July 1854, p 7  <a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a> , p 7  "The late Mr George Dickinson", The Press, 19 June 1913, p 7  <a href="#">Early Christchurch and Canterbury : newspaper clippings ca 1923-1950</a> , Vol 2, p 177  "Advertisements", The Lyttelton Times, 8 April 1865, p 7  "Advertisements", Star, 18 May 1868, p 3  "Public meeting at St Albans", Star, 20 June	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : D275  <a href="#">Early Christchurch and Canterbury: newspaper clippings ca 1923-1950</a> , Vol 1, p 177

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>(later Rossall Street). He owned much of the land at the northern end of Colombo Street, beyond Edgware Road, from Springfield Road to what is now Madras Street North. (Approximately the area now known as Edgware.) This became known as Knightstown. The St. Albans Methodist Church was originally the Knightstown Wesleyan Chapel and later the Crescent Road (later Trafalgar Street) Methodist Church.</p> <p>“Knightstown, St Albans” is first mentioned in The Lyttelton Times in 1865.</p> <p>The name of Knightstown was abolished in 1873 and it became part of the St</p>		<p>1881, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">City Council</a>”, Star, 13 September 1881, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Borough of St Albans</a>”, Star, 22 December 1881, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Local and General</a>”, Star, 3 November 1868, p 2</p> <p>“<a href="#">Knightstown Wesleyan Church</a>”, Star, 21 June 1871, p 2</p> <p>“<a href="#">Local and General</a>”, Star, 6 August 1873, p 2</p> <p>“Early St Albans – Wesleyan refuge”, The Press, 7 February 1981, p 16</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				Albans district.			
<b>St Albans Park</b>	St Albans Recreation Ground		Bordered by Forfar Street, Edgware Road and Barbadoes Street.	The Children's Aid Society "for the care and relief of neglected and destitute children" was formed in 1898. In 1900 its committee suggested to the St Albans Borough Council that "some steps should be taken to rouse the attention of the residents of St Albans to the necessity of some open spaces being preserved in that area". It believed a playground should result from the request.		" <a href="#">News in brief</a> ", Evening Post, 8 June 1898, p 2 " <a href="#">Children's Aid Society</a> ", The Press, 11 June 1898, p 9 " <a href="#">Children's Aid Society</a> ", The Press, 24 April 1900, p 3 " <a href="#">Children's Aid Society</a> ", The Press, 30 July 1900, p 5 " <a href="#">Recreation ground for St Albans</a> ", The Press, 14 February 1901, p 6 " <a href="#">The St Albans recreation ground</a> ", The Press, 6 May 1901, p 4 " <a href="#">News of the day</a> ", The Press, 10 May 1901, p 4	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : H303



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>The land offered was narrowed down to two sites. A vote of ratepayers was held in 1901 and the block of land belonging to James Haughey (1826-1922) in Hamilton Street (later Forfar Street) was selected and bought with the help of a government subsidy.</p> <p>The park was in use by 1902.</p>			
<b>St Andrews Hill</b>		Named after the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews in Scotland.		<p>Named by developers Peter Trolove (1865?-1937) and Walter de Thier (1883-1973), a keen golfer.</p> <p>The first subdivision of land there took place in 1912.</p>		<p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 99</p> <p><a href="#">Z Arch 525</a></p>	<p>“Man of many parts”, The Press, 16 May 1973, p 14</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
St James Park			St James Avenue	<p>In 1923 the Papanui Burgesses' Association decided to buy a "site of about eight acres behind Ivory's Cool Stores, having right-of-way from Harewood Road, and two entrances in St James's Avenue" for a park. The Papanui Progress League was still arguing over potential sites in 1924. Soon after the council purchased this area for £2,500.</p> <p>A gingko tree was planted there in 1958 in memory of Harry Tillman.</p>	St James Avenue and Tillman Avenue.	<p><a href="#">Parish of Papanui 1853 to 1953: comprising the church centres of St. Paul's, Papanui, St. James', Harewood and St. Silas', Styx</a>, p 25</p> <p>"<a href="#">Buying a park: the Papanui sites</a>", The Press, 1 November 1923, p 8</p> <p>"<a href="#">New park for Papanui: public meeting asked for</a>", The Press, 6 May 1924, p 13</p>	<p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 11</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: T395</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", Star, 1 November 1898, p 2</p> <p>"Trees and men", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 5 September 1958, p 6</p>
St Martins		Named after St Martins, the 140 hectare farm there owned by Henry Phillips (1804/05-1877) and his		Phillips probably named his farm in memory of a great gathering in St Martin's Hall, London, in 1850, shortly before the departure of the Canterbury Pilgrims.	Phillipstown	<p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, pp 1 &amp; 2</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P362</p> <p>"<a href="#">Local and General</a>", Star, 17</p>

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		family.		<p>Phillips arrived in Canterbury in 1850 on the Sir George Seymour and bought Rural Section 16, 100 acres, "South Bank Heathcote, Hills Road", Rural Section 54, 50 acres "Heathcote, Hills Road", Rural Section 69, 100 acres "East of the Town Reserve, Christchurch, Ferry Road" and Rural Section 73, 50 acres "South Bank Heathcote, Hills Road".</p> <p>The Port Hills Road was formerly named Hills Road.</p> <p>In 1863 Phillips subdivided some of his land, marketing it as the Village of St Martins.</p> <p>First mentioned in the Star in 1871 in a report of a meeting of the Heathcote Road Board.</p>		<p><a href="#">"Rural Sections chosen"</a>, The Lyttelton Times, 1 March 1851, p 6</p> <p><a href="#">"Rural Sections chosen"</a>, The Lyttelton Times, 22 March 1851, p 6</p> <p><a href="#">"Rural Sections chosen"</a>, The Lyttelton Times, 29 March 1851, p 6</p> <p><a href="#">Early Canterbury runs</a>, p 208</p> <p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 175</p> <p><a href="#">"Heathcote Road Board"</a>, Star, 2 August 1871, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">"European place names"</a>, The Press, 12 January 1924, p 11</p>	<p>September 1877, p 2</p> <p>"St Martins has links with early days in London", The Press, 7 December 1974, p 12</p> <p>"Felled totaras first bridge", The Press, 14 December 1974, p 12</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>St Martins Park</b>			Clouston Street	<p>The park was opened by the Mayor, R. M. Macfarlane, on 6 December 1952, the 45th park in Christchurch to be opened.</p> <p>The park had been wanted by the public for a long time. There had been a public meeting in 1940 but World War II had delayed negotiations for the purchase of suitable land.</p>		<p>“New park for St Martins opened today”, <a href="#">Christchurch Star-Sun</a>, 6 December 1952, p 1</p> <p>“New St Martins park”, The Press, 8 December 1952, p 11</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Starwood Reserve</b>		Starwood Lane was named by one of the landowners, apparently referring to the night sky and the trees in the area. The reserve therefore was named Starwood Reserve as the Council has a current naming practice for new reserves, which is to give them the name of the adjoining road.	On the corner of Panorama Road and Starwood Lane on Clifton Hill.	Starwood Reserve is a small local neighbourhood reserve of 1269 square metres. It became a public reserve when it was vested in the Council as a reserve for recreation in 1981 as part of a subdivision of land in this area.		<a href="#">Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board agenda 14 July 2010</a> <a href="#">Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board minutes 14 July 2010</a>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Stewarts Gully		Named after James Stewart (1852-1881).	On the south bank of the Waimakariri River in north-east Christchurch.	<p>Stewart, a labourer, emigrated to Canterbury on the British Empire in 1864. He came with his wife, Jane, née McDougall, (1836-1924) and son, James.</p> <p>The family settled in Kaiapoi but much of their land was washed away by floods. They built a cob whare and grew oats and barley which they cut with a horse thresher. Stewart died at the Sandhills, North Road.</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1883.</p>		<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: S761</p> <p>"<a href="#">Women's Corner</a>", The Press, 5 June 1924, p 2</p>	<p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", The Press, 30 August 1881, p 1</p> <p>"<a href="#">Inquest</a>", Star, 11 December 1883, p 4</p> <p>"<a href="#">Crean's Country</a>", The Press, 6 September 2008, p D7</p>

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Sticking Point		When John Robert Godley had to call a halt to work on the Sumner Road because he had run out of money, the place where the work was stopped was called Sticking Point.	A point on the north side of Lyttelton Harbour almost due south of and a 1 ¼ mile (2 hectares) distant from Mount Pleasant.	Named also because of the construction difficulties. Rock cutting cost £68.00 per chain.  In a letter to <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times, 11 June 1859</a> , p 4, the writer says: "The place is undoubtedly now a sticking point in every sense of the word." The first stone building erected in Lyttelton, and probably the first in Canterbury, is situated near the present entrance to the tunnel and was built by Messrs. Chaney, Abraham and Evans for Messrs. Miles and Co. The stone was quarried from near the Sticking Point on the Sumner Road.		" <a href="#">The Sticking Point</a> ", The Lyttelton Times, 11 June 1859, p 4  " <a href="#">Early provincial days: roadways and waterways</a> ", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4  <a href="#">Place-names of Banks Peninsula: a topographical history</a> , p 196  <a href="#">Wises New Zealand guide: a gazetteer of New Zealand 1979</a> , p 405	<a href="#">"A pioneer's story: old Lyttelton : reminiscences of the old convict days: the prison gang: confidences and anecdotes: by a pioneer of the fifties [Edward William Seager]"</a> , The Star, 27 June 1903, p 4

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Stoddarts Point</b>		Named after Mark Pringle Stoddart (1819-1885).	Diamond Harbour	First mentioned in the Lyttelton Times in 1859.	Diamond Harbour	<a href="#">Place-names of Banks Peninsula: a topographical history</a> , p 196 " <a href="#">Untitled</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 6 July 1859, p 4	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : S787 " <a href="#">Local and General</a> ", Star, 1 September 1885, p 3
<b>Stonehaven Residential Development</b>			On the lower slopes of Montgomery Spur.	Stonehaven was a 21-section subdivision developed from 2002 by Graeme Kennerley and Associates. It was the first hill stage of the larger Glenmore development off Port Hills Road.  It was placed into liquidation in 2003.		"Skier's investment goes downhill", The Press, 27 March 2003, p B1	



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Strowan		Named after Strowan, a large property in Papanui Road, now part of St Andrews College.		<p>Strowan first belonged to Sir Thomas Tancred (1808-1880) and, later, Thomas Smith Duncan (1821-1884), a crown prosecutor. The original Strowan is an estate in Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, which was owned by Duncan's brother-in-law. In Crieff marketplace there is a memorial to St Rowan, who lived in the 7th century.</p> <p>First mentioned in the Star in 1893 when the estate was subdivided.</p>		<p><a href="#">St. Andrews College 1916-1966: history and school list</a>, p 34</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", Star, 20 April 1893, p 1</p> <p>"<a href="#">European place names</a>", The Press, 16 January 1924, p 11</p> <p>"<a href="#">European place names</a>", The Press, 19 February 1924, p 14</p>	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Star, 23 December 1884, p 4

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Styx Mill Reserve</b>	Purare-Kanui and The Sticks.	Formerly Purare-Kanui. This means: the place of abundance of flax.  Re-named Styx Mill Reserve.	Hussey Road	Samuel Treleaven (1815?-1888) and Samuel Orchard (1820-1873) built a mill on the "Great North Road" and the River Styx in 1861.  The name Styx first appears in the Electoral Rolls of 1865-1866.		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 15 May 1861, p 8  <a href="#">Settling near the Styx River</a> , pp 68 & 90  "Avonside was first consecrated church in Canterbury", The Sun, 20 February 1932, p 17	<a href="#">Styx Mill Reserve</a> from <a href="#">Ti Kōuka Whenua</a>  <a href="#">Styx Mill Reserve Development Concept October 1993</a>  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : O153 and T375 [Here Treleaven's date of birth is wrong.]  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", The Press, 5 September 1873, p 1  " <a href="#">Death</a> ", The Press, 20 March 1888, p 4  " <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 28 August 1918, p 10

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sugar Loaf Reserve</b>			Dyers Pass Road and Summit Road.	John James Thomson (1846-1933) and William Graham Jamieson (1861?-1936) shared in purchasing this reserve of 272 acres for the people of Christchurch.	Thomson Scenic Reserve	<a href="#">Cashmere Spur and Bowenvale Valley Reserves : management plan</a> <a href="#">Cashmere Spur And Bowenvale Valley Reserves Management Plan, July 1991</a> “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, The Press, 24 July 1933, p 10	<a href="#">Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq., 1926</a> “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, The Press, 22 October 1936, p 12

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sullivan Park</b>	Part of the Robson Housing Block.	Formerly part of the Robson Housing Block. Named after Thomas Turnbull Robson (1858-1940).  Re-named Sullivan Park. Named after Daniel Giles Sullivan (1882-1947).	Galbraith Avenue	Robson, a wool buyer and scourer, lived at 388 Avonside Drive. On his death the Government bought his land, calling the area the Robson Housing Block. It was broken up for housing.  Sullivan Park was named in 1948 at the suggestion of local residents when it was one of nine parks given their official names by the Christchurch City Council.  Sullivan was a french polisher, trade unionist, journalist and politician. He was the member of parliament for Avon from 1919 until his death.		“Nine parks named, small reserves in Christchurch”, The Press, 14 September 1948, p 6	“Obituary”, The Press. 9 April 1947, p 8  View the biography of <a href="#">Daniel Giles Sullivan</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Sumner		<p>Named after John Bird Sumner (1780-1862).</p> <p>The Māori name for the area that became Sumner was Okika-paru-paru: a place of mud-flats and cockle beds.</p>		<p>Sumner was an Archbishop of Canterbury and a President of the Canterbury Association.</p> <p>Sumner was named by <a href="#">Captain Joseph Thomas</a> (b. 1803?) who began the survey of it on 2 October 1849.</p> <p>The suburb was amalgamated with the city of Christchurch in 1945.</p>		<p><a href="#">Reminiscences of a surveyor, runholder and politician in Canterbury and Otago, 1841-1865</a>, pp 28-29</p> <p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 39</p> <p><a href="#">The early days of Canterbury: a miscellaneous collection of interesting facts dealing with the settlement's first years of colonisation, 1850-1880</a>, pp 61-63</p> <p>"<a href="#">Street names</a>", The Press, 2 September 1930, p 12</p> <p>"<a href="#">O-rua-paeroa</a>", Star, 27 April 1896, p 2</p>	<p><a href="#">The Canterbury Association: a study of its members' connections</a>, p 93</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sumner Coronation Reserve</b>	Clifton Bay Reserve	Named to commemorate the 1953 coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (1926-).	Clifton Bay, Road	Named Sumner Coronation Reserve or Sumner Coronation Garden by the mayor, Sir Robert Mafeking Macfarlane (1900-1981), in a ceremony in June 1953. On the plot already was a stone commemorating Sumner's 50th anniversary as a borough 1891-1941 and marking the site of a store of the Canterbury Association which was once situated there. The mayor planted a pohutukawa tree during the ceremony.		"Pohutukawa planted: new reserve named at Sumner", The Press, 2 June 1953, p 8  "Tree-planting at new garden reserve begins Sumner's celebrations", Christchurch Star-Sun, 2 June 1953, p 1  <a href="#">Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board agenda 4 June 2008</a>	
				In 2008 the Sumner-Redcliffs Historical Society requested that the Council officially use the name Sumner Coronation Reserve for the area.			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sunnyside Heritage Garden</b>		Named after Sunnyside Hospital.	Annex Road	Located on the area which was formerly part of the original garden in front of the administration building. The garden is the only remaining part of the once vast complex of 19th century buildings. Named in 2008.	Linden Grove	<a href="#">Spreydon/Heathcote Community Board agenda 21 October 2008</a>  <a href="#">Report of the Spreydon/Heathcote Community Board to the Council meeting of 11 December 2008</a>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sutton Reserve</b>		Named after Frederick Ernest Sutton (1886-1967).	Opposite the Lyttelton Port Company Administration Building, Lyttelton.	<p>Sutton was a shipping, insurance and land agent. He was the mayor of Lyttelton for 15 years and a member of the Lyttelton Harbour Board for 27 years.</p> <p>A small park developed by the District Council and Port Lyttelton Ltd.</p> <p>On 8 March 2009, Ruth Dyson (Port Hills' MP), unveiled a seat installed in Sutton Reserve. The seat is made from a set of railway wagon wheels and is dedicated to the memory of the railway workers who have passed away or been killed on the job during the last 150 years.</p>	Sutton Quay	<a href="#">Railway relaxation in Sutton Reserve</a>	“Obituary”, The Press, 23 January 1967, p 14
<b>Sydenham</b>	Newtown, Railway Town and Lanky Town.	Formerly Newtown, Railway Town and Lanky Town.		Charles Prince (b. 1922), a schoolmaster, arrived in Canterbury on the Zealandia in 1858. He	Waltham	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : P567	<a href="#">The early days of Canterbury: a miscellaneous collection of</a>



Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		<p>Named after the Lancashire immigrants, labourers and tradesmen who worked on the railway and in industry here. Newtown was in Durham Street South area.</p> <p>Re-named Sydenham.</p> <p>Named indirectly after Sydenham in Kent, England.</p>		<p>established a crockery and china shop which he called Sydenham House which is first mentioned in the Lyttelton Times in 1860. He also gave this name to his home in Colombo Street South. At his home he also conducted a school which he called the Sydenham Academy. Prince was declared bankrupt in 1867.</p> <p>Newtown is described in The Press in 1895 in an obituary as a “new suburb of Christchurch called Newtown which afterwards became a portion of the Sydenham borough.”</p> <p>After the borough of Sydenham was amalgamated with Christchurch city in 1903, Thomas Gibbon</p>		<p><a href="#">The evolution of a city</a>, p 27</p> <p><a href="#">Sydenham: past and present</a></p> <p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”, Lyttelton Times, 12 December 1860, p 5</p> <p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, The Press, 10 June 1895, p 2</p> <p>“Some early schools for boys”, The Press, 22 September 1956, p 13</p> <p>“<a href="#">Sydenham Municipality</a>”, Star, 6 September 1876, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">New municipality</a>”, The Press, 6 September 1876, p 2</p> <p>“<a href="#">Municipality of Sydenham</a>”, Star, 29 November 1876, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">Early Christchurch and Canterbury : newspaper clippings</a></p>	<p><a href="#">interesting facts dealing with the settlement’s first years of colonisation, 1850-1880</a>, pp 85 &amp; 123</p> <p>“Early Sydenham had its tasks and triumphs”, The Press, 9 December 1961, p 8</p> <p>“<a href="#">Sydenham Borough</a>”, Star, 10 May 1905, p 5</p> <p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, The Press, 29 August 1928, p 12</p> <p><a href="#">Heart and hand: a biography of Charles Allison</a></p>

Christchurch Place Names: N - Z

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>Vennall (1823-1928) wrote in the Star about his contribution to the naming of the suburb. At an early meeting of the Colombo Road District School Committee he had said, "...why not call it Sydenham, a good well-sounding name, which was very popular in England?" His obituary says that "in 1877 he took part in forming the borough of Sydenham". Charles Allison (1845-1920) had ensured the survival of the name in 1876 when he advocated, at a ratepayers' meeting, that the new local body in the area be the Sydenham Borough Council.</p>		<p><a href="#">ca 1923-1950</a>, Vol 1, p 46</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Sydenham Park</b>			Brougham Street	Named and opened in 1894 in a formal ceremony during a function held at the park to raise funds for those who had been in the wreck of the SS Wairarapa.	Sydenham	<a href="#">The early days of Canterbury: a miscellaneous collection of interesting facts dealing with the settlement's first years of colonisation, 1850-1880</a> , pp 44-45 <a href="#">"Sydenham Borough Council"</a> , Star, 8 May 1894, p 1	<a href="#">"Opening of Sydenham Park"</a> , The Press, 30 November 1894, p 5 <a href="#">"Wairarapa Relief Fund"</a> , Star, 30 November 1894, p 1

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Takamatua Bay</b>	German Bay	<p>Formerly German Bay. Named because three Germans settled there with their families in 1840.</p> <p>Re-named Takamatua Bay.</p> <p>The 1916 newspaper source says that "some difference of opinion exists as to the meaning of the name, but it is generally supposed" to be named Takamatua Bay after a chieftain who once lived in the locality as owner of the bay.</p>		<p>Twelve Germans emigrated to Canterbury with the French settlers on the Comte de Paris which arrived in Akaroa on 13 August 1840.</p> <p>Three of them, Christian Jacob Waeckerle (1815-1901), a miller, Johann Breitmeyer (1804-1881), a shoemaker and farmer and Peter Walther (1795-1849), a farmer, were granted land by the French Company in what became known as German Bay.</p> <p>German Bay is first mentioned in the Lyttelton Times in 1851.</p>		<p><a href="#">Place-names of Banks Peninsula</a>, p 213-214</p> <p>"<a href="#">Deleted from map</a>", Evening Post, 5 January 1916, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">Place-names of Banks Peninsula</a>, pp 162-166</p>	<p>[<a href="#">Obituary</a>], Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 26 July 1881, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 16 April 1901, p 2</p>

*Christchurch Place Names: N - Z*

<b>Current name</b>	<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Related sources</b>
				Re-named at the request of residents in 1916 during World War I (1914-1918). Waterside workers had refused to load cheese from the local factory even though there had been no Germans living there since the 1890s.			

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Takapuneke Reserve</b>	Also known as Red House Bay and Greens Point.	Greens Point is named after Amos "Toby" Green, (1819-1879).	Between Akaroa and the Ōnuku settlement in Banks Peninsula.	<p>Green was a sailor of Pigeon Bay.</p> <p>Takapuneke was an important centre for trade between Ngāi Tahu and early 19<sup>th</sup> century settlers. It was also the site of a massacre that resulted in the site becoming tapu.</p> <p>It was classified a historic reserve by Christchurch City Council in 2008.</p> <p>The Council agreed in 2012 to seek National Reserve status for the site meaning Takapūneke Reserve will join the Waitangi Treaty Grounds as New Zealand's only historic sites with this status.</p>		<p>"Historic pa set for reserve", The Press, 7 February 2008, p A3</p> <p>"Calls for views on Takapuneke", The Press, 28 May 2015, p 7</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: G379</p> <p><a href="#">"First cattle for Canterbury"</a>, Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 21 September 1926, p 12</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Taylor's Mistake</b>	Vincent's Bay	Formerly Vincent's Bay. Named after Captain John Vincent.  Re-named Taylor's Mistake.		Vincent wrecked a schooner there.  Re-named Taylor's Mistake as early as 1853.  Appears with both names in the first source listed. Named because the master of a vessel running in there during the night-time thought he was about to pass over the Sumner Bar.		<a href="#">The Canterbury almanack for the year of our Lord. 1853</a> , p 63  "New lighthouse on Godley", New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian, 19 April 1865, p 3 (taken from <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> , April 13 1865).  <a href="#">Guardians of the mistake: the history of the Taylor's Mistake Surf Lifesaving Club 1916-1991</a>  <a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , p 21	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Te Kahu Park</b>		Named after the swamp harrier, also known as the kāhu or harrier hawk.	3R The Runway	Continues the aviation theme of place names in the Wigram Skies subdivision.  Named in 2013.	Wigram Skies	<a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board agenda 17 September 2013</a>  <a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Community Board minutes 17 September 2013</a>	<a href="#">Wigram Skies</a>
<b>Templars Island</b>	Templers Island	Named after Edward Merson Templer (1820?-1897).	Templars Island section runs from the Otukaikino Stream Coutts Island upstream to the Harewood Crossbank at McLeans Island.	Templar was an Australian and brother of John Arthur Templer (1817-1885). He arrived in Canterbury in 1851 and named his run Templars Farm, later Coringa Station.  William Chisnall (1823?-1876) drowned in the Waimakariri River near Templar's Island.  No date has been found for the change of spelling.	Templeton and Templar Street.	<a href="#">The Reed dictionary of New Zealand place names</a> , p 516  <a href="#">Waimakariri: an illustrated history</a> , pp 15, 24, 97  “ <a href="#">Drowned</a> ”, Star, 11 September 1876, p 3  <a href="#">Templars Islands</a>	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : T98  “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, Star, 5 April 1897, p 4



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Templeton		Named after Edward Merson Templer (1820?-1897).		<p>Templer was an Australian and a brother of John Arthur Templer (1817-1885). He arrived in Canterbury in 1851 and named his run Templers Farm, later Coringa Station</p> <p>First mentioned in the Grey River Argus in 1866 when the Templeton railway station is referred to.</p>	Templar Street and Templars Island.	<p><a href="#">The Reed dictionary of New Zealand place names</a>, p 516</p> <p>"<a href="#">Untitled</a>", Grey River Argus, 18 September 1866, p 2</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: T98</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", Star, 5 April 1897, p 4</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Te Repo Oaks</b>		Named after the Te Repo Farm in Lower Lincoln Road, now 265 Halswell Road.		It was the home of John Miln and his family as early as 1861. In 1920, the house and some of the original land was owned by Jeremiah "Jerry" Connolly (1875-1935), a member of parliament. He sold it at auction that year.  In 2015 the house is the White House Black Restaurant.	Milns Estate and Milns Road.	" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Lyttelton Times, 24 August 1861, p 5  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", The Press, 1 March 1920, p 10	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : M442  " <a href="#">Death</a> ", The Press, 3 February 1900, p 1  " <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 5 February 1900, p 3  "Some Halswell pioneers", <a href="#">Halswell Courier</a> , Vol 4, No 1, February 1958, p 9
<b>The Groynes</b>		Named after the half-ton concrete-filled woolsacks placed on the site years ago when the Waimakariri River threatened to cut into the land.		The Papanui Rotary Club was responsible for creating the reserve 1961-1963.		<a href="#">The Groynes : recreation reserve</a>  <a href="#">The Groynes</a>  "The Rotary Club of Papanui – 50 years – serving the community", Nor'West News, 9 April 2008, p 16	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>The Spur</b>				<p>The first hill subdivision for strictly residential purposes to be opened up in Christchurch. Samuel Hurst Seager (1855-1933) chose the area as ideal for his scheme for a garden suburb.</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1904.</p>		<p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, pp 58-59</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", The Press, 1 December 1904, p 11</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 6 October 1933, p 3</p>	<p><a href="#">The Spur, Sumner: the property of S. Hurst Seagar Esq.</a></p> <p>View the biography of <a href="#">Samuel Hurst Seager</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p>
<b>The Stables</b>			42 Epsom Road, Epsom	<p>The developer, RCD Holdings Ltd., recognised the historic connection of the site with galloping and the old stables there by naming the subdivision thus.</p> <p>Named in 2011.</p>		<p>Information supplied by Richard Dawson of RCD Holdings Ltd in 2014 in an interview with Margaret Harper.</p> <p><a href="#">Riccarton/Wigram Transport and Greenspace Committee agenda 17 February 2011</a></p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Thomson Park</b>	Thomson's Park	Named after Thomas Edward Thomson (1876-1942) and his wife, Matilda Thomson (1876?-1949).	Marine Parade, North New Brighton	Thomson was a New Brighton Borough councillor 1933-1941 and the first managing director of the Christchurch Tramway Company. He was also a confectioner famed for his icecream. For some years he was an active member of the North Beach Progress League and Beautifying Association.		<p><a href="#">New Brighton: a regional history, 1852-1970</a>, p 178</p> <p>"<a href="#">Rawhiti Domain</a>", The Press, 12 July 1932, p 7</p> <p>"<a href="#">Thomson Park</a>", The Press, 14 January 1935, p 15</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 14 April 1942, p 6</p> <p>"[Thomson Park opened]", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 7 September 1977, p 5</p> <p>"Playground off to a flying start", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 5 October 1977, p 6</p> <p>"P-saga sorted", Christchurch Star, 6 May 2005, p A6</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>At a meeting of the Rawhiti Domain Board held on 11 July 1932, it was decided that "the picnic ground at the rear of the Ozone buildings, North Beach, be permanently named Thomson's Park in recognition of the work done by Mr and Mrs T. E. Thomson in having the picnic ground established".</p> <p>The park and the band rotunda were officially opened on 13 January 1935.</p> <p>Improvements were officially opened on 17 September 1977 by the mayor, Hamish Hay.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Thomson Scenic Reserve</b>	Thomson Park	Named after John James Thomson (1846-1933).	Summit Road	Thomson had a great love of walking. He gave land on the Port Hills for a park for the people of Canterbury. It was declared open on 31 October 1931. W. Stewart, chairman of the Summit Road Scenic Reserves Board, presided and George Harper, oldest member of the Board, unveiled the memorial tablet: Thomson Park – 63 acres – the gift of John James Thomson to connect Victoria Park with the Sugar Loaf reserve, 272 acres, previously given by him in conjunction with William Graham Jamieson (1861?-1936) for the benefit of the people of Canterbury, 1931.	Sugar Loaf Reserve	" <a href="#">Gift of land</a> ", The Press, 23 August 1930, p 14 " <a href="#">Thomson Park</a> ", The Press, 31 October 1931, p 20 " <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 24 July 1933, p 10 <a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a> , p 207	<a href="#">Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq., 1926</a> " <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 22 October 1936, p 12

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Thorrington</b>		Named after Thorrington, a house built on the banks of the Heathcote River, near the Cashmere Hills.		Thorrington was the home of an estate agent, Charles Clark (1824-1906), who arrived in Christchurch in 1856. He was living at Thorrington by 1862. His son, Leonard Ernest Clark (1871-1932), built nearby Wairoa homestead about 1905, and his grandson, Ernle, was a celebrated aviator who lived at Thorrington for about 25 years. At one time it was said to have the best private garden in Christchurch and the Clarks hosted large garden parties here.  Subdivision of the property began in 1904.	Ernle Clark Reserve	<p><a href="#">Was it all cricket?</a> p 22</p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", The Press, 24 September 1904, p 12</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 31 December 1906, p 8</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 1 November 1932, p 13</p> <p>"Death of Mr L. E. Clark, pioneer airman", The Press, 28 December 1964, p 12</p>	"Old homestead resplendent in its seclusion", The Press, 9 February 1994, p 43

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Travis Country Estate</b>	Travis Swamp and Travis Wetland	Named after William Travis (1927?-1910).	Burwood	<p>Travis, a watch-maker and jeweller, emigrated to Canterbury on the Joseph Fletcher in 1856. On 9 August 1883, he bought all the land bordered by Travis Road, Burwood Road, Mairehau Road and Frosts Road for £3,486/17/6 from Edward Norcross Corser (1840-1901).</p> <p>One son, William Henry Travis (1853?-1927), a tanner, inherited the eastern end of the Travis Swamp.</p>		<p><a href="#">William Henry Travis 1853-1927, the W.H. Travis Trust 1927-1987</a></p> <p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", Star, 5 March 1888, p 2</p> <p>"Plan for suburb in swamp", Christchurch Star, 11 December 1987, p 1</p> <p>"Park project takes shape", The Press, 28 December 1998, p 30</p>	<p>"<a href="#">Mr William Travis</a>", The Press, 7 January 1911, p 10</p> <p>"<a href="#">Large bequest</a>", The Press, 14 July 1927, p 8</p> <p>"Open home today at Travis Country Estate", The Press, 6 June 1992, pp 34-35</p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>His other son, Edward Hall Travis (1853?-1928), a gentleman, inherited the western end.</p> <p>Travis' Swamp is first mentioned in the Star in 1888.</p> <p>By the 1980s, the land was one of the last major undeveloped urban blocks in Christchurch. It was bought in 1984 by a city consortium of March Construction Ltd and Merritt Homes.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>Development of the Travis Country Estate was proposed in the late 1980s. There was a petition launched to try and stop development of the land as many people wanted to transform the Travis Swamp into a wetland heritage park instead.</p> <p>The concept plan for the development was announced on 11 December 1987 and lodged for comment with the Waimairi County Council. Planned were 735 sections, a 5ha retirement village, 9ha of reserves, a primary school and a shopping complex.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				Its development hinged on a viable scheme to drain, service and fill the land.			
<b>Tulett Park</b>		Named after James William Tulett (1907-1996).	Claridges Road	Tulett was a farmer of Papanui. Some of his land at 104 Claridges Road was bought from him by the Waimairi County Council in 1960 for use as a park.  Named in 1961.		Tulett Park file held at <a href="#">Archives New Zealand</a>  Waimairi County Council minutes book, 1961, p 427, CH 357/51 held at Christchurch City Council archives.	
<b>Tumara Park</b>		Tumara means: a native flax.		All the streets in the subdivision are named after flora and fauna to reflect the clean, peaceful environment it was expected residents would find here.  Developed by the Ngāi Tahu Property Group.  Named in 2001.		“Tumara Park”, The Press, 2 February 2001, p 14	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Tumbledown Bay</b>		Named because a Billy Simpson was sent to a bay south of Peraki for a keg of rum. Carrying the keg up the hill was arduous work so he broached the keg and had a drink - repeatedly. This resulted in the keg rolling down the steep slope to be broken on the beach below.	Banks Peninsula			" <a href="#">Hempelmann Memorial</a> ", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 31 March 1939, p 1	

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Victoria Lake</b>		Named after HM Queen Victoria (1819-1901).	Hagley Park	<p>A group of local enthusiasts built an artificial lake in Hagley Park for model yachting and to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. It was also a nursery for the North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society to rear brown and rainbow trout.</p> <p>Opened by the mayor in November 1898. The idea for the lake had come from H. R. Webb, H. S. Bushell and H. T. Worsley.</p>		<p>“<a href="#">Local and General</a>”, Star, 29 October 1896, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Victoria Water</a>”, Star, 7 November 1898, p 1</p> <p>“Square, road, clock all her name”, Christchurch Star, 31 May 1978, p 28</p>	
<b>Victoria Park</b>	Cashmere Hills Recreation Reserve or Cashmere Hills Domain	Named after HM Queen Victoria (1819-1901).	Victoria Road	<p>197.6 acres was set aside in 1870 as a quarry reserve. In 1883 it became a recreation area and was placed under the control of a board.</p> <p>Re-named Victoria Park in 1897 to commemorate</p>	19th Infantry Battalion and Armoured Regiment Association memorial	<p>“<a href="#">Selwyn County Council</a>”, Star, 28 November 1883, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Cashmere Hills Domain Board</a>”, Star, 9 January 1884, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">The new recreation reserve</a>”, Star, 14</p>	<p><a href="#">Summary of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and reserves</a>, p 10</p> <p><a href="#">Cashmere Spur and Bowenvale Valley Reserves : management plan</a></p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. At the opening ceremony held on 22 June 1897, the Hon. William Rolleston and J. T. Brown, chairman of the Cashmere Hills Domain planted oak trees, H. J. Beswick a native birch and A. E. G. Rhodes a sycamore. Other visitors also planted trees.</p> <p>The Christchurch City Council took the park over as a recreation reserve in 1911.</p> <p>It has a memorial plantation dedicated to men of the 19th Infantry and Armoured Regiment.</p>		<p>January 1884, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Cashmere Hills Domain Board</a>”, Star, 10 June 1897, p 1</p> <p>“<a href="#">The Victoria Park</a>”, The Press, 22 June 1897, p 33</p> <p>“Square, road, clock all her name”, Christchurch Star, 31 May 1978, p 28</p>	<p><a href="#">Cashmere Spur And Bowenvale Valley Reserves Management Plan, July 1991</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 211</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Victoria Precinct</b>		Named after residents, represented by the Victoria Neighbourhood Group, asked for the area to be designated the Victoria District.	An informal name for the area bounded by the Christchurch Town Hall, Bealey Avenue, Victoria Street and Colombo Street.			“Victoria neighbourhood revels in its community spirit”, The Press, 9 May 1995, p 39	
<b>Victoria Square</b>	Market Square.	Formerly Market Square. Named because it was the commercial hub of 19th century Christchurch. It was a real market-square with greengrocers, butchers, etc.  Re-named Victoria Square. Named after HM Queen Victoria (1819-1901).		The name change was suggested in 1894 by a resident, Dr Irving, as the square was no longer being used as a marketplace. This was agreed to by the city council in 1897.  Market Square was cleared and developed as a park to commemorate Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee in 1897.		<a href="#">A dream comes true : the Christchurch Town Hall</a> , p 18  “ <a href="#">City Council</a> ”, Star, 21 August 1894, p 4  “ <a href="#">City Council</a> ”, The Press, 27 July 1897, p 6	<a href="#">Victoria Square: cradle of Christchurch</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Wainoni</b>		<p>Named after Wainoni, the home in Bickerton Street of Professor Alexander William Bickerton (1842-1929).</p> <p>From the Māori: wai=stream, and noni=a bend or turn.</p>		<p>Between Christchurch and... New Brighton the flat land humped up into a series of low shifting sandhills barren except for a few hardy native plants, and was generally regarded as little better than a desert. A block of this country, known as Sandilands, had been bought in the early eighties by Cornelius Cuff, a surveyor. In May 1880, he offered about 30 acres of the property for sale, and found a buyer in Bickerton, who believed that the land was not as poor as imagined and that it would respond to proper treatment.</p>		<p><a href="#">Scholar-errant: a biography of Professor A. W. Bickerton</a>, pp 44-45</p> <p>Information researched in 2014 by Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>“<a href="#">Wainoni</a>”, Star, 17 February 1902, p 4</p>	<p>View the biography of <a href="#">Alexander William Bickerton</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>... After buying the land he had at once engaged local men with horses and drays to level off the highest sandhills, after which he had planted a large proportion of the area in pine trees .... The section was a narrow strip less than half a mile long and something more than two hundred yards wide, running in a north-westerly direction from Pages Road, the main highway between Christchurch and New Brighton, to where the River Avon made a horse-shoe curve towards the east.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>It was at this end of the property on a rise overlooking the river that Bickerton decided to build. The Māori word for curving water suggested sounds conducive to profound peace, the sighing of gentle breezes, the rippling of placid streams. It fell pleasantly on Bickerton's ear and he chose it for the name of his new home - Wainoni.</p> <p>The suburb of Wainoni was developed during the 1960s.</p>			
<b>Wainoni Park</b>	Wainoni Reserve		31 Hampshire Street	Formed in the early 1960s.	Wainoni	“Three city reserves to be developed” The Press, 21 April 1960, p 15	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Waitikiri</b>		Named after Waitikiri, a house built there by Edward Reece (1834?-1885).		Reece purchased land in the vicinity of Bottle Lake in 1862 and built his house overlooking Bottle Lake.  Until 2002 this was the clubhouse of the Waitikiri Golf Club.		<a href="#">Water wood: the story of Bottle Lake Forest Park</a> , p 1-2  "Waitikiri subdivision", The Press, 7 November 2000, p 18	“ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, Star, 16 September 1885, p 3  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : R86  <a href="#">Waitikiri</a>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Walter Park</b>		Named after Wilfrid John Walter (1878-1946).	Kellys Road.	Walter, a farmer and local body politician, lived on Briggs Road. He farmed the land, which his forebears had taken up in Marshland when the swamp was first drained. Under the terms of his will he gifted four hectares of land to the city of Christchurch for the park. The land was held by the Crown in trust to allow his son, Frederick Warren Walter (1914-1982), to have "full enjoyment, use and benefit of the land during his lifetime". Walter surrendered his interest in the property on 31 March 1976. Wilfrid Walter's widow, Emma Marie Walter, died in 1975.		Waimairi County Council minute book, January 1947-February 1949, p 245 held at Christchurch City Council archives.  "New park for Mairehau?", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a> , 29 October 1975, p 16  "Gift of new park in Mairehau", The Press, 26 June 1976, p 4	"Obituary", The Press, 29 October 1946, p 8
<b>Waltham</b>		Named indirectly		Charles Prince (b. 1822)	Sydenham	<a href="#">G R Macdonald</a>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		<p>after Waltham in Lincolnshire, England, a name which translates literally as village by the moor.</p>		<p>had a large (12 room) house on Colombo Road about a mile from the South Belt (later Moorhouse Avenue), which he called Waltham House. He appears to have moved there after being declared bankrupt in 1867.</p> <p>In 1866 this advertisement appears several times in The Lyttelton Times: “At a meeting held by the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of Colombo Street south and the Gasworks Road, leading to Wilson’s bridge, at the private residence of Mr Charles Prince, Waltham House, in the said neighbourhood, it was unanimously agreed that the district should be</p>		<p><a href="#">dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P567</p> <p><a href="#">Sydenham: the model borough of Christchurch : an informal history</a>, p 57</p> <p>“<a href="#">Claims to vote</a>”, The Press, 16 April 1866, p 4</p> <p>“Mr Prince and the Waltham hoax”, <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a>, 30 October 1866, p 3</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>called 'Waltham'. A resolution to that effect was passed and signed by upwards of forty residents in the above neighbourhood."</p> <p>A letter signed by IOTA in The Lyttelton Times, 30 October 1866, p 3 says the advertisement was a "practical joke being perpetrated at the expense of Mr Prince".</p> <p>Waltham was originally part of the Sydenham Borough and was amalgamated with the City of Christchurch in 1903.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Waltham Park</b>			Waltham Road	<p>The land was used as a dumping ground for many years. It was described as a "proposed recreation ground" in The Press in 1919 and bought by the council in 1922. It was intended not to be just a beauty spot but a "living memorial to the boys who fell in the war".</p> <p>Sir Heaton Rhodes unveiled the soldiers' memorial there in 1922.</p>		<p><a href="#">Dullatur</a></p> <p>"<a href="#">General news</a>", The Press, 17 July 1919, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">General news</a>", The Press, 21 June 1921, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Waltham Park</a>", The Press, 2 June 1922, p 4</p> <p>"<a href="#">General news</a>", The Press, 2 August 1922, p 8</p>	" <a href="#">City parks</a> ", The Press, 23 March 1922, p 5
<b>Warren Park</b>		Named after Douglas Hector Warren (1912-1979).	Oakley Crescent	<p>Warren, a farmer of Prebbleton, was chairman of the Paparua County Council in 1973.</p> <p>Named in 1973 when the land for the park was bought from the New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association of Canterbury Ltd by the Paparua County Council.</p>		<p>"Wigram Park", The Press, 7 August 1973, p 14</p> <p>"Development of park proposed", The Press, 8 October 1974, p 20</p>	"Popular local-body worker dead", The Press, 20 March 1979, p 10

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Waterloo Business Park</b>			400 Waterloo Road	<p>Built by Islington Park Ltd on the 114-hectare site of the old Islington Freezing Works site.</p> <p>The property was used as a boiling-down plant from 1869. It was operated by the Christchurch Meat Company from 1889 in the new era of refrigeration, and came under the control of the New Zealand Refrigerating Company in 1916.</p> <p>The killing of sheep and cattle was stopped at the plant in 1988 when it was closed by Waitaki International. PPCS (later Silver Fern Farms) took over but never re-opened the lines.</p>		<p>"Freezing workers may ban load-out", The Press, 11 July 1988, p 1</p> <p>"PPCS puts Hornby plant on block", The Press, 22 May 2004, p C5</p> <p>"New use for old meatworks site", The Press, 15 February 2005, p C10</p> <p>"Park welcomes its first tenant", The Press, 11 September 2014, p A10</p>	<p>"New arrivals fore business park", The Press, 5 August 2015, p C10</p> <p><a href="#">Waterloo Business Park</a></p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				In 2004 the land was sold to South Canterbury Finance which planned to develop the Islington Business Park.			
<b>Weir's Lookout</b>		Named after John Spence Weir (1851-1921).	On the south side of the Mt Pleasant Road, near the top, and on the north-west side of the Summit Road.	Weir was manager of the Mount Pleasant run. His daughter, Mary Anne, married Arthur Roscoe Vernon Morten (1878-1931).  Named by Arthur Morten and his brother, Richard May Downes Morten (1877-1950).	Morten Settlement	Information supplied in 2008 by Richard Greenaway.  "Place names", The Star, 4 December 1920, p 9 (written by H. G. Ell.)	"Deaths", The Press, 23 March 1921, p 1  " <a href="#">Ill and depressed</a> ", Evening Post, 13 April 1931, p 11
<b>Wentworth Park</b>			Halswell	Developed by Danne Mora Holdings, the company of Wayne Francis (1943-1999).		"Harness racing identity gave much to sport", The Press, 1 July 1999, p 5	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>West-Watson Park</b>		Named after Campbell West-Watson (1877-1953).	West Watson Avenue	West-Watson was the third Anglican bishop of Christchurch 1925/1926-1951 and also Archbishop of New Zealand 1940-1952. He was a Warden at Christ's College in 1925.  A recreation reserve in a Christ's College subdivision.  Named in 1957.	West-Watson Avenue	"Street naming practices", The Press, 1 June 1957, p 4  "West-Watson Park", The Press, 14 September 1957, p 4	<a href="#">The Blain Biographical Directory of Anglican Clergy in the Pacific</a>
<b>Westhaven Stream</b>	No 2 Drain		A stream which flows from QEII Drive to Horseshoe Lake. Burwood.	In 2006 residents petitioned the council for the name to be changed to reflect its "locality and beauty".		"Call for drain name change", The Star Eastern, 7 August 2006, p 2	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Westmorland		Named after Westmorland, an English county.		<p>Named by the engineers in charge of the development project who named the subdivision after Westmorland, one of the historic counties of England from 1889 to 1974, after which it was absorbed into the new county of Cumbria.</p> <p>The developers were brothers, Wayne James Francis (1943-1999) and Bruce George Francis, who had bought the land from their father, George. Work began in 1973 and the first sections were auctioned in 1976.</p>	Happy Home Road	<p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 248</p> <p>“Planning strategy needed”, The Press, 3 July 1998, p 16</p> <p>“Harness racing identity gave much to sport”, The Press, 1 July 1999, p 5</p>	“Legacy of Francis will live on”, The Press, 29 June 1999, p 27

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
Westridge				<p>This subdivision was built on what was once farmland, off Penruddock Rise in Westmorland. It was a joint venture between Wayne James Francis (1943-1999) and Horncastle Developments Ltd. It was productive farmland until Mr Francis saw the need for a high-quality subdivision in the south-west of Christchurch.</p> <p>Stage One was opened in August 1995.</p>		<p>“Westridge on Westmorland”, The Press, 3 August 1995, p 24</p> <p>“Westridge Estate Stage Two”, The Press, 6 June 1996, p 23</p>	<p>“Legacy of Francis will live on”, The Press, 29 June 1999, p 27</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Wigram Skies</b>		Named after Sir Henry Francis Wigram (1857-1934).		<p>Wigram was mayor of Christchurch 1902-1903 and also the founder of the private flying school at Sockburn in 1916.</p> <p>Ngāi Tahu Property Group purchased Wigram Aerodrome in 1996 after the RNZAF ceased operations and the government closed the airbase. The airfield was not closed until February 2009.</p> <p>The subdivision was developed on the site. Planned to eventually contain 1600 sections, a town centre and sports park and house about 4000 people.</p>		<a href="#">Wigram Skies</a>	<p>View the biography of <a href="#">Henry Francis Wigram</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: W463a</p> <p>"Bovines rule at airport after big birds depart", The Press, 2 March 2009, p A3</p> <p>"Wigram project gets wings", The Press 16 June 2010, p C1</p> <p>"New subdivisions spring up", The Press, 22 June 2011, p C1</p>

Christchurch Place Names: N - Z

Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				“The name Wigram Skies reflects the land's history as a flight school, and an air force base, along with the owners' (Ngāi Tahu) vision for the future and the creation of a vibrant community”.			
<b>Wilding Park</b>		Named after Anthony Frederick Wilding (1883-1915).	Woodham Road	Wilding was the Wimbledon singles champion 1910-1913. He was killed in action in May 1915 during World War I.  The tennis courts in Woodham Road were built as a memorial to him.		View the biography of <a href="#">Anthony Frederick Wilding</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>  "Fallen tennis players", The Press, 20 December 1922, p 13  "A big lawn tennis project", The Press, 23 February 1923, p 8	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>William Guise Brittan Park</b>		Named after William Guise Brittan (1809/10-1876).	Corner of Fitzgerald Avenue and Avonside Drive.	<p>Brittan became commissioner of Crown lands for Canterbury in 1853.</p> <p>Developed in the gardens of his former home, Engelfield Lodge and was opened on 27 November 1994. Several of his descendants gathered to mark the opening.</p> <p>A lilac was planted at the reserve in honour of Brittan's grandson, Captain Charles Upham, VC and Bar.</p>	William Brittan Avenue	<p>“Reserve ensures colonist’s name lives on”, The Press, 28 November 1994, p 1</p>	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: B740</p> <p>“<a href="#">News of the Day</a>”, The Press, 19 July, 1876, p 2</p> <p><a href="#">Land accounts of W. G. Brittan, 1853-1858</a></p>
<b>Wilsons Reserve/Wilson Park</b>		Presumably named after William Wilson (1819-1897).	On the corner of St Asaph and Madras Streets at the entrance to Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology.	Wilson was the first mayor of Christchurch in 1868 and a wealthy horticulturist and seedsman who owned land between Manchester and Madras streets with Cashel Street to the north and		<p>View the biography of <a href="#">William Barbour Wilson</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: W590 &amp;</p>	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>the Sumner Road (High Street) to the south. There are plans showing Wilson's property in S. C. Challenger's <a href="#">Studies on pioneer Canterbury nurserymen. 1, William Wilson</a>.</p> <p>Anton Parsons' sculpture, Passing time, was erected there in 2010.</p>		<p>W620</p> <p>"William Wilson – landowner and early nurseryman", The Press, 20 May 1978, p 13</p>	
<b>Windsor</b>		Probably named after Windsor Park, the residence and farm of James Rowe (1845-1923).	Avon Road district between Richmond and Burwood: 1894 Wise's street directory.	<p>Rowe, a grocer, had a large-scale pig farm on his property, Windsor Park, in what is now Ajax Street, Shirley.</p> <p>Windsor is described as a "grand new Township" in the Star in 1883 when land for sale is advertised there. This was on the north side of New Brighton Road, bounded to the east and west by what is now Lake Terrace Road. In</p>	Rowe Place	<p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", Star, 6 January 1883, p 4</p> <p>"A place by any other name...", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 20 September 1978, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">Dallington Community News</a>, 1st quarter 2007, p 4</p>	<p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 17 December 1923, p 14</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: R411</p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>the long term, the western boundary remained and the eastern boundary was Queensbury Avenue and its cross streets. Thoroughfares in the area were given royal names eg. King Street (now Kingsford Street). The occasional royal name remains eg. Alice Street.</p> <p>Windsor as a name for the area was used in street directories for the first time in 1894.</p>			
<b>Witbrock Reserve</b>		Named after Annie Elizabeth Witbrock (1868-1947).	Witbrock Crescent	Formed in 1992 when Lorna Hide, née Flay, subdivided her land there.	Witbrock Crescent and Flay Park.	"Making space", The Press, 24 February 1992, p 9	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Witch Hill</b>			At the head of Rapaki Road.	<p>A scenic reserve of 13 acres presented to the public by brothers, Richard May Downes Morten (1877-1950) and Arthur Roscoe Vernon Morten (1878-1931), who were sons of Richard May Morten.</p> <p>A stone seat erected on the summit is in memory of Canterbury men, including those from the Rapaki Pa below, who were killed in World War I.</p>		" <a href="#">Place names</a> ", The Star, 27 November 1920, p 9 (written by H. G. Ell.)	<p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: M652</p> <p>"<a href="#">Mr R. M. Morten</a>", The Press, 21 August 1909, p 10</p> <p>"<a href="#">Ill and depressed</a>", Evening Post, 13 April 1931, p 11</p>
<b>Withells Island Reserve</b>	Sefton's Island	<p>Formerly Sefton's Island. Named after Ernest Sefton (1861?-1945).</p> <p>Re-named Withells Island Reserve. Named after Charles Withell (1831-</p>	Owles Terrace	In the 1850s, at its lower reaches, the Avon meandered around what is now Owles Terrace. A sandbar and shoals meant that merchants had difficulty getting their small goods-laden vessels up the river. In 1858 Canterbury Provincial Engineer	Evans Avenue	<p>"The "lad" from Tipperary", The Star, 31 May 1919, p 8</p> <p>"New Brighton's early mayors closely involved with area", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 19 March 1975, p 2</p> <p>"Taming the Avon", The Press, 28</p>	<p><a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a>, Vol 3, p 691</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: W653</p> <p>"<a href="#">Mr Charles Withell</a>", The Press, 20 December 1916,</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		1916).		<p>Edward Dobson (1816-1908) recommended that two cuts be made and a new channel be created to the west of what is now Royalist Terrace. Navvies employed by contractors McGrath and Brady created 'the cutting' in 1859. The original channel continued in existence, children playing and fishing there.</p> <p>The island was long private property, taking the name of whoever owned it. For a time it was Sefton's Island, named after Ernest Sefton. By the end of the 19th century his business was Sefton and Co., coal merchants. He lived at New Brighton. Eventually he sold up and went to the North</p>		<p>February 1976, p 12                      "Island of discontent", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 23 February 1977, p 1  <a href="#">The Estuary of Christchurch: a history of the Avon-Heathcote estuary, its communities, clubs, controversies and contributions</a>, pp 32-33</p>	<p>p 8                      "A variety of options", The Press, 3 May 2006, p E1</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>Island.</p> <p>The land was later owned by Charles Withell. In 1908, the man-made island between the two channels was filled in by the New Brighton Borough Council. Even after this, the area was known as an island. In 1931 Withell's trustees sold the land to the New Brighton Borough Council for a recreation reserve.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Withers Family Park</b>		Named after the Withers family.	5 Vagues Road	<p>Norm Withers was on the Shirley/Papanui Community Board 2001-2010. He was nominated because of his work as a “justice campaigner”, his mother, Nan, having been savagely assaulted in their menswear shop in July 1997. He was deputy-mayor 2007-2010. While in office he was awarded the MBE. His daughter, Katrina, was a Black Ferns cricketer and a member of the team that won the world cup.</p> <p>An interpretive panel was planned for the park to show the family connection.</p> <p>Named in 2012.</p>		<p><a href="#">Neighbourhood park in Papanui may be named Withers Park Reserve</a></p> <p><a href="#">Reserve in Papanui named Withers Family Park</a></p>	
<b>Woodham Park</b>		Named after <a href="#">Woodham</a> , a two-storey house of 10	Woodham Road	<p>Palairt lived there until his death in 1878, his widow, Jane, staying on</p>	Retreat Road and Woodham	<p>“<a href="#">Death</a>”, The Press, 3 January 1878, p 2</p> <p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”,</p>	<p>“<a href="#">Late Mr G. H. Whitcombe</a>”, Evening Post, 15</p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
		rooms at the Mile Road (later Woodham Road), Avonside built by John Gwalter Palairet (1798-1878).		<p>there until she died in 1895.</p> <p>A later owner was bookseller and printer George Hawkes Whitcombe (1854?-1917). Robert Shand (d. 1936), head of Ward's Brewery in FitzGerald Avenue, also later owned the property. His widow, Lucia, sold it by public auction to Frederick Elder Berbeck Ivimey (1880?-1961) soon after her husband's death. Ivimey served as a captain in World War II.</p> <p>In 1940 the Christchurch City Council purchased 3¾ acres of Woodham at 157 Woodham Road, from Ivimey, the absentee landowner, for use as a park. The house was to be used as a</p>	Road.	<p>Star, 10 August 1895, p 6</p> <p>“<a href="#">Woodham</a>”, The Press, 8 February 1936, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Sale of large residential property</a>”, The Press, 3 July 1937, p 12</p> <p>“<a href="#">New park for city</a>”, The Press, 24 October 1940, p 6</p> <p>“<a href="#">General news</a>”, The Press, 28 January 1941, p 6</p> <p><a href="#">Gardening in New Zealand</a></p> <p><a href="#">Early Dallington</a>, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Dallington</a>”, The Press, 4 January 1913, p 5</p>	<p>August 1917, p 8</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 8 December 1961, p 19</p> <p><a href="#">Gardening in New Zealand</a></p>

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>hostel but it was demolished in 1941 after it had been vandalised. The remainder of the original property of 25 acres had been subdivided and sold.</p> <p>The council purchase became a small park, with lawns, pools, flower beds, native and English trees, and shrubs. It was officially opened on 21 November 1942 by the mayor, E. H. Andrews and J. N. Clarke, chairman of the parks committee.</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Woolston</b>	Part of the Lower Heathcote district.	Probably named after either Woolston, Southampton, England or Woolston in Cheshire, England.  No official reason for the naming has been found.		Named by Joseph Harrap or Harrop Hopkins (1837-1910). He was born in Leicestershire, England. He arrived in Canterbury on the Roman Emperor in 1863. He kept a store on Ferry Road called Hopkins Emporium and also built the first hotel in New Brighton.	Hopkins Street	<p>“<a href="#">The Ferry Road drain</a>”, The Press, 22 April 1870, p 2</p> <p>The New Zealand Gazette, 22 June 1870, p 275</p> <p>“Old New Brighton”, The Star, 29 April 1922, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">Centenary, 1857-1957 : St John the Evangelist, Woolston</a>, p 8</p>	<p>"Shipping intelligence", Lyttelton Times, 1 April 1863, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: H745</p> <p>"<a href="#">Obituary</a>", The Press, 1 April 1910, p 9</p>



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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				<p>At a meeting of the ratepayers of the Heathcote district, held to discuss the Ferry Road drain, "Mr Hopkins moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr Bowers, and carried: That a memorial, signed by the residents of the district, be forwarded to the Postmaster-General requesting that for postal purposes, the district should be called Woolston, and that in future correspondence should be Post-office, Woolston, instead of Ferry Road."</p>			

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
				[Some records spell his middle name as Harrop; others as Harrap. Some sources say, incorrectly, that Hopkins named the district so because he was born in Woolston, England.]			
<b>Woolston Loop</b>			A tight curl of the Heathcote River south of Ferry Road.	During the 19th century boom, the Woolston Loop was home to eight tanneries, two lime kilns, 11 wool scourers, a flaxmill, glue works, soap and candle works, an abattoir, a leather goods manufacturer and a carpet factory.		“River choking on rubbish”, The Press, 20 October 2008, p A3	

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Current name	Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Related sources
<b>Worsleys Reserve</b>		Named after Henry Francis Worsley (1806-1876).	Worsleys Road	A one-hectare area of "semi-wild" land bounded by Cashmere Road, Worsleys Road and a tributary of the Heathcote River was designated a reserve in 1979 by the Heathcote County Council.	Worsleys Road	"New reserve planned", The Press, 14 April 1979, p 12	View the biography of <a href="#">Frank Arthur Worsley</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> . <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : W758  "Death", West Coast Times, 18 August 1876, p 2
<b>Yaldhurst</b>		Named after Yaldhurst, the racing stables and stud owned by Frederick William Delamain (1835-1910). Delamain had named the stables after his uncle's home in Exeter, England.  Yald means: old and hurst means: hillock or		Delamain's house was opposite St. Peter's Anglican Church, Upper Riccarton.  John Taylor (1828-1898) owned an accommodation house on Harewood Road (later Main South Road). This became one of the staging posts on the coach run to the West Coast and the Post Office for the area from		" <a href="#">From the Lyttelton Times</a> ", Evening Post, 30 October 1867, p 2  "Memories of Yaldhurst", The Weekly Press, 24 March 1909, p 12  " <a href="#">Mr F. W. Delamain</a> ", The Press, 18 May 1910, p 8  " <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Grey River Argus, 25 May	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", The Press, 28 February 1898, p 2  <a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : D193  " <a href="#">Yaldhurst</a> ", The Press, 18 August 1908, p 8  "Delamain Residential Subdivision", The

*Christchurch Place Names: N - Z*

<b>Current name</b>	<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Related sources</b>
		sandbank.		1866. The district, Taylor's, Harewood Road, was re-named Taylor's, Yaldhurst on 25 October 1867 because of the inconvenience to residents of having three Harewood Roads.		1910, p 1 <a href="#">Post and telephone offices in Canterbury : historical notes</a>	Press, 24 May 2007, p B4