

Frimley Park

Hastings and the Frimley Block

Unlike other major locations in Hawke's Bay, Hastings was not a government-planned town when it was formed in 1873.

Thomas Tanner was the chief lessee of the Heretaunga block leased from Māori of around 19,385 acres (7,844ha).¹

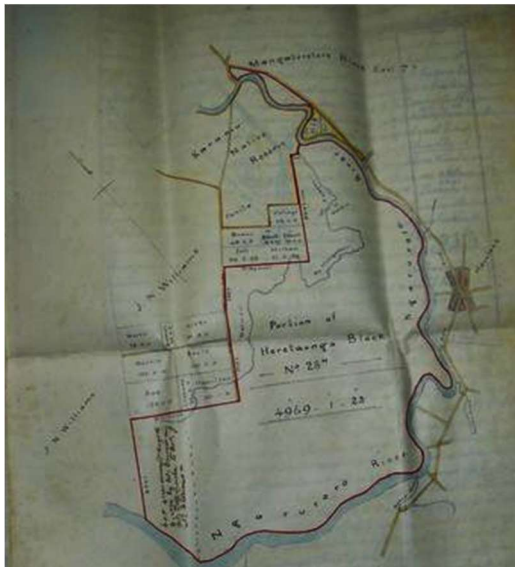
With Thomas unable to pay the whole lease costs, it was divided in 1867 into 12 blocks for seven men, including Tanner (known as the Apostles, due to the 12 blocks of land), which were then purchased in 1870 from Māori.²

James Nelson Williams, son of the missionary and later Bishop of Waiapu, William Williams, had first choice of the land after Tanner and selected two shares of the Heretaunga block of 2,462 acres (996ha) adjoining Tanner's, which he would call Frimley after a village in Surrey.³ He later purchased more land, increasing his holding to 3,405 acres (1,378ha).

The nature of the lease then purchase transactions by settlers meant that parks and reserves in the new town would be created from a mixture of donated and purchased land – as they were not set aside by government plans.

Hastings resulted from Frances Hicks and later James Boyle cutting up two 100 acre blocks (40ha) for sections. These had originally been part of Thomas Tanner's Riverslea Estate but he sold them to ease his increasingly precarious financial position.⁴

When Frances Hicks heard that the planned railway would pass near his land, he gave the government 1.5 acres (.6ha) for a railway station at the Karamu junction. This triggered the subdivision.⁵



James Williams' Frimley block can be seen on the left of the map (circa 1870) and also the blocks of Hicks and Boyle.

Frimley Estate

The first mention of the area that would become Frimley Estate was in March 1867, not long after James Williams secured the lease of his two blocks. Michael Groome – who was in charge of James's field at Karamu – placed a notice warning people not to drive stock away from the paddock.⁶

Before James's marriage to Mary Beetham in January 1868, he apparently lived at Frimley in a tent.⁷ Their first child was born in Napier in December 1868.⁸

An artesian well was bored for James at 154 feet (47m) in February 1868,⁹ and in May 1868 he was advertising for fencers.¹⁰

The first recorded use of the name Frimley was in December 1870; before that the property was known as being in Karamu. In an advertisement for a servant, applicants were told to go to his wife's residence at the Bishop's house (his parents' home on Napier Hill) or to J N Williams at Frimley.¹¹

There are two stories about the origin of Frimley Homestead. One account is that it was built in the 1870s and was added to in the 1880s to become 22 rooms.¹²

The current Frimley Park information board suggests that the first homestead built in the 1870s was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1894;¹³ however, this could not be substantiated.

Thomas Tanner's Riverslea Homestead, also of 22 rooms, was built around the mid-1870s, so it is likely that James also built his home around that time.

James was one of the few to succeed in farming, even though two-thirds of his Frimley Estate was once in swamp.¹⁴ Records show that in 1872 his land carried 9,054 sheep.¹⁵ Based on his experiences, James wrote *Permanent Pastures* (1906), explaining his methods of preparing land for farming, in particular the early challenges in Hawke's Bay.

Hastings was described in September 1879 as an attractive town:

The homesteads of J N Williams, Mr Ormond, and Captain Russell in one direction, and the township with its various buildings in the other, it was pretty, exceedingly pretty in the extreme.¹⁶

The woolshed at Frimley was significant in that on 4 February 1871, the Heretaunga Road Board (forerunner of Hastings local government) held its first meeting there. The settlers who gathered agreed to rate themselves enough money to construct what would be called Karamu Road.¹⁷

James would serve on many community boards and in local government, including Hastings School, the licensing court, Hastings Town Board, Hastings Borough Council and Hawke's Bay County Council.¹⁸

He was also instrumental in trying to get many industries up and running in Hastings, such as agriculture, freezing works, dairying, viticulture and horticulture.¹⁹

An overseas tour in 1890, which included North America and Europe, inspired his viticulture and horticulture enterprises.²⁰

He had already planted an orchard of 1.5 acres (.6ha) near the homestead, but upon his return from overseas, fresh with ideas, he replaced a field of potatoes with 12 acres of an orchard "laid out on modern principles". James employed a full-time gardener, Daniel Macnamara.²¹

In 1895 James experimented on 0.4ha of land to grow grapes, about 1.5 km from the homestead.²²

In 1898, 80 acres were planted south of the homestead in 12,000 peach, prune and plum trees.²³ This would be the basis of his Frimley Fruit-Growing Company Limited and the Frimley Canning Factory.²⁴

Frimley also offered plenty of space for sports, and a polo ground was created in 1894²⁵, possibly in the vicinity of the present sports fields. Cricket was also played on the ground in summer.²⁶

Part of Frimley Estate of 1,133 acres (458ha) was sold in 1898 to the government by James for subdivision and settlement. Excluded were the orchard of 200 acres and 400 acres of swampy land.²⁷

James Williams died in 1915, having outlived his wife Mary, She had left for England on medical advice in 1903 and passed away that year.²⁸

A fire

James and Margaret's daughter Elsie inherited the Homestead block, which in 1951 was all that was left of the original Frimley Estate (and a small piece of land on Pakowhai Road and Frimley Avenue) and was living at Frimley Homestead on 10 March 1950 when it caught fire.²⁹

She was apparently renowned as a generous host, eager to welcome friends and relatives to stay. Balls and picnics were common at Frimley. Elsie was also the main driver behind setting up Girl Guides in Hastings and was the first president of Hastings Plunket Society.

The Frimley gardener, J A McDonald, who lived in a house near the homestead, was awoken at 10.40pm by the fire. He gave the alarm as it appears the house was unoccupied that night.³⁰

At 10.50pm Hastings Fire Brigade was summoned, but upon arriving found the house was "a raging inferno".³¹

There was no water available to fight the fire, so the focus was on salvaging as much as possible. The firemen, along with members of the public, gained access to two ground floor rooms and carried out most of the furniture.³²

Lost in the fire, however, were antique furniture and irreplaceable Māori art collected by the Williams family.

A report of the fire in *The Daily Telegraph* said:

There was an absence of wind last evening, and the whole house – built of solid kauri – became a raging furnace with the flames shooting straight up into the sky.³³

Such was the fire, which burned until 1am leaving just chimney stacks, that it could be seen from Havelock North.³⁴

The gardens and trees (some around 80 years old) were seared and scorched.³⁵

The gift

A year after the fire, Elsie Williams donated the grounds of the property of 47 acres 2 roods and eight-tenths perches (19.17ha) to Hastings Borough Council in memory of her parents.³⁶

In October 1951 she also gifted a small area of land of one rood seven perches (.12ha) on the corner of Pakowhai Road and Frimley Avenue, which also forms part of Frimley Park.³⁷

It wasn't the first time the Williams family had donated land for a public park – in 1898 they had contributed land for Cornwall Park from Frimley Estate.³⁸

Although Elsie's name as legal owner is on the deed of gift, it appears that the park was intended to be a gift from all of James and Mary's children: Heathcote Beetham Williams, Arnold Beetham Williams, Gertrude Mary Beetham Russell, Elsie Jane Beetham Williams (who were all alive in 1951)

and the late Cyril Nelson Beetham Williams and Edric Beetham Williams.³⁹ The sundial erected on the former site of the Frimley homestead states:

Frimley Park

This park, sundial and sunken garden were presented in memory of

James Nelson Williams and

Mary Margaret Williams

by their children, to the citizens of Hastings in March 1951.

Mayor R D Brown described this as “one of the most wonderful and magnificent gifts ever made by citizens” and:

... there were practically no conditions attached to the gift except a request to have it called Frimley Park, and that there should also be placed somewhere in the park, to be approved by Miss Williams and the borough council, a suitable memorial, possibly gates, a fountain, or a sundial, recording the fact that the land was gifted to the borough in memory of the late James Williams and Mary Margaret Williams by their children.⁴⁰

The Williams family asked Hastings Borough Council for an assurance that every endeavour would be made to protect the trees, some of which had been planted by James Williams in the 1870s.⁴¹

On a walkabout of Frimley Park in March 1951 by the Mayor and councillors, at the request of the Williams family – who wanted the transaction completed as soon as possible – a spot was chosen on the site of the former homestead for a memorial to James and Mary.⁴²

The Williams children would give £1,000 (\$54,500) for a memorial sundial in the sunken garden and requested that the Frimley woolshed be available for continued use by the Girl Guides, who had used it since 1925.⁴³

Mayor R D Brown, on the passing of the resolution to accept the gift, said it was “the duty of the Council to use the land in the way envisaged by the owners”.⁴⁴

H B Williams was farming the property at the time. He wanted to continue until February 1952 and stated he would pay rent to Hastings Borough Council.⁴⁵

In addition to the former woolshed, the property then had several other buildings where Elsie had stored possessions.⁴⁶ (The woolshed was demolished in May 2012.)⁴⁷

In August 1951, the Council had cleared the rubble from the old homestead site and were reforming and extending the main drive as well as removing old tree stumps and levelling a paddock. There were also new plantings around the old homestead site.⁴⁸

Open to the public

Frimley Park was officially opened on Sunday 18 October 1953, and it being a fine day, hundreds of residents filed into the park for the first time.⁴⁹

The opening ceremony was led by Hastings Mayor R D Brown, and Elsie Williams unveiled the memorial sundial and plaque to her parents.⁵⁰ “It was pleasing to realise,” she said, “that for all time my old home would be well and truly cared for.”⁵¹

Credit was given to J G C Mackenzie, Borough Superintendent of Reserves, for the “manner in which he has modified the grounds into a most attractive and restful park”.⁵²

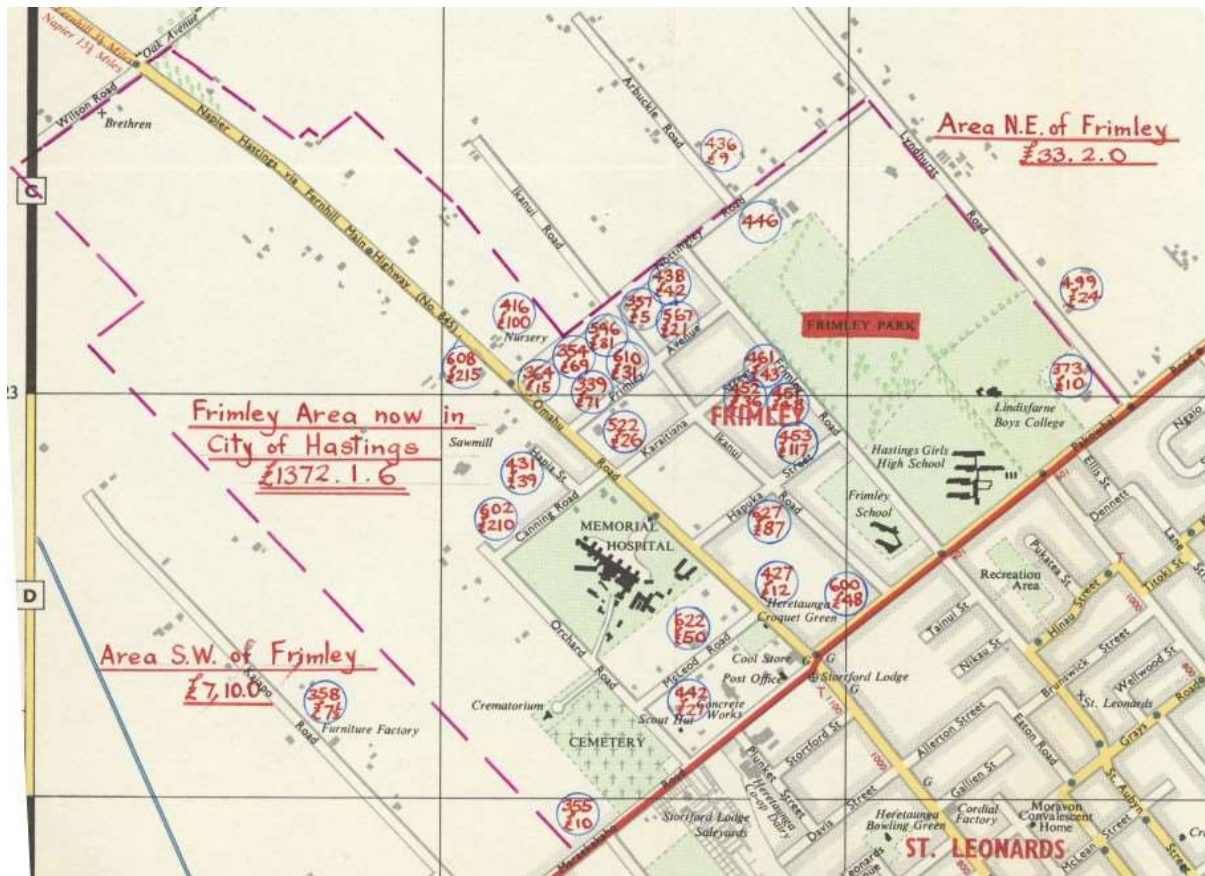
Hastings becomes a city

Hastings reached city status in 1956, on reaching the required 20,000 population. It was a close call to cross the threshold.

The government statistician rang Mayor W E Bate to say he thought they were just shy of the number of citizens required. The Mayor then asked if they had counted its citizens in the hospital, or the pupils in the new Hastings Girls’ High School then outside the city boundary or Hastings people in the Napier gaol? This was enough to satisfy the statistician.⁵³

Frimley included in the city boundary

The year after Hastings was proclaimed a city, Frimley, which was an area of 580 acres (234ha) and population of 1,080 people administered by the Hawke’s Bay County Council, was brought into the city boundary.⁵⁴



Correspondence in August 1958 between the Department of Lands and Survey and The Director General of Lands indicated Hastings had been reluctant to incorporate Frimley.⁵⁵ The high development costs and the lack of potential to generate rates revenue in an area dominated by the hospital, cemetery, crematorium and industry were the main reasons.⁵⁶

Hastings was obliged under the 1953 Town and Planning Act to look at development schemes for at least 20 years into the future. Hastings Borough Council engineer R P Fish had prepared in 1949 a

report stating the main issue in expansion (as long as reasonable stormwater drainage existed) was sewerage. Providing sewerage for low-lying areas of Hastings in the southeast and southwest would be difficult (and therefore expensive) so he recommended that the best option would be 921 acres (373ha) to the northeast and northwest – that is Frimley and the Kenilworth and Collinge Road areas.⁵⁷

Reserve funds for Frimley Park

Hawke's Bay County Council, which had responsibility for Frimley Park until 1 April 1957, was required to maintain a fund for the reserves under its care, which was held by the Minister of Lands.

A rather disruptive period during 1957 and 1958 ensued when Hastings City Council asked for funds from past subdivision sales in Frimley that Hawke's Bay County Council was holding in reserve for Frimley Park. This transfer was required by law.

Hastings City Council tallied up a sum of £1,372.1.6 (2020: \$71,000) as owing to them from the County's land subdivision reserve fund.⁵⁸

Not so, said the County.

Hastings had planned £2,400 (\$124,500) worth of expenditure in Frimley Park, split evenly between fences and formation of driveways. Mayor W E Bate said his Council had already spent £2,250 (\$117,000) on the park for levelling and grassing approximately 17 acres for two football grounds, and fencing the Frimley Road frontage.⁵⁹

Hawke's Bay County Council's argument for not authorising the money transfer centred around Pakowhai Picnic Ground. They had spent £1,100 (\$57,000) there in 1955 and said that meant Hastings people had already benefited from spending the reserve funds. So they were unwilling to part with any of the remainder for Frimley Park.⁶⁰

Hastings disputed that its residents were the main users of Pakowhai Picnic Park.⁶¹

The Commissioner of Crown Lands and The Director-General of Lands got drawn into the dispute when the two Councils could not agree.

In November 1958 the Head Office of Committee Reserves recommended that the Minister of Lands award £1,000 (\$50,000) from Hawke's Bay County Council's reserve fund to Hastings City Council.⁶²

The County disagreed, writing to the Minister of Lands saying they must "lodge a most emphatic protest at this decision".⁶³ Making matters worse, no one had told the County Council of the decision at the time.

Hawke's Bay County Council received a reply from the Minister of Lands with the news that the money had already been paid to Hastings City Council and the balance of £372 1s 6d would be held for development of reserves within the county.⁶⁴

Trees of Frimley Park

When Frimley Estate was given as a public park in 1951, it was unique in that having been planned for a private homestead, it already had trees of significant age – many planted by James Williams in the 1870s.

As an active member of the Hawke's Bay Acclimatisation Society, formed in 1868, James was committed to introducing foreign species, such as trout and salmon, into New Zealand. He also planted many introduced shrubs and trees.

This was fairly typical of early settlers in New Zealand – many planted trees to remind them of their home country. James had a more global approach, bringing in plants from the Northern Hemisphere (Britain and Europe), America, the Far East and Australia.

Through his importing network, it is likely seedlings were sent to him, and he no doubt gathered specimens during his extensive overseas trip in the 1890s.

He would plant a bigger orchard in the region of Orchard Road, Hastings, which was known as 60 miles of peach trees, and he opened a canning factory in 1904 to process the fruit.⁶⁵

His plantings on the estate included *aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut), *brachychiton populneus* (kurrajong), *cinnamomum camphora* (camphor tree), *cryptomeria japonica* (Japanese cedar), *pinus coulteri* (big cone pine), *populus deltoides Virginiana*, (necklace poplar), *quercus robur* (English oak); *eucalyptus sideroxylon* (red ironbark) and *crataegus x lavalleyi* (carrierei hawthorn).⁶⁶

The 150-year-old *populus deltoides*, noted as being one of the largest and oldest of its type in New Zealand, was halved in height in November 2020 due to safety concerns.⁶⁷

Frimley Park Rose Garden

The Hawke's Bay Rose Society began in 1948 from the efforts of George Howell.⁶⁸ A Hastings Branch was formed in 1952.⁶⁹

With the Society aware of the gift of Frimley Estate in 1951, it was mentioned at the 1954 annual general meeting of the Hastings Branch of the Hawke's Bay Rose Society that an area for a rose garden could be made available in 1955.⁷⁰

When Hastings Rose Society Inc was formed in 1959 to replace the Hastings Branch of the Hawke's Bay Rose Society, Mr G D Wilson again raised the possibility of a Frimley rose garden at the annual general meeting.⁷¹ The Society suggested a site of three acres (1.2ha) and it would need one full-time caretaker.⁷²

Despite these earlier discussions, it was not until 1963 that the idea of a rose garden at Frimley was brought to the Council's attention. Society representatives Mr A C Dawson, who had compiled a report, and President Mr Waldin attended a Greater Hastings (promotional organisation) luncheon to present the idea.⁷³

This resulted in Hastings City Council receiving a delegation from the Society to discuss the possibility of a rose garden.⁷⁴

In 1965 a bank account was opened for the Frimley Rose Garden with £100 (\$4,000) from the Society and £300 (\$12,000) from Wilson's Nurseries.⁷⁵

To plan the Frimley Rose Garden a committee was formed of three Hastings Rose Society members and Hastings City Council representatives, Councillor Alex Kirkpatrick and Parks Superintendent J G C Mackenzie.⁷⁶

They corresponded with directors of rose gardens around the world to seek ideas and information, and the most detailed response received was from Copenhagen. The design would, however, be based on Kew Gardens in England.⁷⁷

The circular Frimley Rose Garden opened on 26 November 1967.

Under the agreement with Hastings City Council, the Hastings Rose Society had to provide enough roses to plant half the garden in the first year and the remaining half over the next two years. If roses or bushes planted were unsatisfactory in the Council's opinion, the Society had to replace them within five years.⁷⁸

The Society would reflect that the agreement they had with the Council was "a very hard bargain".⁷⁹

Around 4,000 roses bushes were planted, and 300 cultivars used in the first three years. Fortunately, (as funds had run out) there were few replacements needed in the five-year period.⁸⁰

A dispute which got newspaper coverage occurred when the Council and Society could not agree on who would pay for the annual maintenance – with the result being it rested on Hastings City Council.⁸¹

A pergola at the entrance of the Rose Garden was donated by G D Wilson in 1966 to commemorate his 50 years in the nursery trade.⁸²

To mark the centenary of ANZ Bank's establishment in Hastings in 1984, the bank donated \$1,500 (\$5,000) to build a pergola to point the way to Frimley Rose Garden.⁸³ As the Rose Garden had been hard to locate, this new pergola on the street frontage and a walkway flanked by rose beds provided much clearer access.⁸⁴

A Rose Sunday is held each year at Frimley Park.

An open air octagonal central pavilion was completed in August 2011 by Lattey Civil Engineers within the Frimley Rose Garden and was funded by the members of Hastings Rose Society.⁸⁵

In 2021, Frimley Rose Garden has around 5,500 roses.⁸⁶

Frimley Pool

Discussions began in the late 1950s about whether Hastings should have a 50m Olympic pool.⁸⁷

Two Councillors active in swimming, Harry Poppelwell and Ron Shakespeare, pushed for the pool.⁸⁸

Originally Windsor Park was identified as a possible location, but instead it was thought an area on the south-west corner of Frimley Park would be more suitable.⁸⁹

However, the siting of the pool was not a popular decision. Resistance came in 1966 from residents who felt the pool would "surely detract from the beauty of serenity and natural state of the park ...".⁹⁰ A petition was organised, but most of the signatories were not from the immediate area.⁹¹

The Frimley Progressive Association demanded to know "what is the skeleton in the cupboard?" saying all their "requests have been either side-stepped or ignored".⁹²

Another more powerful objection was received in 1966 through the lawyer of the Williams family, stating, "The members of the family are distressed to find that there is a possibility that the conditions originally agreed upon ... are in danger of abrogation." They did not want the project to go ahead, preferring the park to remain as a woodland.⁹³

Citing Hastings Mayor at the time of the gift, R D Brown, Council lawyers produced a letter to the Williams family which said the Council considered it was free to develop the park as it saw fit.⁹⁴

The Williams family lawyer responded:

While we agree that legally the Council may be acting within its rights in this instance, they [the Williams family] deplore what appears to be a breach of a gentleman's agreement and would ask that their protest be placed on permanent record for the information of future councils..."⁹⁵

The matter ended when Council lawyers responded by pointing out that there could not be a breach of a gentleman's agreement when there was no evidence that one existed in the first place.⁹⁶

Tenders had already been let for the pool complex and some work had started at the time of Williams family protest, so it had been a delicate and potentially embarrassing situation.⁹⁷

The pool cost \$193,300 (\$7.7 million) and was funded by a loan of \$150,000, \$12,000 from a lottery, \$2,600 from donations (including J Wattie Canneries) and \$28,700 from rates.⁹⁸

It was designed by architect J J Hoogerbrug and had three pools, including one of 50m.⁹⁹

It opened on 25 November 1967.

By 2014 the Frimley Pool was badly in need of maintenance and a \$1.04 million (\$1.1 million) upgrade was authorised by Hastings District Councillors.¹⁰⁰

In 2021, it is the only 50m pool in Hawke's Bay.¹⁰¹

Public amenities

The Williams family had made it quite clear to Hastings City Council, who wanted to put a pumping station on Frimley Park during 1959, that they were "not in favour of any type of building on Frimley Park, which is not an amenity to the public".¹⁰²

However, Williams family representative C A Smith subsequently said that a pumping station would be acceptable to the family, but not a house that was also planned.¹⁰³

In 2020 an 8000m³ water treatment and storage reservoir was approved to be built in Frimley Park by Hastings District Council, despite opposition by Frances Shotter and the Friends of Frimley Park group.¹⁰⁴ The concerns were around infrastructure being built on Frimley Park.¹⁰⁵

In September 2020, in response to concerns that Frimley Park (as was shown with previous protests about the pumping station in the 1950s and swimming pool in 1960s) was unprotected against such developments, the Council approved a reserve designation.¹⁰⁶

The 1.2ha water facility area would be designated as a local purpose reserve and the rest of Frimley Park was protected against further developments by this ruling.¹⁰⁷

Sportsgrounds

An aerial photo taken in the 1940s of the 19.34ha Frimley Estate shows the area which is now used for soccer grounds in the winter and cricket in the summer as a large paddock which fronts Lyndhurst Road. The grounds were developed for soccer around the early 1970s.¹⁰⁸

Public toilets exist for the sportsground, which are open only during organised use.¹⁰⁹

Frimley Park playground

The original playground (date unknown) at Frimley Park was renovated and reopened in May 2016.¹¹⁰

Public toilets on the park are open during the day but closed at night.¹¹¹

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- ² Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Victoria University Press for Hastings City Council, p.16
- ³ *Ibid.*
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- ⁶ *Hawke's Bay Herald* (19 March 1867).
- ⁷ *The Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune* (11 March 1951).
- ⁸ *Hawke's Bay Herald* (5 December 1868).
- ⁹ *Ibid* (22 February 1868).
- ¹⁰ *Ibid* (23 May 1868).
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- ¹⁵ *Ibid* .
- ¹⁶ *Hawke's Bay Herald* (22 September 1879).
- ¹⁷ Mooney, Kay (1973). *History of the County of Hawke's Bay, Part I*. Hawke's Bay County Council, p.71.
- ¹⁸ Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Victoria University Press for Hastings City Council, pp.41, 51, 61, 63, 69, 71.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid*, pp.21, 95, 99, 102.
- ²⁰ *Ibid*, p.102.
- ²¹ *Daily Telegraph* (20 February 1895).
- ²² *Daily Telegraph* (20 February 1895).
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- ²⁴ *Ibid*, p.102–3.
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- ²⁶ *Ibid* (7 December 1895).
- ²⁷ *Ibid*, p.105.
- ²⁸ Retrieved from <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2w22/williams-james-nelson> on 11 April 2021.
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- ³⁰ *Ibid.*
- ³¹ *Ibid.*
- ³² *Ibid.*
- ³³ *The Daily Telegraph* (11 March 1950).
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- ³⁵ *Ibid.*
- ³⁶ Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Hastings City Council, p.389.
- ³⁷ Memorandum Transfer 104894 from Elsie Williams to Hastings City Council, 23 February 1952.
- ³⁸ Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Hastings City Council, p.155.
- ³⁹ *The Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune* (16 March 1951).
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- ⁴¹ *Ibid* (undated) Collection of Hastings District Council.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*
- ⁴³ Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Hastings City Council, p.389.
- ⁴⁴ *Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune* (16 March 1951).
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- ⁴⁶ *Ibid* (undated) Collection of Hastings District Council
- ⁴⁷ Chris Johnson, personal communication (13 April 2021).
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- ⁵⁰ *Ibid*.
- ⁵¹ *Ibid*.
- ⁵² *Ibid*.
- ⁵³ Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Hastings City Council, p.382.
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- ⁵⁷ *Ibid*.
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- ⁷⁵ *Ibid*, p.10.
- ⁷⁶ *Ibid*, p.15.
- ⁷⁷ *Ibid*.
- ⁷⁸ *Ibid*, p.16.
- ⁷⁹ *Ibid*.
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- ⁸⁵ Citation on Plaque Frimley Rose Park pavilion.
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- ⁸⁹ *Ibid*, p.623.
- ⁹⁰ *Ibid*, p.624.
- ⁹¹ *Ibid*.
- ⁹² *Ibid*.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

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⁹⁹ Boyd, M B (1984). *City of the Plains: A History of Hastings*. Hastings City Council, p.391.

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¹⁰⁰ Retrieved from <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/hawkes-bay-today/news/1m-work-may-only-give-hastings-pool-reprieve/3SIOLM6XA4DSSQKAXIVZWIJM4Y/> on 8 April 2021.

¹⁰¹ Retrieved from <https://www.aquaticshastings.co.nz/facilities/frimley-pool/> on 8 April 2021.

¹⁰² Hastings District Council, Frimley Park file, 17.7 1957.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ Retrieved from <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/hawkes-bay-today/news/friends-of-frimley-park-fear-new-water-reservoir-will-industrialise-hastings-park/UHZ7JI5AR42BKWHIR5TUKOQMLI/?ref=readmore> on 18 April 2021.

¹⁰⁵ Retrieved from <https://cdn.hbapp.co.nz/news/news/reserve-status-for-frimley-park> on 21 April 2021.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ The author remembers the fields being open for use and playing on them in the 1970s in addition to the Akina Park grounds.

¹⁰⁹ Retrieved from <https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/hastings/reserves/frimley-park/> on 16 April 2021.

¹¹⁰ Jeff Clews, personal communication to Chris Johnson (13 April 2021).

¹¹¹ Retrieved from <https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/hastings/reserves/frimley-park/> on 16 April 2021.