



Cambridge Tennis Club members 1890s
Cambridge Museum Collection

12. The Olympia flow forms, which cascade down towards the lake, were designed by Hastings sculptor Ian Trousdell, and put into place in 1989. Ian is one of the most established flow form designers in the world. Flow forms create a vortex movement in liquids and can be used for the detoxification of drinking water, as well as for aesthetic effect. The steps down to the lake follow the course of the flow forms.

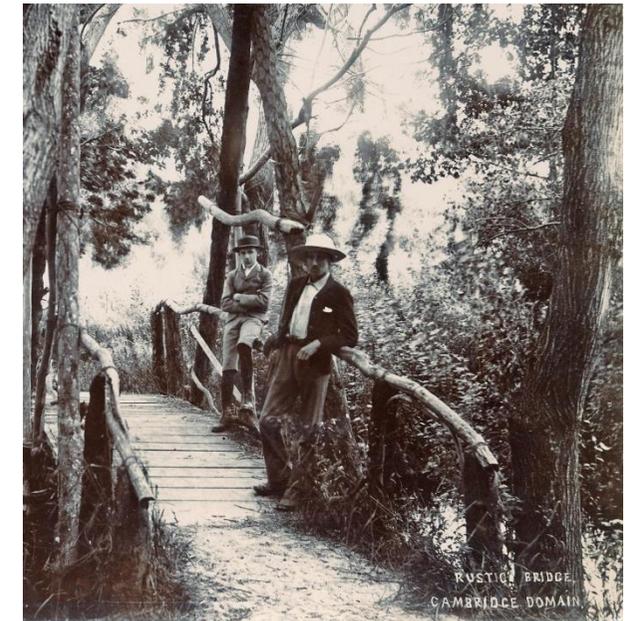
13. Lake Te Ko Utu was formed indirectly by the last major eruption from Lake Taupo in about 200AD. Tonnes of debris swept down the Waikato River and blocked off many of the small side streams. At this point, water backed up behind the debris and formed this small lake. Te Ko Utu roughly translates as “to scoop up water” and the lake was certainly part of the everyday life of the people who lived in the pā at the top of the bank. As well as water and food, it provided flax and raupō for weaving and thatching. Today, carp and catfish live in the lake, after being released in earlier times. White swans were also released here but failed to establish. However, there are ducks, pukeko and coots. Across the road, at Carter’s Flat, pheasants were raised for game shooting by the Cambridge branch of the Auckland Acclimatisation Society.



24 Victoria St, Cambridge | Ph: 07 827 3319
 admin@cambridgemuseum.org.nz | www.cambridgemuseum.org.nz
 Hours: Mon-Fri 10am-4pm, weekends & public holidays 10am-2pm
 Free admission – donations appreciated

Heritage Walk

Cambridge Domain



Rustic bridge in the Cambridge Domain
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This walk will take you around the side of Lake Te Ko Utu through the Cambridge Domain and down steps to the lake. Although the steps are steep they are an easier route than the other tracks which are steeper, with loose shingle. An alternative way to access the lake is to drive to the carpark at the far end of the lake on Albert Street.



Cambridge Domain 1910
Cambridge Museum Collection

1. The viewing platform will give you a vista over Lake Te Ko Utu. In recent years a variety of volunteer groups including the Cambridge Tree Trust, and the Waipā District Council's parks and reserves staff, have put many hours into the upkeep of the lake and surrounding area. A camellia grove was planted in 1962. Recent development by the Tree Trust and Lions has included the construction of viewing platforms and the labelling of specimen trees.

2. The Domain Gates, which read "Te Koutu Park", mark the entrance to Cambridge Domain which is home to Lake Te Ko Utu, a bowling club, tennis club, conservatory, art society club rooms, gardens, bandstand and playground. The gates were designed by McNab & Mason and erected in 1911 in memory of Thomas Wells, former mayor and first Chairman of the Cambridge Domain Board, a position he held for 20 years. He and his committee put in many hours of

work to create the park we see today, with the addition of a variety of exotic trees including Elms, Chestnuts, Oaks, Planes and Gum trees. The paths going down to the lake are named after people who served on the Domain Board.

3. The Centennial memorial was built in 1964 to mark a hundred years of European settlement in Cambridge, and includes a marble tablet with a map of the district.

4. 'Orongo' at 2 Thornton Road was built in 1902 from the plans of architect W J Wrigley and is now a bed and breakfast establishment.

5. The house at 18 Thornton Road was built and owned by Fred Potts, who built many houses and other buildings in Cambridge including the Courthouse and the Masonic and National Hotels.

6. The octagonal band rotunda was built in 1908 from a kitset sent out from Glasgow Ironworks. It has ornate cast iron fretwork palisades with a design of sunflowers and birds and musical lyres in the brackets supporting the roof. The ceiling is made from Kauri.



South Auckland Bowling Association Tournament 1915 held at the Cambridge Bowling Club
Cambridge Museum Collection

7. The Cambridge Bowling Club was formed in 1898 but did not get their pavilion until 1914. A B Herrold, an Auckland architect and keen bowler, drew up the plans for free, and Fred Potts, a local builder, completed the building for £350.

8. The rose gardens and arbour are a popular area for wedding photographs. The Begonia House and fountain were built in 1986 to mark the Cambridge Borough Council's centennial.

9. The first playground was established here in 1919. A pā (fortified village) was situated here and was used by people stopping over between Mount Pirongia and Maungakawa. The lake is referred to in a quote from King Tāwhiao made after the New Zealand Wars had left most local Māori landless:

Ko Arekahanara toku haona kaha Ko Kemureti toku oko horoi Ko Ngaruawhaia toku turangawaewae.

Alexandra (Pirongia) is my stronghold, Cambridge is my wash basin, Ngaruawahia is my footstool.

10. The Painting Place is the name of the clubrooms of the Cambridge Society of Arts, which has been active since 1963 and has been situated in the Domain since 1985. Now the Society members open their rooms on Tuesdays and Wednesdays 9am-1pm and works that are on display can be purchased.

11. Cambridge's first tennis club opened in 1885. "At the commencement of the season there was scarcely a member who understood the game but perseverance and constant practice has brought to the front several fairly proficient hands." (Waikato Times 14 May 1885). There are several Japanese maples (*Acer palmatum*) near the tennis courts but the one nearest to the courts is the only survivor of three given to Cambridge by missionaries.