Just south of the Albert-Eden Local Board area, Te Tatua a Riukiuta (Three Kings) was perhaps the most excessively quarried of the cones in the area, where quarrying began in 1913 and intensified around 1950 as Auckland's growth skyrocketed.[281] The changes in appearance of Te Tatua a Riukiuta was so noticeable that Tom Grinter, a resident on Mount Albert Road in the 1920s, recounted that he was "at work one day in his garage, and looked up and was surprised to see Mount Eden appear over the far side of what had previously been a vista of the Southern King."[282] Today, "the scoria cones have almost been erased by quarrying, and only one, Te Tatua a Mataaho, or the Great King, still remains."[283]

Remnants of this long quarrying history can still be found throughout the Albert-Eden Local Board area, though they may not be immediately recognisable as such. Perhaps the best examples would be the quarry pit that has been developed into Eden Garden Reserve and Takahi Reserve, which now serves as a popular site for outdoor events such as 'Music in Parks' throughout the year.[284] Other quarry sites, road cuts, and boundary walls are also likely to be significant as examples of this theme.

5.2.2 Milling

In addition to quarrying throughout the Albert-Eden Local Board area, its water features, such as Oakley Creek, were the focal point of mill industries, with several flour, saw, and timber mills operating throughout the area.

- **Mason's Mill, Epsom/Mount Eden:** William Mason erected a wind-driven flour mill in Mount Eden circa 1843 to grind the wheat being grown in the area (prior to this, Auckland's wheat had to be sent to Sydney to be milled into flour). The mill was a very successful business and was a popular community gathering place in its heyday, but by the 1880s it fell into disrepair. The machinery and sails had been removed by 1882. Windmill Road still follows the old path to the mill, but the building was deemed a safety hazard and demolished in 1953.[285]

- **Motions Mill, Point Chevalier:** In 1846, a flour mill was opened by William Motion and Joseph Low on the banks of what is now Motions Creek. The mill tapped into the abundant water supply at Western Springs and was so successful that by 1850 "the mill was considered the most efficient in the Auckland Province."[286] The complex included a stone building and water wheel that operated until 1875.[287] Mr Motion was a considerable land holder in the area and held land on both sides of Great North Roads and Meola Creek to the Mental Hospital, and also from the mill site to the present day speedway. Motions Mill was also important as an employer for many local men.[288] The site where the mill once stood is just outside the Albert-Eden Local Board area in Western Springs Park, where the Zoo stands today.

[281] Hayward et al., 143.
[282] Reidy, 48.
[283] Reidy, 13-16.
[284] Auckland Council website, http://acintranet.aklc.govt.nz/EN/Pages/home.aspx, accessed 29 April 2013
[285] Bush, *The History of Epsom*, 20.
[286] Walker, 24.
[287] MOTAT, "Landmarks," accessed at http://www.motat.org.nz/about/history/local-landmarks.
[288] Walker, 25.

Figure 68. Western Springs with Low and Motion's Flour Mill (foreground), William Motions house (left), Great North Road (left to right), and Old Stone Jug (background), circa 1860.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1022.

- **Star Mills, Waterview:** Another early mill that today forms a significant archaeological site in the Albert-Eden Local Board area was the Star Mills, established on the banks of Oakley Creek.[289] Records indicate that the mill at Oakley Creek was first built by John Thomas around 1859 and burned down in 1873. A second mill, known as Star Mills, was built by Thomas Barraclough and John Thomas Junior after the fire. Around 1878 the mill complex was converted into use as Garret's Tannery, which continued to operate in that location for until about 1910 when the building was demolished.[290] [291] *[Archaeological site, Category B, UID#02117].*

Although none of these mills are still extant today, many are already recorded as significant archaeological sites. Street names like Old Mill Road and Windmill Road also celebrate the milling history of the area.

5.2.3 Manufacturing

The Albert-Eden Local Board area, especially around Mount Eden, was the optimal distance from the main areas of residential settlement in the city to support early industries. Industrial uses clustered in the area because it was conveniently located close to the city and the rail routes, but was also far enough away to provide a good place for activities that had the potential to be hazardous. As ease of transportation increased and residential development began to spread towards these industrial areas, though, the industries were forced to move further afield and the former industrial centres were redeveloped for residential use.

[289] Matthew Campbell and Peter Holmes, *Transit New Zealand western Ring Route, Waterview Connection: Archaeological Assessment* (prepared for Auckland City Council, 2008), 17.
[290] Lisa J. Truttman, "A Tale of Two Mills." *Timespanner Blog.* (27 May 2009), accessed at http://timespanner.blogspot.co.nz/2009/05/tale-of-two-mills.html
[291] Campbell and Holmes, *Waterview Connection: Archaeological Assessment.*

Although not an exhaustive list, the following examples illustrate the types of industries historically found in the Albert-Eden Local Board area:

Figure 69. Colonial Ammunition Company on the lower slopes of Mount Eden, 5 June 1906.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1-W960B.

Figure 70. Cowperthwaite Brick & Tile Factory (now part of Nicholson Park), circa 1916.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A4529.

- **Colonial Ammunition Company:** The Colonial Ammunition Company, built in 1885, was New Zealand's first munitions factory.[292] The factory was located in Mount Eden on Enfield Road to remove the dangerous business far from the city. This business played an important role in New Zealand's military history, having been constructed during a time when attack from Russia appeared to be a credible threat, and was clearly an important source of munitions during World War II, when the factory's employee count rose from 230 to 900 workers. The factory closed in 1982 and the site was redeveloped, though a few of its historic buildings—namely the shot tower, a bluestone building, and a brick building—were saved from demolition. The remnants of this complex are a rare reminder of an industry that served to protect the military interests of New Zealand throughout a significant period of the country's history.[293] Only the shot tower is currently scheduled *[Category B, UID#01770].*

- **Cowperthwaite Tile Factory:** Founded by William Thomas Cowperthwaite in Mount Eden in 1916, the Cowperthwaite Tile Factory was located behind the Mount Eden shops on Disraeli Street and was the first factory in New Zealand to produce concrete blocks and tiles.[294] These products were shipped all over New Zealand. In 1928, perhaps in response to increased residential development in Mount Eden, the factory was relocated to Three Kings.[295] The site of the factory is now part of Nicholson Park.

- **Henderson and Pollard Joinery Factory:** Henderson and Pollard (later Carter Colt Harvey) established a joinery factory in 1904 in Enfield Road, Mount Eden. Over the years and several reconstructions of the buildings due to fire, the factory site had gradually grown to include over three hectares of land in the Mount Eden area. The

[292] Franklin,123.
[293] Martin Jones, "Colonial Ammunition Company Shot Tower" (NZHPT Registration Report, 21 August 2001). Accessed at http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=87.
[294] Franklin, 85.
[295] Boffa Miskell Ltd. et al., *Character & Heritage Study: Mt Eden Village*.

business expanded and contracted through the boom years followed by war and depression, and survives to this day, though under the name Carter Colt Harvey. The original factory was used as such until the mid-1990s, when the site was redeveloped into high-density housing.[296]

- **Redshaw's Boiling-Down Factory:** Tanneries, abattoirs, and other industries associated with agriculture were common throughout the Albert-Eden Local Board area in the nineteenth century, which was still very much rural at the time. As the area became increasingly populous, residents complained about the unpleasant smells and health hazards linked to these activities. In the case of Redshaw's Boiling-Down Factory near Bellwood Avenue and Dominion Road, residents began putting pressure on the Mount Eden Road Board to get rid of the factory to improve public health. This pressure resulted in the closure of Redshaw's and the banning of all abattoirs in the district around the turn of the twentieth century.[297]

- **Winstone Wallboards:** In 1927, NZ Wallboards Ltd was founded to locally produce plaster board, which had previously all been imported from the United States. A new plaster board factory was established on Balmoral Road in 1927. In 1930, the company was purchased by Winstone Ltd. The wallboards were essentially hand-made at first, but it soon became obvious that mechanisation was needed in order to keep up with demand. Under the new Winstone leadership, the factory was upgraded to a highly-automated facility in 1930, the first such factory in Australasia, and the name Gibraltar Board (Gib Board) was introduced. The Balmoral Road complex was expanded five times over the years, but ultimately replaced by a new plant in Felix Street, Onehunga in 1971.[298] [299]

- **McClymont Confectionery Ltd:** Point Chevalier was not known for its manufacturing history, but in 1953 McClymont Confectionery Ltd. constructed a candy factory near the Point Chevalier shopping centre. The building was demolished in the 1990s.[300]

Few remnants of the Albert-Eden Local Board area's early factories survive today, but any that do exist are likely to be significant as examples of the area's industrial past. For example, the shot tower and associated buildings of the Colonial Ammunition Company survive, though other examples are more difficult to find given the amount of residential development that has taken place within the area.

[296] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.
[297] Dominion Road Business Association, "History," accessed at http://www.dominionrd.co.nz/about/history/
[298] Fletcher Trust Archive, "Winstone Wallboards Limited," accessed at http://fletcherarchives.org.nz/companies-history.php?id=229.
[299] Auckland City Council. *Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks* (2009).
[300] Darian Zam, "For Whom the Tinkerbell Tolls," *Longwhitekid Blog* (23 December 2010). Accessed at http://longwhitekid.wordpress.com/category/point-chevalier-historical-society/.

CHAPTER 6: WAYS OF LIFE

The focus of this theme is the community-building activities and sites that developed in conjunction with the suburbanisation of the Albert-Eden Local Board area. Schools, churches, and community centres developed to provide for the needs of the residents, generally following the transport routes that supported the growing population.

Potential heritage places associated with this theme may include churches, schools, theatres, halls, community centres, sporting facilities, parks, and war memorials.

6.1 Religion

As was common throughout Auckland, the first churches in the Albert-Eden Local Board area were Anglican. Other Christian denominations did not have such a long history in New Zealand, and sometimes lacked the highly centralised governance of the Anglican Church. As settlements developed and were progressively subsumed by suburban growth, meetings took place in the homes of the faithful or schools, obviating the need to travel to the churches in Auckland. The construction of larger churches indicates population growth. In more recent years, other faiths have established themselves in the Local Board area as the demographics have shifted.

Historic churches (along with associated buildings and landscape features) in the Albert-Eden Local Board area are likely to be significant under this theme because they are important community institutions, they clearly illustrate settlement patterns, and they are often recognisable landmarks with a strong street presence. They often have considerable physical and social values. This property type can be quite complicated, with sanctuaries, halls, schools, parsonages/vicarages, and cemeteries all potentially contributing to a church complex's values. Some churches in the Albert-Eden Local Board area also have a history of relocating or adapting their buildings to meet the changing needs of their congregations, so places associated with this theme may or may not be located on their original site.

6.1.1 Anglican Church

The earliest church constructed in the area was **St Andrew's Church** at 92 St Andrew's Road in Epsom in 1846. This was a small chapel constructed on a site purchased in 1844 by Bishop George Augustus Selwyn, the first Anglican Bishop of New Zealand, thirty years after the preaching of the first Christian sermon at Oihi in 1814. The establishment of this church was part of a programme of 'Selwyn' church construction in various settlements around the region, supported by a pre-fabrication operation at St John's College east Auckland. Selwyn selected this site because he thought that Epsom would rapidly develop into a suburb, but it remained predominantly rural until the turn of the twentieth century.

The small 1846 church was replaced in 1867 by the present St Andrew's Church, which is highly significant as one of the best-known examples of the 'Selwyn style' in Auckland. The church was completed in 1867 and consecrated in 1868 by Bishop Selwyn, his last act before leaving NZ. The building was designed by Reverend John Kinder with input from architects Reader Wood and Edward Rumsey. The church was enlarged in 1896 with other modifications in 1914, 1926, 1952 and 1956.[301] [302]

[301] Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) #2715. Accessed at https://chi.net.nz.

St Andrew's Church is a regionally notable large wooden 'Selwyn' church, still extant today at 92-100 St Andrew's Road, Epsom *[Category A, UID#01845]*.

The **Diocesan School Selwyn Chapel** was originally built as part of the Anglican Church complex Bishopscourt (Selwyn Court), which was built between September 1863 and 1866. It was the official residence of Bishop Selwyn from 1865. The Chapel was built on the northeastern side of the building as part of the official rooms and as a private chapel for Bishop Selwyn and his staff. When Bishop Neligan vacated the old portion of Bishopscourt in 1910, the Chapel was moved to the Diocesan School for Girls, which was founded in Epsom in 1903.[303] In 1922, a larger nave was added alongside the Selwyn style chapel, and a chancel and vestry were added later.[304] *[Category A, UID#01727].*

Figure 71. Showing the chapel at Diocesan High School for Girls (1916).
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1-W586.

Figure 72. Looking south from New North Road towards St Luke's Church, Mount Albert (1934).
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-4934.

In 1872, **St Luke's Church** was constructed in Mount Albert at the corner of New North Road and St Luke's Road, on land donated to the church by Allan Kerr Taylor. The church was expanded in 1883.[305] It is still in use today *[Category A, UID#01761]*.

St Barnabas' Church at 281 Mount Eden Road began its life as a Māori chapel in Mechanics Bay. It was built of pit sawn Kauri under the direction of Bishop Selwyn to the design of architect Frederick Thatcher. The church fell into disuse on its original site and was moved by bullock-drawn wagons to its current location in 1877. Five years later, it had a congregation of over 50. The width of the building was increased by 18 feet in 1886 and numerous the other additions followed over the years.[306] A new brick chancel and transepts were built in 1908. St Barnabas' Church still stands today as the oldest church in Mount Eden *[Category A, UID#01743]*.

Similarly, **St Alban's Church** at 443 Dominion Road in Balmoral was originally constructed of wood in 1886. It was greatly enlarged in brick in a similar manner to St Barnabas' Church

[302] New Zealand Historic Places Trust, "St Andrew's Church (Anglican)," NZHPT Registration Form, accessed at http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=116
[303] Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) #2707. Accessed at https://chi.net.nz.
[304] Diocesan School for Girls, "Our History," accessed at https://www.diocesan.school.nz/our-history.
[305] Auckland City Council, *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[306] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.

in 1905. St Alban's was originally part of the St Barnabas parish, but it became a separate parish from in 1909.[307] *[Category B, 06143].*

Figure 73. St Barnabas Church, Mount Eden (1928).
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-4193.

Figure 74. Showing the south face of St Albans Church, Dominion Road before brick additions were added in 1905.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-3832.

In Epsom, a new Anglican congregation met in the stables on the Wapiti Estate subdivision (owned by Major Frederick Nelson George and his wife Emma) in the early twentieth century. A fund for church construction was established in June 1914, and a section was purchased at 19 Ranfurly Road in 1915 by Mrs. Emma George. The foundation stone for **St George's Anglican Church** was laid by Bishop A.W. Averill prior to Christmas 1915, and the church (then only a nave) was dedicated in February 1916. Mrs. George continued to be a patron of the church until her death in 1931, financing the construction of a parish hall in 1917, the purchase of land at the corner of Market Road and Wapiti Avenue for the construction of a vicarage in 1925, and enlargement of the church itself in 1925-26. The church complex has undergone various alterations since the 1920s, but retains much of its original character.[308] *[Category B, UID#01842].*

One of the oldest churches in Point Chevalier is the **Church of the Ascension** on Dignan Street. Built in 1918 as an Anglican church, it features a cruciform plan with a bell tower that was once the highest point in the district, and was reputedly constructed of native timbers. The Church of the Ascension appears predominantly intact as an attractive building that reflects the detailing of the transitional period. In the early 1940s, the Rattray Memorial Hall was built in the church grounds for use as a Sunday School and to provide space for the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and the Church Indoor Bowls group. The hall was extended in the 1950s.[309]

6.1.2 Methodist Church

The Methodist 'class system', whereby attendance at a smaller mid-week meeting was a core expectation, could cater for church members in remote settlements and form a basis to establish a local church as settlement progressed. As well as using homes, small gatherings could take place in other buildings such as schools. For example, the first school in Mount Eden was erected on the corner of Valley Road and Mount Eden Road in 1877, in response

[307] Franklin, 97-99.
[308] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 169-170.
[309] Church of the Ascension, "Our History," accessed at http://www.ascension.org.nz/history.htm.

to the Education Act of 1877, which provided for free and compulsory education. The first official church service was held in the schoolroom on 29 July 1877, which was used to hold combined Anglican, Wesleyan and Free Methodist church services.[310] The Free Methodists purchased the schoolroom for use as the **Valley Road Church** in 1879, when a more a capacious school building was constructed on another site in Valley Road. In 1942, the building became a Baptist church, which celebrated its centenary with the erection of a new brick church alongside the old wooden building.[311]

A contrast to this pattern is in Mount Albert, where a Methodist Church was constructed at a very early stage in the development of Auckland to respond to the presence of some Methodist families with connections to the Wesleyan Mission Station in the Bay Of Islands. The **Mount Albert Methodist Church** was founded at 837 New North Road in 1866. In 1882, the original church building was moved to the back of the church land to function as a Sunday school (it retains this function today). Later that year, a new larger church building designed by Mahoney and Sons was opened fronting onto Mount Albert Road. The old church (Sunday school) was later extended by a transept, a bible classroom and four other classrooms. In 1910, a new infant school was added to the back of the Sunday school building. In 1928, there was a major extension of the 1880s church, when transepts and an organ loft were added. The existing church was cut at the vestry end and northwest wall and the vestries and buttresses were moved. The church and the Sunday school were joined together by a small porch. Many other alterations have since been made and more renovations are currently being planned.[312] [*Category B, UID#01763]*

As suburban development progressed, more and larger churches were required. **Trinity Methodist Church** was built in 1897 at the corner of New North Road and Bond Street in Kingsland. The adjacent Jubilee Hall was built in 1909.[313]

The **Mount Eden Methodist Church** on the corner of Mount Eden Rd and Ngaruhoe Street opened in 1900, on land purchased by the church in 1898. The church was designed by architect Arthur Herbert White, and completed in February 1900 for a cost of £990. It is constructed in a “timber gothic” style, with tall arched windows surrounded by timber hoods, timber towers and timber buttresses. The Sunday School Hall was built in 1910. The church seated 200 parishioners while the Sunday school had accommodation for 150 pupils. The church and school have received various alterations over the years, but still retain their original character. The church is used today as the Mount Eden Village Centre, a combined church and community centre managed by the Mount Eden Methodist Church Charitable Trust.[314] [315]

The **Epsom Methodist Church** at 587 Manukau Road is another example of an early twentieth century suburban church. Methodism had previously arrived in Epsom with the earliest settlers, when Thomas Somerville began a Wesleyan class meeting with six members in June 1847. A small chapel was built on Derby Street (now 29-31 Alba Road) shortly thereafter; the little chapel was sold to the Presbyterian Church in 1878 and was relocated to the rear of the Epsom Public Hall circa 1881 (no longer extant). After the sale of

[310] Angelo, 18.
[311] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.
[312] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[313] Kingsland Business Society Inc. *Kingsland Heritage Icons: A Walk Through Kingsland’s Past* (July 2011).
[314] Mount Eden Village Centre, “About Us,” accessed at http://www.mtedenvillagecentre.co.nz/about-us/.
[315] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.

their chapel, Wesleyans from Epsom travelled to churches in neighbouring suburbs until Epsom's population grew enough to prompt construction of a local church. Land at Greenwoods Corner was donated by James H. Gunson—who later became mayor of Auckland—on the condition that £1,000 was raised to build a brick church by October 1910. The funds were raised, and the foundation stone for the new Epsom Methodist Church was laid in December 1910. A Sunday school was completed in 1912 and expanded in 1915, and a new Primary Department building was erected in 1925. The complex was expanded again in the early 1950s, and continues in use today.[316]

Architect Arthur White (who designed the Mount Eden Methodist Church) also designed the **Dominion Road Methodist Church** at 426 Dominion Road in 1926. The brick church was erected by builder S.E. Chappell to the White's design.[317] *[Category B, UID#01642].*

6.1.3 Presbyterian Church

Balmoral Presbyterian Church at 258-260 Balmoral Road had its beginnings as Edendale Presbyterian Mission, founded in 1888 with early services held in a fishermen's cottage. In 1889, the congregation built a simple gabled structure of rectangular plan and timber construction with a small gabled entrance porch and set within stone boundary walls. The Edendale Presbyterian Hall was formally opened on Sunday 28 July 1889 as the first known purpose-built place of worship in Balmoral and one of the earliest in the wider Mount Eden area. Two classrooms were completed behind the hall in 1895. In 1903, Edendale ceased to be a mission station and was fully sanctioned as Edendale Presbyterian Church. To serve the growing population of Edendale (Balmoral), the church complex expanded in the early twentieth century: the church was altered in 1904; a Sunday School Hall was built circa 1910; a manse was built in 1914; and the Joseph Wilson Memorial Hall was built in 1922 and dedicated three years later. In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, the church was extended to double its capacity in order to accommodate its growing congregation following the property boom earlier in the decade. Work involved the extension of the side walls, the incorporation of a new vestry, and the addition of a vestibule to the front of the church. The church re-opened on 10 March 1929. The following year, the name of the church changed to Balmoral Presbyterian Church.[318] *[added to schedule through this project as Category B, UID#02585].*

Presbyterians in Epsom were first served by itinerant ministers until William Gardner acquired the former Wesleyan chapel on Alba Road in 1878. The chapel and congregation moved to the Epsom Hall property in Manukau Road in 1882. In 1906, the present **Epsom Presbyterian Church** was erected in Gardner Road on land made available by William Gardner's wife. The exterior remains intact, retaining its original form and transitional villa-style detailing, while the interior of the church was redesigned in the 1950s. A hall and manse were also constructed shortly after the church. The old hall at the rear of the church was upgraded and expanded in the 1980s.[319]

Mount Albert Presbyterian Church was built in 1913 at the corner of Mount Albert Road and New North Road, and it was shifted to its current location at 14 Mount Albert Road in the summer of 1921 to 1922. The existing 1913 church was moved by steamroller across Mount Albert Road to a site sold by the Fowlds family for £2,500. The new site was prepared so

[316] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 173-174.
[317] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.
[318] Auckland Council, "Balmoral Presbyterian Church" (Heritage Assessment, August 2013).
[319] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 171.

that a Sunday school (Maisie Knight Classrooms) could be built below the church. The church was extended to its current size in 1928, while the Sunday school was extended by the addition of the Cuthbert Entrican Classrooms in 1933. In the 1940s, the church was home to the Mount Albert Presbyterian Men's Club, which was open to ex-servicemen and those who carried out essential services at home. In 1965, the new hall behind the church was completed. The front of the church has been altered over time, with the last change occurring in 1976.[320]

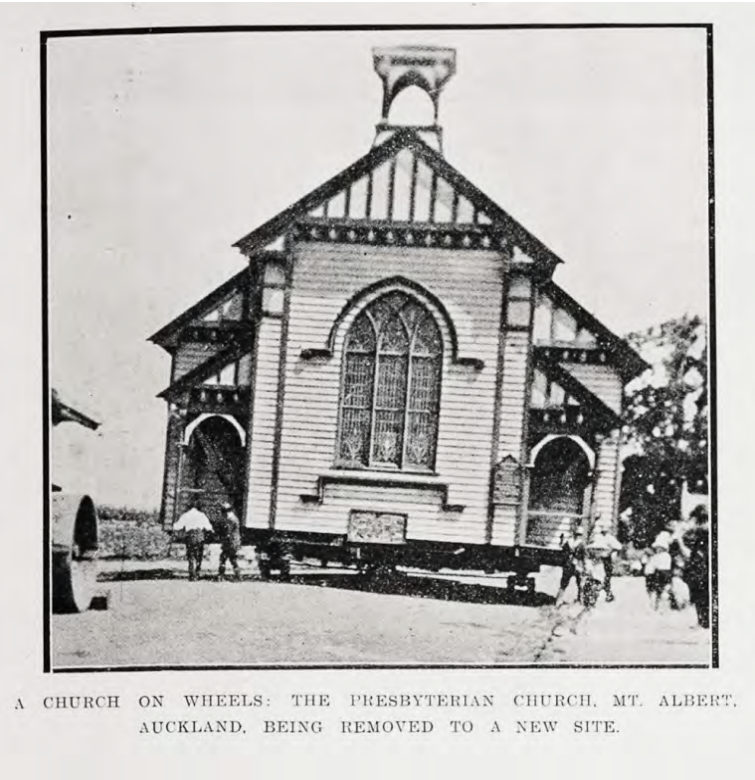
A CHURCH ON WHEELS: THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MT. ALBERT, AUCKLAND, BEING REMOVED TO A NEW SITE.

Figure 75. "A church on wheels: the Presbyterian Church, Mt. Albert, Auckland, being removed to a new site." (1922).
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19220209-41-3.

The Mount Eden Presbyterian Church, later known as **Greyfriars Presbyterian Church**, was constructed in 1917 at 546-552 Mount Eden Road. Presbyterian services are now held in the adjacent war memorial hall (1952) while seismic upgrade issues are worked through. *[Category B, UID#01748].*

6.1.4 Catholic Church

The **Church and School of the Good Shepherd** is a complex located at the end of Telford Avenue, a 'dead-end' residential street in Balmoral. In 1911, five acres of land was purchased at the end of Telford Avenue by Monsignor Gillan for the purpose of a Roman Catholic School/Church. A year later, a building was established on Pine Street and lessons were taught by the Sisters of St Joseph, who travelled each day by tram from St Benedicts. The church was built in 1914. In 1923, the foundation stone of the Sisters of St Joseph Convent building was laid. It was completed a year later to the designs of notable architectural firm Edward Mahoney & Sons *[added to schedule through this project as Category B, UID#2586].* A chapel was added to the property sometime later. In 1948, a rear

[320] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*

extension was added and the building was subsequently linked to the adjacent property.[321] The old church was moved 86 feet to make room for a new church, officially opened and blessed in August 1959.[322] The Sisters lived in the convent until 1978, at which time the Diocese purchased the property for use as a residential home for the intellectually handicapped, known as G.I.F.T., a use it continues to this day.

Figure 76. The Sisters of St Joseph Convent, Telford Avenue, 10 February 1928.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1-W657.

As Epsom grew in the early twentieth century, the need for a local Catholic parish grew, too. The Sisters of Mercy established the Holy Cross Convent in 1921, which included a boarding school and convent in a two-storey Victorian-era house at the corner of The Drive and Banff Avenue in Epsom. A church/school building was completed in 1922, and a new church was built and consecrated by Bishop James Liston in September 1925. Today, the church is part of a larger church and school complex known as **Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.** The church still exists and elements of its original details are still evident, but it has been heavily altered over the years. The convent building was destroyed by fire in 1928.[323] [324]

St Francis Catholic Church, part of the St Francis School complex in Point Chevalier, was built in 1930. During the week, the building was used as a two-room classroom. It is said that that the internal partition was removed and the desks turned into pews for Mass during the weekend. In 1948, the first school buildings arrived, which were two former American army huts.[325] A modest extension to the Montrose Street elevation does compromise the building's formal frontage to a degree, yet its form, design and detailing appears to remain largely intact from the exterior. Adjacent to the church and school is a villa (circa 1880s) purchased by the Catholic Church in 1943 for use as a presbytery in association with the adjacent church building and school. The villa appears to have undergone numerous external alterations and additions.[326]

[321] Auckland Council Heritage Unit, "Heritage Assessment: Former Sisters of St Joseph Convent" (September 2013).
[322] Auckland City Council. *Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks* (2009).
[323] Bush, *History of Epsom,* p.174.
[324] Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Parish, "History," accessed at http://www.epsomcatholic.org.nz/History.aspx.
[325] Kennaway, L., *Point Chevalier: A Walk through our History* leaflet.
[326] Kennaway, L., *Point Chevalier: A Walk through our History* leaflet.

Figure 77. Showing St Francis Catholic School, Montrose Street, Point Chevalier, on opening day, February 1930.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A1101.

6.1.5 Baptist Church

St Sepulchre's Church (now Girl Guides Hall) at 132 Grange Road dates back to 1865 when it was erected as a Selwyn church called St Sepulchre's. It was moved from Symonds Street to its current location in 1904 when it became the Grange Road Baptist Church. In 1963, the Grange Road Baptist Church amalgamated with the Shackleton Road Baptist Church, which had opened in 1926. The new church building for this combined congregation, called the **Balmoral Baptist Church**, opened on the corner of Dominion Road and Queens Avenue in August 1965.[327] In the 1960s and 1970s, the vacated St Sepulchre's Church building was used by the St Albans Boy Scouts, the Eden Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Eden-Epsom Community Day Care, the Brownies and Guides. Guides have used the building since the 1970s. St Sepulchre's Church was officially converted into the Girl Guides Auckland Provincial Centre in 1989.[328] *[Category B, UID#01671].*

The first **Mount Albert Baptist Church** was erected at 732 New North Road. It was built in just five weeks using volunteer labour from the congregation. The church was turned around and enlarged in 1915 and, then in 1921, when it became known as the 'third' church. The new brick church was built in 1953 by the firm of J. A Penman and Son.[329]

The cornerstone of the **Epsom Baptist Church** was laid on 2 March 1907 near the corner of Inverary Avenue and Manukau Road.[330] The church was built of kauri, and measured 45 by 28 feet. Adjoining the church was a hall and classroom building for use as a Sunday school.[331] The church hall was enlarged early in its history. The present sanctuary remains largely original, with the exception of additions in 1913 and 1935.[332]

[327] Auckland City Council. *Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks* (2009).
[328] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.
[329] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[330] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 177-178.
[331] "Epsom Baptist Church," *Auckland Star* (4 March 1907), Page 3. Accessed at PapersPast.
[332] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 177-178.

6.1.6 Other Denominations

St James' Church was erected in 1900 on the corner of View Road and Esplanade Road as the Mount Eden Congregational Church. The timber church hall behind was built in 1885 and served as the original church building until it was outgrown by the congregation. It has been known as St James Presbyterian Church since the merging of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in 1969. Since the late 1970s, St James' Church has predominantly served the Cook Island community.[333] *[Category B, UID#01899].*

Figure 78. Mount Eden Congregational Church, circa 1915.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 35-R112.

The **Society of Friends** ('Quakers') opened an Arts and Crafts style meeting house and adult school at 115 Mount Eden Road in 1913.[334] This building remains in use today, and forms a complex with the "Auckland Friends Centre" next door at 113 Mount Eden Road.[335]

In recent years, new places of worship were built in the Albert-Eden Local Board area that corresponded with demographic shifts and an increase in Asian and Pacific Islander populations. **Bharatiya Mandir Temple** on Balmoral Road is New Zealand's first purpose-built Hindu temple. The foundation stone was laid in 1991, and the temple opened in 1993. The current **Congregational Church of Samoa** at the corner of Sandringham Road and Calgary Street was built in 1993, replacing the Mayfair Theatre (built in 1926). The church demolished the theatre and replaced their existing (1980) Calgary Street building with a larger church on both sites, designed by architect Jacques Buitendyk.[336]

[333] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.
[334] "Society of Friends," *New Zealand Herald* (25 February 1913), Page 9. Accessed at PapersPast.
[335] Quakers in Aotearoa, "Auckland Friends Centre," Accessed at http://quaker.org.nz/auckland-friends-centre.
[336] Auckland City Council. *Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks* (2009).

6.2 Education

The Education Act of 1877 set out to transform the social landscape by requiring free, compulsory and secular education of children between the ages of 7 and 13. This led to a programme of school building throughout Auckland's established and developing areas. By this time, the new suburban areas were growing so fast that new schools were required soon afterwards. As discussed in **Chapter 4: Building the City**, the Albert-Eden Local Board area was rapidly expanding, and the large number of schools in the area demonstrates the response to this growth.

Historic schools in the Albert-Eden Local Board area are likely to be significant as community institutions, and may possess a variety of heritage values. School buildings are often architecturally significant: many early schools were high-style buildings designed by prominent architects, and serve as visual landmarks in the streetscape. Schools may also represent the development of new educational theories and trends, such as the founding of intermediate schools. They may also provide evidence of migration patterns or other social changes in the surrounding neighbourhoods.

6.2.1 Primary Education

Mount Eden's first school was opened on the corner of Mount Eden and Valley Roads in 1877. Two years later, **Mount Eden School** moved to larger premises in Valley Road, with the first premises sold to the Free Methodist Church. With a roll of 43 students, the six-classroom block anticipated the extensive growth that was shortly to take place.[337] Gradual expansion allowed for a roll of 1,100 pupils, but the roll was to peak at 1,222 before it was relieved by the construction of **Maungawhau School** about 1912. The location of Maungawhau School catered for the rapid development that was occurring around the Epsom (now Balmoral) Road at that time. Both Maungawhau and Mount Eden schools have undergone major changes over the years, with little remaining of their original construction except stone walls and gates.

Further relief for overcrowding in the Mount Eden schools was provided by the construction of the **Kowhai Junior High School** (now Kowhai Intermediate School), allowing 225 pupils to transfer from Mount Eden School in 1922. The junior high school was a new concept in education championed especially by minister of education Christopher James Parr. The Auckland Education Board was supportive of the idea and was looking to relieve the overcrowding in its inner city suburban schools, so conditions were ripe for the opening of Kowhai Junior High School in 1922 as New Zealand's first junior high school.[338]

Like Maungawhau and Kowhai, **Brixton School (now Balmoral School)** was also built to serve the growing population in Balmoral that resulted from the expansion of the tram network. The Brixton School opened in 1926, causing some parental concern about the requirement for some children to leave established schools and transfer to a new school. The initial roll of 158 more than tripled by the end of 1927, requiring construction of a new infant block by 1937, when it became a full primary school. By 1945, the Brixton School became an Intermediate School. The infant school came under the jurisdiction of Maungawhau School in 1945, but the classrooms for the earlier years were not physically

[337] McAlister, 21.
[338] Brian Hinchco, "A History of Middle Schooling in New Zealand," EduSearch, accessed at http://www.edusearch.co.nz/articles/3/article.htm?descriptions=&article=0000000157.

relocated until 1965. A review in 1994, however, re-established the school as a combined site for Balmoral Primary School and Balmoral Intermediate School.[339]

The first **Mount Albert Primary School** was established in 1869.[340] In 1879, Mr McElwain donated a 1-acre site on School Road in Kingsland to the Auckland Education Board, with the first wooden school building erected on the site by local residents at their expense. In 1880, the first building was replaced by a two-roomed schoolhouse. The school was altered over the years as enrolment grew to over 300 in 1906, most notably with the addition of two classrooms in 1912. The school was altered again in the 1920s, but a request for a rebuild was denied because the Auckland Education Board was looking at other, larger sites nearby. In 1939-1940, the present Mount Albert Primary School was relocated to its present site on Sainsbury Road, formerly used as Morningside Quarries / Wilson's Quarry. The original primary school building still stands on School Road today, although in a state of serious disrepair.[341]

After several unsuccessful petitions by Point Chevalier residents to establish a local school, three acres were finally purchased in Gladstone Road by the District in 1887. The first Point Chevalier School (now known as **Gladstone Primary School**) consisted of two rooms erected later that year, but destroyed by fire in 1898.[342] Plans were prepared for a replacement building to accommodate 180 children, an indication of the rapid growth of Mount Albert and Point Chevalier at the time. The new building was completed at the beginning of 1899 by Mr J A Penman at a cost of £609. The roll had reached 214 in 1907 and 320 in 1914, and the school was expanded twice to accommodate the increased numbers.[343] None of the early wooden buildings remain at Gladstone School today because of another fire in 1957.[344] A new school site on Te Ra Road was purchased in 1919, and a Side School in Armstrong's Hall was opened in June 1922 while the new school was being built. **Point Chevalier School** finally opened on Te Ra Road in 1925; Gladstone School was renamed at this time, giving the name of Point Chevalier School to the new institution. Temporary classrooms and additional buildings were brought in as the roll grew, while **Pasadena Intermediate School** opened in 1942 on Moray Place to cover the older students.[345] **Richardson Road School** (now Ōwairaka Primary School) opened in 1930 to further relieve overcrowding in the Mount Albert district.[346] [347]

In 1908, the Auckland Education Board set about selecting a site for a new school in Edendale, as the local authorities recognised that the proximity to the tram terminus would cause an influx of new residents into the area. A new school district was created in May, and by June, a school site had been selected. The preferred site was James Dick's land on Sandringham Road, just north of Balmoral Road, and according to a newspaper article was

[339] Balmoral School, "About Us: History," accessed at http://www.balmoral.school.nz/aboutus_history.htm.
[340] Mount Albert Primary School, accessed at http://www.mtalbertprimary.school.nz/.
[341] Mount Albert Historical Society, "The First Mount Albert Primary School," accessed at http://mtalberthistoricalsociety.org.nz/Mt_Albert_Primary.php.
[342] Point Chevalier School, "History of Pt Chevalier School," accessed at http://www.ptchev.school.nz/WebSpace/252/.
[343] "The Story of Gladstone School," *Point Chevalier Times* (Vol 30: 30 May 2013), accessed at https://sites.google.com/site/pointchevalierhistory/.
[344] Ciara Pratt, "Gladstone celebrates 125 years," accessed at http://www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/local-news/central-leader/7135720/Gladstone-celebrates-125-years.
[345] Point Chevalier School, "History of Pt Chevalier School," accessed at http://www.ptchev.school.nz/WebSpace/252/.
[346] Auckland Libraries, "Mt Albert Local History," accessed at http://www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/EN/heritage/localhistory/suburbs/mtalbert/Pages/mtalbert.aspx
[347] "The Story of Gladstone School," *Point Chevalier Times* (Vol 30: 30 May 2013), accessed at https://sites.google.com/site/pointchevalierhistory/.

selected for sanitation purposes: "[James] Dick's site, of 3 ½ acres, with a frontage to the Kingsland [Sandringham] road, was volcanic soil, with open country all round, sparsely built upon at present, but with many prospective sites for residential purposes. The suggested site for the school was dry, and required no clearing, but some levelling…in Dr Purdy's [the District Health Officer's] idea this was an excellent site for a school, and from the point of view of health, although Hedley's site was a good one, [Dick's] was probably the better of the two, taking into consideration the fact that it was practically ready for building upon."[348]
Edendale Primary School opened in 1909, with a grand school building.[349] The school had an initial capacity of 320 students, although only 146 showed up on the first day. The roll continued to grow as the surrounding suburb grew, and by 1925, Edendale School was the third-largest primary school in the country with 929 pupils. Edendale's enrolment was reduced soon after, following the opening of the nearby Brixton and Richardson Road Schools. The original Edendale School was condemned in 1972 due to a failure of the masonry. The building was demolished and replaced in 1979, although the plaques from the World War I memorial gates (1921) were incorporated into the new building.[350]

Figure 79. Edendale District School, 1934. The school still operates on Sandringham Road, but this building is no longer extant.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 255a-12.

Epsom Normal Primary School at 41 The Drive, Epsom, was first opened in 1886 across the road and moved to its present location in 1897. The wooden buildings were largely destroyed by fire in 1923 and replaced with a concrete and brick structure in 1925. The present school buildings were erected in the 1970s. The puriri trees that line The Drive at the front of the school were planted by Sir Logan Campbell in 1901; the stone wall at the boundary likely dates from the school's early period, too.[351]

[348] "The Edendale School: Health Officer's Report, Dick's Site Preferred," *Auckland Star* (24 June 1908), page 5, accessed at PapersPast.
[349] "Edendale School Sandringham Auckland: Golden Jubilee 1909-1959," Brochure, McGehan Collection Mt Albert Library.
[350] Matthews & Matthews Architects Ltd., et al., *Sandringham Shopping Centre: Character Heritage Study* (November 2008), 30.
[351] Epsom Normal Primary School, accessed at http://www.epsomnormalprimary.school.nz/index.php/page/5

Also in Epsom is **Auckland Normal Intermediate School** (ANI), opened as a junior high school in 1945. A "normal school" has been a common approach to training teachers since the nineteenth century: these schools provide classrooms to gain hands-on teaching experience, and are often attached to teachers' colleges. The ANI campus was originally the site of **Auckland Teachers' Training College** – now part of the University of Auckland, Faculty of Education. The college was first established in 1881 to train teachers at the Wellesley Street School. In 1922, a Training College Hall of Residence opened at Rocklands Hall at 187 GIllies Avenue, Epsom (originally the home of prominent Aucklander John Gillies). In 1926, classes began on the present-day ANI campus in Epsom, although the original teachers' college building designed by John Farrell was demolished in 1976.[352] Epsom Normal Primary and ANI are still associated with the Faculty of Education's Epsom campus today.

Although it is more closely associated with the growth of Remuera and One Tree Hill, **Cornwall Park District School** opened in 1921 with an initial roll of 198 pupils under Headmaster Mr W Birss. The school grew very rapidly and by 1924, the roll had reached 437, and plans were made to add more classrooms. When Remuera Intermediate School opened in 1954, Cornwall Park District School lost its older students. The school facilities were completely rebuilt during the 1980s and 90s, with further upgrades in 2010.[353]

Just as there had been a school building boom in the 1910s and 1920s in response to the growing tram suburbs, there was a need after World War II to provide additional schools to service the residents of the new state housing tracts. **Waterview Primary School** was built in 1950 to service the growing community in Waterview. The school was demolished in 2012 to make way for the State Highway 20 Waterview Connection Project.[354]

6.2.2 Secondary Education

Secondary education was originally the preserve of relatively wealthy families, but has since grown to be more universal. Secondary and technical schools were originally operated separately from the Education Boards responsible for the primary schools. The earliest secondary schools were established under their own acts of Parliament. Under the Secondary Schools Act of 1903, Boards of Governors who reported to the Department of Education were responsible for the operation of secondary schools.

Auckland Grammar, founded in 1869, served the Auckland area from central locations prior to construction of new premises for the separate Auckland Girls' Grammar School in Howe Street, Ponsonby, in 1909, shortly before the boys transferred to a new **Auckland Grammar School** site on the northern slopes of Mount Eden in 1916. Further population growth required new schools such as **Epsom Girls' Grammar School** in 1917, and for boys (originally) **Mount Albert Grammar** in 1922. These grammar schools are long-standing Auckland institutions, and have impressive school facilities scheduled by Auckland Council and registered with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. Auckland Grammar School is an exceptional example of the Spanish Mission style, a style popular for educational buildings in California between 1900 and 1915; the design (by Richard Abbott and C Le N Arnold) was

[352] University of Auckland Faculty of Education, "Faculty History: 1881-2012," accessed at http://www.education.auckland.ac.nz/uoa/home/about/our-faculty/history/.
[353] Cornwall Park District School, "History of the School," accessed at http://www.cornwallpark.school.nz/index.php?mid=2,44.
[354] Waterview School Heritage Project, accessed at http://www.waterviewheritage.org/.

chosen through a competition for which there were 53 entries *[Category A, UID#01731]*.[355] Mount Albert Grammar was designed by the Auckland Grammar Schools' Board of Governors architect WA Cumming, who used a Collegiate Gothic style with Classical motifs *[CategoryB, UID#01595]*.[356]

Figure 80. Auckland Grammar School, photographed between circa 1915 and 1930.
Auckland Grammar School. Ref: 1/1-006745-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22680737.

Figure 81. Mount Albert Grammar School, April 1926. Photograph by Henry Winkelmann.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1-W603.

6.2.3 Private Schools

A number of private school campuses are located within the Albert-Eden Local Board area, especially in Epsom. This section describes the most prominent of these institutions.

In 1903, the **Diocesan School for Girls** was founded in Epsom by Bishop Moore Richard Neligan, who wanted to establish an Anglican school for girls modelled on the new British high schools. The church purchased land previously known as St John's Wood from Edwin Hesketh for use as a school. The school opened in 1904 with 27 pupils, with classes taught in the converted Italianate-style Hesketh family residence (now called School House). The school's first headmistress was Mary Pulling, a graduate from the famous Cheltenham Ladies' College in Britain who went on to play a prominent role in improving the quality of religious education in New Zealand. The campus has grown over the years, but the historic core still includes School House *[Category B, UID#01726]*, several early classroom buildings, St. Barnabas' Chapel (relocated to the site in 1910) and the Chapel of Our Glorified Lord (built 1922) *[Category A, UID#01727]*.[357] [358]

In 1905, a boarding school for girls was opened in Owens Road, known as Mount Eden College. A few years later, it moved to Stokes Road; it was acquired by a group of Presbyterian businessmen in 1915, and soon renamed **St Cuthbert's College.** The College moved to its present site in Market Road, Epsom, in 1925. Three school houses were established in 1932, and development at the campus has continued since.[359]

[355] "Auckland Grammar School Main Block," NZHPT Registration Report, accessed at http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=4471.
[356] Mount Albert Grammar School, accessed at http://www.mags.school.nz/.
[357] Diocesan School for Girls, "Our History," accessed at https://www.diocesan.school.nz/our-history.
[358] "St Barnabas' Chapel," NZHPT Registration Report, accessed at http://www.historic.org.nz/the-register/details?id=2646.
[359] St Cuthbert's College, "Our History," accessed at http://www.stcuthberts.school.nz/our-college/history/.

The **Dilworth School for Boys** was established as a private boarding school for boys, founded in 1894 and opened in 1906. The school was started by an endowment from James Dilworth, who left the bulk of his estate to establish a school. James' wife Isabella moved out of the family homestead after her husband's death so the school could open there. Dilworth is currently the largest boarding school in New Zealand, with a current roll of 530.[360] [361]

There are also several Catholic schools throughout the Albert-Eden Local Board area: Good Shepherd (1912, Balmoral); Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (1922, Epsom); Marist College (1928, Mount Albert); and St Francis (1930, Point Chevalier). Each school is closely aligned with a Catholic church, and is discussed more thoroughly under **Chapter 6.1 Religion.**

[360] Dilworth School for Boys, "Story of Dilworth," accessed at http://www.dilworth.school.nz/page.aspx?pid=502
[361] Megan Cook, "Private education - Private schools in New Zealand," *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand* (updated 4-Dec-12), accessed at http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/35021/dilworth-school.

6.3 Entertainment and Public Halls

6.3.1 Public Halls

Public halls and community centres have long been an important part of the Albert-Eden Local Board area, providing a place for public to gather and supporting the social development of the various neighbourhoods. Halls are likely to be architecturally significant as prominent local landmarks, and sometimes are important examples of the work of notable architects. These properties also tend to hold social significance for their role in the community. Key public halls in the Albert-Eden Local Board area include the following:

- A public hall opened in **Morningside** in October 1880 when a former school building was relocated to a site in New North Road that had been donated by Allan Kerr-Taylor. It was a well-used facility and in 1881, the bachelors of the district organised a ball which was attended by some fifty couples. The *Auckland Weekly News* reported that it was 'the first public ball in Mt Albert [and] it is confidently hoped that this is the beginning of a succession of winter entertainments, as such reunions promote harmony and goodwill among the young people of this rising district which is fast becoming an important suburb.'[362]

- In Point Chevalier, **Coronation Hall** (named in honour of King George V) opened on a triangular parcel at the foot of Point Chevalier Road known as "Hall Corner." The hall opened in November 1912 as a multi-purpose building. At different times the building housed a kindergarten, a library, the Mount Albert Gymnasium Club, and dances, among other things. The former Remuera Road Board office and library was moved to "Hall Corner" in 1926 to serve as the Point Chevalier library, but by 1937, the library had outgrown its space and moved into the adjacent Coronation Hall.[363] "Hall Corner" remained as the centre of Point Chevalier community activities until the 1950s, when the hall was demolished and the road was re-aligned.[364] The present-day Point Chevalier Library (built 1980s) stands near Hall Corner today.

- The **Mount Albert War Memorial Hall** was opened 29 July 1961 on the corner of Wairere Avenue and New North Road. The hall was designed by architects Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, and takes the shape of a reverse hyperbolic paraboloid. The design is a good example of the Mid-Century Modern style. In 1994, the hall was used for community functions, meetings, shows and exhibitions. In 1995, in order to increase the number of users, two tiers were removed to provide one flat area for social functions.[365]

- Near the intersection of Dominion Road and Balmoral Road is the **Mount Eden War Memorial Hall**, built in 1957. Almost half of the total cost of £72,000 was raised by the Eden-Roskill Returned and Services Association (RSA). This was subsidised with a pound-for-pound match by the government, as part of the policy of the Department of Internal Affairs to encourage "living memorials" in the form of war memorial community centres from 1949 onward. The hall was designed by architect C. B. Watkin, with McKray Crossley and Rowe as consulting engineers, and built by Fletcher Construction Ltd. The architect noted at the opening that the building had

[362] Matthews & Matthews et al., *Morningside Heritage Study* (2009), 19.
[363] *Point Chevalier Times* No 4 (April 2009).
[364] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[365] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*

been set back from Dominion Road by around 40 feet to allow for landscaping. The building was intended to be light and airy, combining simplicity with dignity. The foundation stone was laid in late September 1957 by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Smith in front of a crowd of about 200 people. The Mount Eden Borough Council chambers relocated to this building after its opening, from their previous location in the Borough Council building in Valley Road, which continued its use as the Borough Council offices. The Mount Eden War Memorial Hall still stands as a community centre today.[366]

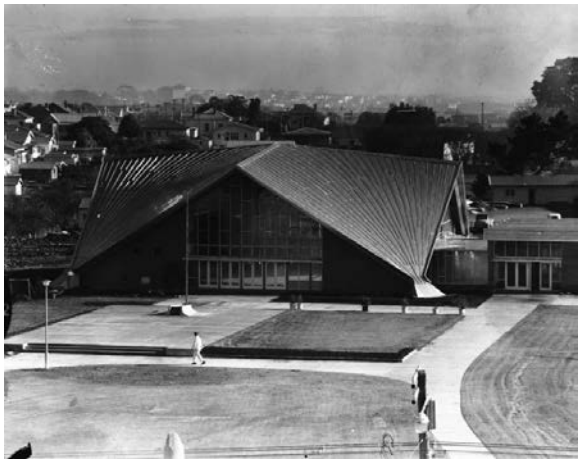

Figure 82. Mount Albert War Memorial Hall, 1961.
Auckland Star. (1961) [NZ AK - Mt Albert. War Memorial Hall, Mt Albert]. Auckland War Memorial Museum neg. S808.

Figure 83. An aerial view showing the Mount Albert War Memorial Hall with the car park at the rear of the building and access to Wairere Avenue (1966).
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 580-13708.

6.3.2 Cinemas

As motion pictures grew in popularity in the early twentieth century, a number of suburban cinemas were constructed across Auckland. Cinemas were typically designed by prominent architects and were often highly visible as local landmarks within the town centres. Most of these suburban cinemas also took advantage of proximity to the tram lines, and demonstrated investment in the burgeoning suburban neighbourhoods. Neighbourhood cinemas are likely to be significant as a reflection of this theme, especially if they retain their original detailing and auditorium space.

Some examples of this important property type within the Albert-Eden Local Board area include the following:

The **Capitol Picture Palace** opened in 1923 at 610-612 Dominion Road, and was one of the largest and earliest of Auckland's neighbourhood theatres.[367] The 900-seat cinema was financed by developers I.H. Hardley and W.H. DeLuen, who also owned and subdivided large tracts of land in Balmoral. They commissioned architects Hugh Grierson and Kenneth Aimer to design the theatre, with N. Cole as the contractor. Hardley and DeLuen leased the Capitol to a succession of theatre managers, the first of whom was John H. Quinn, who

[366] Auckland City Streetscape Study Record Form, "Mount Eden War Memorial Hall" (2006), accessed at http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/district/updates/t132b/%23MtEdenWarMemorialHall.pdf
[367] Auckland City Council. *Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks* (2009).

operated a small chain of theatres. The Capitol was gutted by fire and closed in 1978, but opened again in 1986 as Charlie Grey's. In 1992, it was renamed Capitol Cinema. It showed Bollywood films from 1998 to 2008, and reopened in 2009 as a cinema showing independent films. [368] *[Category B, UID#06144].*

Figure 84. Capitol Cinema, June 1986.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1052-K8-28.

Figure 85. Edendale (Mayfair) Cinema (demolished 1993).
Auckland War Memorial Neg. M102 (a,b,c).

Hardley and DeLuen were also responsible for developing the 850-seat **Edendale (Mayfair) Cinema** at 536 Sandringham Road, which opened in 1926. They commissioned the same architects they had for the Capitol: Grierson, Aimer and Draffin. The theatre's interior was remodelled in 1936, and appears to have been renamed "Mayfair" at this time.[369] The building was used as a theatre until 1985. It was demolished in 1993 and is now the site of the Congregational Church of Samoa.[370] Although it is no longer extant, the Edendale Cinema was an excellent example of how and why these theatres were built, as described in a newspaper article at the time of its construction: "With the steady advance of Edendale there is every indication that the wants of the residents are to be catered for in every way. It is certainly a long way to come into the city of a night to visit picture theatres, and realising this, a picture theatre that will rival many of the city establishments is shortly to be erected in Edendale [Sandringham] Road near the tram terminus."[371]

The **Regent (Lido) Theatre** on Manukau Road in Epsom opened in 1924, and could seat 950 people. The Regent was originally developed by Lawrence Henley, his wife May and her sisters Rose Irwin and Lilian Mahon; the Henley family retained ownership of the theatre for over 80 years. The building was designed by A. Sinclair O'Connor, and had a reputation as one of the most luxurious suburban cinemas in Auckland. Another "Regent" theatre opened in Queen Street in 1926, so the Epsom Regent was typically advertised as the "New Regent." The theatre was renovated in 1947 and again in 1961, at which point the Regent also changed its name to Lido. The building was substantially rebuilt in the 1980s, with the cinema's capacity reduced to 390 and ground floor storefronts and office space added.

[368] Auckland City Streetscape Study Record Form, "Capitol Theatre," (2006), accessed at http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/council/documents/district/updates/t132b/%23602-616DominionRoadCapitolTheatre.pdf
[369] "Theatre Renovations," *Auckland Star* (25 February 1936), accessed at PapersPast.
[370] Matthews & Matthews, *Sandringham Shopping Centre Character Heritage Study*, 30.
[371] "New Picture Theatre, *Auckland Star* (13 November 1925). Accessed at PapersPast.

Further alterations occurred in 2005. The cinema has had many operators over the years, and now serves as one of Auckland's premier art-house cinemas.[372]

In Mount Eden, the **Crystal Palace Theatre** opened in 1928 at 535-537 Mount Eden Road, and still stands today. The temple façade featured lighting which changed colours at half-time, and the main auditorium seated over 700 people. The Crystal Palace was also a popular dance hall, with a dance floor in the basement, known on its opening night on 13 April 1929 as the Crystal Winter. There was a licensed cabaret in the dance hall by the 1970s and live performances which attracted some controversy, especially with regard to nude girls swimming in a glass tank on stage. The theatre showed Bollywood films for a period in the 1990s, and was then closed for many years. [373] [374] The Crystal Palace reopened its doors again in September 2013. [375] *[Category B, UID#0747].*

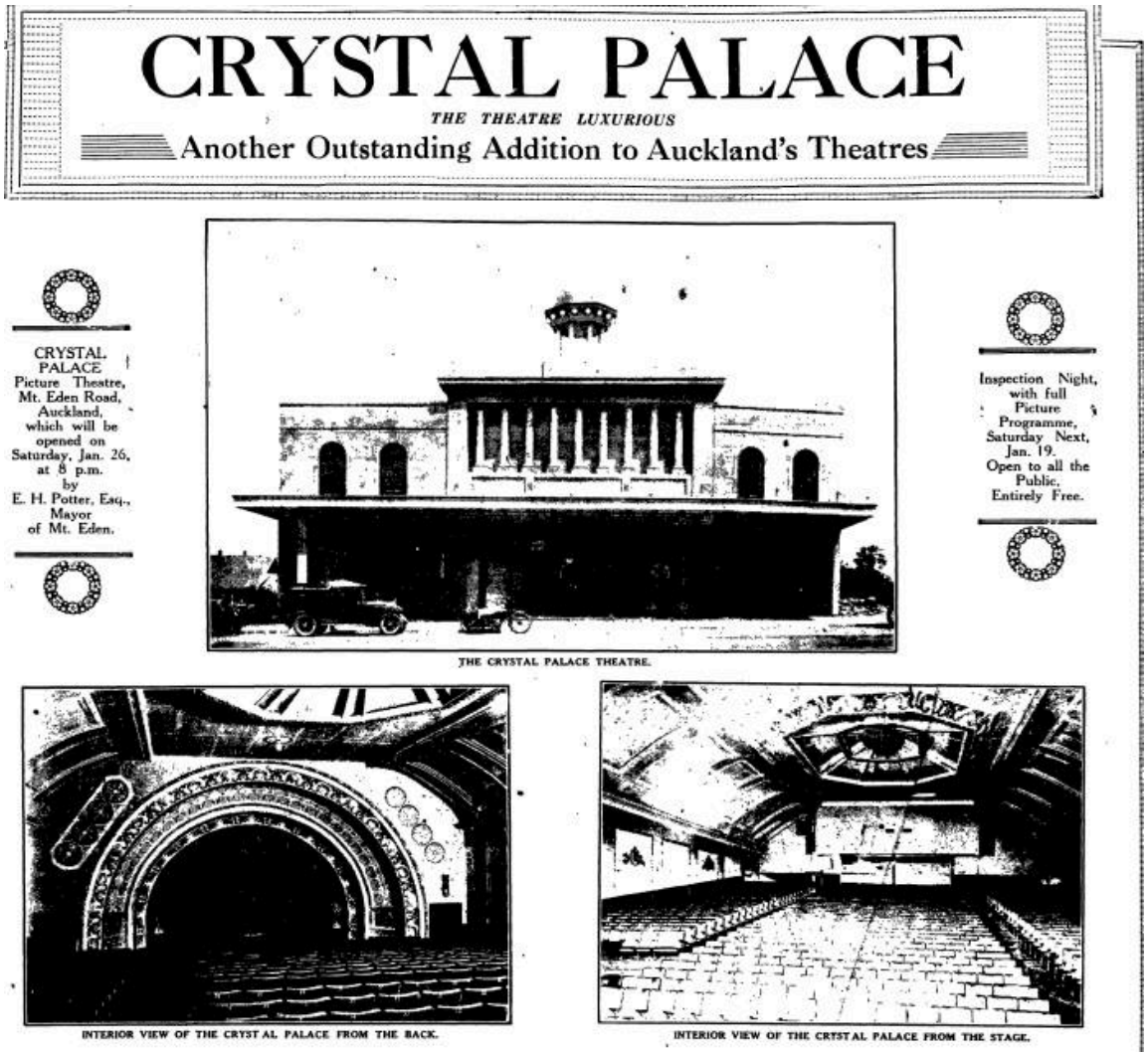

Figure 86. Crystal Palace Picture Theatre advertisement, 1928.
Accessed at Crystal Palace Theatre website,
https://www.facebook.com/pages/Crystal-Palace-Mt-Eden/570338429673565.

[372] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 283-284.
[373] "Crystal Palace Theatre," NZHPT Registration Report, accessed http://www.historic.org.nz/the-register/details?id=512.
[374] Crystal Palace Theatre, 537 Mt Eden Road, Mt Eden, ACC Heritage report.
[375] Cinema Treasures, "Crystal Palace Theatre," accessed at http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/5459.

Figure 87. De Luxe Theatre, New North Road.
Auckland War Memorial Neg. M103(b,c).

Figure 88. "Showing the Theatre Royal in Kingsland during the proprietorship of J L Benwell. The premises of W Williams, tailor, and D Rogers, tobacconist and hairdresser, can be seen (left)." Circa 1920s.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1081-1.

In Mount Albert, the Kosie Theatre opened at 958-960 New North Road in 1924. The name was changed in 1927 to **De Luxe Theatre**, and was remodelled to create a new, upmarket image. In 1929, the theatre came under new management, and was called the New De Luxe after its grand re-opening held 28 March 1929.[376] The theatre was popular with Mount Albert residents, and a free bus service from neighbouring suburbs was provided on Saturday nights. The last movie played at the De Luxe in 1985; it was used for church meeting and later developed into apartments.[377] The façade is still roughly intact, but the building is no longer immediately recognisable as a cinema.

Also on New North Road was the **Royal Theatre**, which opened in 1928 in Kingsland (486 New North Road).[378] The Royal was redeveloped at some stage and lost its ornamentation,

[376] *Auckland Star* (28 March 1929). Accessed at PapersPast.
[377] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[378] Bruce W Hayward and Selwyn P Hayward, *Cinemas of Auckland, 1896-1979* (Auckland: Lodestar Press, 1979), 12.

although it still bears a “Royal” sign on the parapet. The Royal stopped showing movies in 1978, and was again refurbished in 1996 for its current retail use.

The first motion pictures in Point Chevalier were screened in 1913 in the Coronation Hall at “Hall Corner.”[379] Point Chevalier’s purpose-built cinema was the **Ambassador Theatre**, which opened in 1929 at 1218-1220 Great North Road. The building is right at the heart of the Point Chevalier town centre, and the theatre opening corresponded with the arrival of the trams in 1930. The Ambassador’s original owners were Albert Beazley and John Punch, who bought the land from Hallyburton Johnstone in 1928. Beazley and Punch commissioned notable architect A. Sinclair O’Connor to design the building, and Beazley’s own construction company built it. The Ambassador Theatre features an ornate façade with Renaissance Revival style details, two ground-floor retail storefronts, and a large auditorium that seated nearly 1,000 patrons. The cinema closed in 1986, and has been used as a studio for artist Peter Roche since 1996. It remains in good condition.[380] *[Category B, UID#08160].*

[379] *Central Leader* (6 August 1975), p13. See Auckland Libraries Index.
[380] Auckland City Council, “Heritage: Ambassador Theatre,” accessed at http://web.archive.org/web/20090411052515/http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/Council/services/heritage/pc217gnr.asp.

6.4 Sport and Recreation

The establishment of sports clubs was common in the Albert-Eden Local Board area, and usually corresponded with suburban development and population growth in each neighbourhood. The area's sports facilities such as clubhouses and grounds, if intact, are likely to be significant as a reflection of the "Sports and Recreation" theme. Properties associated with this theme may be significant in the history of a particular sport, perhaps as the location of a major tournament or other sporting achievement/milestone. Sports facilities are also community landmarks, sometimes designed by prominent architects, and may have architectural or aesthetic values. Places associated with long-standing clubs or prominent citizens may have played an important role in the development of the community, and often reflect other social trends. Sports and recreational facilities are especially susceptible to change over time, expanding and upgrading as the needs of the club and technology of sport changes, so the historical integrity of the facilities should be high if a place is to qualify under this theme.

6.4.1 Tennis and Bowling Clubs

Tennis and bowling clubs were ubiquitous, and each neighbourhood within the Albert-Eden Local Board area had at least one. Some clubs made important contributions to the advancement of their sport, but more often, these clubs were established to support the social needs of the residents of the growing suburbs. The following section highlights the key long-standing clubs in the Albert-Eden Local Board area, but is not an exhaustive list. There are likely to be other clubs with interesting histories and historic facilities that have yet to be researched.

Figure 89. The Mount Eden and Epsom Tennis Grounds: Ladies at play. (7 November 1901).
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19011107-2-1.

- **Balmoral:** In Balmoral, the earliest reference to organised sports is when the Eden-Epsom Tennis and Squash Club was formed in 1886, and is believed to be the second-oldest surviving tennis club in Auckland. Land for four tennis courts was acquired from George and John Udy's farm on Balmoral Road (formerly Epsom-Mount Albert Road), and the club remains in this location today. Two croquet lawns were laid in 1896, as this game was seen as more fitting for ladies, and the club became Eden-Epsom Tennis and Croquet Club. The club facilities continued to expand, with new courts and pavilions constructed in the early twentieth century. Croquet was split from the club in 1921, and the club was renamed Eden-Epsom Lawn Tennis Club. Squash was added in 1963 with the construction of two squash

courts. The facilities were again upgraded in 1986 to celebrate the club's centenary.[381] [382]

Also in Balmoral is the Dominion Road Bowling Club (now known as the Balmoral Bowling Club), which was formed in 1908. The club's first green opened on Mont Le Grand Avenue in 1909. In 1910, a small women's croquet club opened; the croquet club disbanded in 1918, but reformed later, until ultimately ceasing in 1943. The club's name was changed to the Balmoral Bowling Club in 1931, namely because the location of the nearby Balmoral tram route made the neighbourhood recognisable to visitors. The club facilities have changed over the years, with alterations to the original pavilion in 1924, and erection of a new pavilion that opened in 1958. The old pavilion was sold to the Boy Scouts in the 1970s, on the condition that it be removed from the site.[383] [384]

- **Mount Albert:** The Mount Albert Tennis Club was founded in 1894, and used two grass courts at Ferndale. The tennis club moved to its current location in 982 Mount Albert Road in 1920.[385] The Mount Albert Bowling Club was formed in 1897 (led by Mr Tonson Garlick), and also began at Ferndale. The club's current property at 10 Allendale Road was purchased in 1907, and the first clubhouse was built on the site the following year. The top green was developed in 1912, but was used for croquet until 1924. [386] The Mount Albert Croquet Club split from the Bowling Club in 1925, with new facilities Lloyd Avenue on land offered by the Garlicks.[387] A new clubhouse for the bowling club was built in 1925, with many alterations over the years. The first women members were accepted into the Mount Albert Bowling Club in 1998.[388]

- **Mount Eden:** In 1896, the Mount Eden Bowling Club was formed, and three allotments were purchased on the southern corner of Mount Eden Road and Valley Road, and tenders called for a pavilion. Four additional sections were purchased in 1901, and in 1904, croquet was added to the club. Additional adjoining land was purchased in 1913, and a new pavilion constructed in 1915. The club shifted to current location at Nicholson Park (Stokes Road) in 1925, and new greens formed by the Mount Eden Borough Council officially opened in 1929. The club commissioned prominent architect A. Sinclair O'Connor to design a new clubhouse, which was ready for the following season.[389] [390] Behind the Bowling Club is the Mount Eden Tennis Club, established in Nicholson Park (at the end of Poronui Street) in 1923. The club was originally formed as the Seddon Tennis Club until the name was changed in 1931.[391]

[381] Angelo, 20.
[382] Eden Epsom Tennis & Squash Club, "History," accessed at http://www.clubedenepsom.co.nz/index.php?type=standard&menu_id=50&rootid=49&n_subtitle=history.
[383] Balmoral Bowls NZ, "Brief History of the Club," accessed at http://www.balmoralbowls.co.nz/history.html
[384] Mount Eden Borough Council, *The Changing Face of Mount Eden*, 52
[385] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[386] Mt Albert Bowling Club, "History," accessed at http://www.sportsground.co.nz/mtalbertbowls/59077/.
[387] Auckland City Council. *Owairaka-Mount Albert Heritage Walks.*
[388] Mt Albert Bowling Club, "History," accessed at http://www.sportsground.co.nz/mtalbertbowls/59077/.
[389] Mount Eden Bowls, accessed at http://www.mtedenbowlingclub.co.nz/.
[390] Mount Eden Borough Council, *The Changing Face of Mount Eden*, p. 52
[391] Mt Eden Tennis Club, accessed at http://www.mtedentennis.co.nz/.

- **Greenlane/One Tree Hill:** The Carlton Cornwall Bowling Club has its roots in the former Newmarket Bowling and Tennis Club, established in 1886 as Auckland's second outdoor bowling club. After suffering a decline in membership, the club split and was re-established in 1893 as the Newmarket Bowling Club. The name was changed to the Carlton Bowling Club in 1903, named for the club's favourite watering hole, the Carlton Hotel in Newmarket. In 1912, the club's original location on a railway reserve in Manukau Road (now Broadway) in Newmarket was repossessed by the railroad, and the club moved to Fairfax Road (now Alpers Avenue) a few months later. A pavilion was erected on Alpers Avenue in 1915; this property was sold in 2002 because club membership had declined. In 2006, the Carlton Bowling Club and Cornwall Park Bowls amalgamated and moved to the historic bowling facilities at Cornwall Park. The historic buildings at Cornwall Park were destroyed by arson in 2007,[392] while the Alpers Avenue buildings were slated for demolition in 2012.[393] The Carlton Croquet Club was once affiliated with the Carlton Bowling Club; they split from the bowling club and established their own clubhouse and grounds at 333 Manukau Road, where they still play today.[394] Nearby, the Campbell Park Tennis Club was founded in 1922, and still operates today on its original site next to Cornwall District School. The first clubhouse was completed in 1925, but this burned down in 1967, and was soon replaced. The present clubhouse dates from 1999, and was designed to resemble the original.[395]

- **Epsom:** The Epsom Bowling and Croquet Club was founded in August 1906, and within a month, land was acquired at the corner of The Drive and Bowling Avenue. The club's facilities opened in November 1907, including the construction of several greens and a pavilion. The pavilion was moved to its present site in 1918, and was expanded in 1924. [396] Croquet was provided at the club until 1930, when pressure for lawn time resulted in the croquet club relocating to Melville Park (Gillies Avenue). The croquet club's original clubhouse was destroyed by fire in 1960, and was replaced by a building relocated from the former American Forces Hospital at Cornwall Park.[397] Today, the Epsom Bowling Club still occupies the original site on The Drive, while the Epsom-Remuera Croquet Club at Melville Park (Gillies Avenue).

- **Point Chevalier:** The Point Chevalier Hallyburton Johnstone Tennis Club was opened in 1927 at 335 Point Chevalier Road. At the urging of local bowling enthusiasts, Hallyburton Johnstone donated several acres of land for the creation of sporting facilities, including tennis, bowling, and croquet. An ornate pedestrian entrance archway on Point Chevalier Road dates from the opening of the club, but all other facilities appear to be of modern construction.[398]

[392] Carlton Cornwall Bowling Club, "History," accessed at http://www.carltoncornwallbowls.co.nz/carlton-cornwall-bowls/history/
[393] Amy McGillivray, "Suspicious fire in old Newmarket building," *East & Bays Courier* (16 March 2012), accessed at http://www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/local-news/east-bays-courier/6585690/Suspicious-fire-in-old-Newmarket-building.
[394] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 339-40.
[395] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 334.
[396] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 330.
[397] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 338-9.
[398] Point Chevalier Tennis Club, "Club History," accessed at http://www.ptchevtennis.co.nz/clubhistory.

6.4.2 Eden Park

Eden Park had its beginnings in 1903, when the Eden Cricket Club purchased the land currently occupied by the stadium. The land was also used by the Kingsland Cricket Club at this time. Eden Park was sold to the Auckland Cricket Association in 1909, and in 1912, the Auckland Rugby Union began leasing it (the rugby union officially made Eden Park their home in 1925).

Figure 90. Eden Park, 1907.
View over Kingsland showing the Cricket Ground, now Eden Park, in flood, the causeway across the water now Sandringham Road linked Edendale with the city. Railway line between fence posts (left foreground), Bellwood Avenue (far right) and in distance Mount Eden. At the time this picture was taken the Eden Cricket Club was using the ground and had a small pavilion at the foot of the slope (left).

Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 255A-53.

Figure 91. Eden Park, with the Empire Games in progress, 1950.
Aerial view of Eden Park with the Empire Games in progress showing Onslow Road(top left hand corner diagonal), Walters Road (middle distance left to right diagonal), Kowhai Street (top right hand corner diagonal), Cricket Avenue (top right hand corner parallel to Kowhai Street), Reimers Avenue (bottom right hand diagonal)

Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 255A-A2076.

In its early years, Eden Park was part of Cabbage Tree Swamp, and was prone to severe flooding in the winter. In 1913-14, the ground was finally drained, and a proper grandstand was erected by the Auckland Rugby Union. With the completion of the grandstand, both cricket and rugby flourished, with the first international cricket match (Auckland v Australia) and the first rugby match (Ponsonby v City) both held at Eden Park in 1914. In 1926, a Trust was established to manage Eden Park on behalf of Auckland Cricket and Auckland Rugby; the Trust still manages the park today.

Eden Park holds an important place in New Zealand sporting history and local Auckland history; it has been the site of many notable events, such as the 1950 Empire Games (now called the Commonwealth Games), political protests at the 1981 Springbok rugby tour, and New Zealand victories at the 1987 and 2011 Rugby World Cups. Eden Park has evolved since its days as a swamp, and is now New Zealand's largest sports stadium. The No. 2 Stand, one of the original grandstands built in 1914, still exists at Eden Park, although it was relocated from the main ground to the No. 2 Oval in 1991. The current stadium seats nearly 50,000 people and is the result of development in 1999 and 2011.[399] [400]

A more complete history of the park and the significant cricket and rugby matches that have occurred there can be found on the Eden Park website.

[399] Eden Park, "History," accessed at http://edenpark.co.nz/about/history/#.
[400] "Eden Park - from swamp to sports ground," URL: http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/video/eden-park-swamp-sports-ground, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 20-Dec-2012.

6.4.3 Alexandra Park

The first organised horse racing in Auckland is thought to have taken place in 1842 at Potter's Paddock on the corner of Manukau Road and Green Lane West. Potter's Paddock was so named because it was part of a large farm owned by William Potter. In 1887, the land was sold to the tramways company as a depot and stables for the company's draught horses, although an agreement with the tramways allowed the paddock to be used for rugby, football, and cricket matches. In 1890, the Auckland Trotting Club (ATC) began holding regular trotting meetings at Potter's Paddock. In 1901, the paddock was renamed Alexandra Park in honour of the future Queen Alexandra, and a grandstand was erected at about this time. The ATC secured freehold title to the property in 1912, and the park has been an important location for New Zealand trotting ever since. [401] A new main public grandstand was erected in the 1920s,[402] and the fencing and pavilions along Green Lane West likely date from this time *[walls, gates, and ticket booths scheduled as Category B, #01686]*. Alexandra Park has been modernised over the years to accommodate other types of events and activities, and little remains of its original character.

Figure 92. The Grafton and City football match, Alexandra Park, Saturday, June 29 1901.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19010705-11-4.

6.4.4 Other Sports

The following section provides a few examples of other sports and recreation activities in the Albert-Eden Local Board area, and is by no means an exhaustive list:

- The **Jeannie Fowlds Memorial Bath** opened in 1907 at Point Chevalier School (now Gladstone Primary School), for use of the school and residents of the district. The school still has a pool, although it appears that the surrounding facilities have since been altered. In Mount Eden, a public swimming pool opened on Bellvue Road in 1911. The pool was sold to a private company and enclosed in 1964, and in 1979, it was revamped and remains as an indoor pool and community fitness centre today.

[401] Bush, *History of Epsom,* 349.
[402] Alexandra Park, "History," accessed at http://www.alexandrapark.co.nz/about/history/

Figure 93. Opening of a public school swimming bath. His Excellency the Governor Lord Plunket, opening the Jeannie Fowlds Memorial Bath at Point Chevalier, Auckland, December 23, 1907.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19080102-7-2.

Figure 94. Point Chevalier beach with sailboats, 1937.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19371229-43-3.

- The **Point Chevalier Sailing Club** is a long-standing Point Chevalier organisation founded in 1919. The club acquired land at 96 Harbour View Road, and in 1923, purchased a disused building from the hospital at Coyle Park and re-used the timber to construct their clubhouse. In 1969, the sailing club was permitted to reclaim land from the harbour at the end of Raymond Street and build a boat ramp. The club's headquarters remained at Harbour View Road until the late 1980s, when the ground started to slip. A new clubhouse designed by architect Alastair Madill was opened in the Raymond Street Reserve in 1991, where it remains today. The original clubhouse was either demolished or heavily altered, as the site is now used as a private residence.[403] [404] [405]

- The **Chamberlain Park Municipal Golf Course** opened in 1939, with opening ceremonies held on 6 July 1939. The property had been owned by Auckland City Council since 1884, when it was used as a catchment area for the Western Springs pumping station and then grazing land. The decision to develop the land into a public golf course was made in 1934 by then-mayor G W Hutchison, and the construction

[403] Point Chevalier Sailing Club, "History and Objectives," accessed at http://www.sailptchev.org.nz/.
[404] "Point Chevalier Sailing Club," *Point Chevalier Times* No.11 (April 2010).
[405] Kennaway, *Point Chevalier: A Walk Through Our History*.

work was carried out under the government-subsidised relief work programme during the Great Depression. The five-year construction project cost approximately £200,000, £150,000 of which came from the Employment Promotion Fund in the form of government subsidies on relief workers' wages.[406] The layout of the 18-hole course was designed by Mr C H Redhead, and was intended to be one of the best public courses in the country.[407] In addition to the clearing and levelling of the course, a golf club house was constructed as part of the project for £7500. The two-storey building featured a lounge and tea rooms with views of the links, men's and women's locker rooms, and a basement for storing the groundskeeping equipment.[408] A stone gateway at the entrance was built using materials from the Old Stone Jug, which used to sit on the site.[409] In 1980, the golf course was refurbished with a new clubhouse and upgraded greens. [410] The original clubhouse still stands today, but was physically separated from the links in 1984 by the construction of the Auckland-Kumeu motorway and is no longer affiliated with the golf course.

Figure 95. Aerial photograph, with Chamberlain Park Golf Course in the centre. 9 August 1958.
Western Springs, Auckland, including Chamberlain Park Golf course and housing. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-46996-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. http://natlib.govt.nz/records/30654718.

- Many local rugby clubs participate in the Auckland Rugby League, and have won titles for New Zealand and produced professional players. For example, the **Point Chevalier Rugby League Club** was founded in 1919, with the inaugural meeting held in 1919 at Jim Agger's Bootshop (on Great North Road, between Huia and Point Chevalier Roads). The club has played at Walker Park from the 1920s, and had their first clubhouse there in 1932. The current clubhouse on Point Chevalier Road dates

[406] "New Golf Links," *Auckland Star* (5 July 1939), accessed at PapersPast.
[407] "Stone Jug Waste Converted to Model Course," *Auckland Star* (17 May 1939), accessed at PapersPast.
[408] "Ready Soon," *Auckland Star* (23 March 1939), accessed at PapersPast.
[409] *Auckland Star* (30 June 1930), accessed at PapersPast.
[410] Index Auckland: Local History, Arts and Music, "Chamberlain Park," available online at Auckland Libraries.

from the 1950s.[411] The **Mount Albert Rugby League Club** was founded in 1927 by a group of players disgruntled with the Marist League Club. The new club trained in Kingsland, but settled in Fowlds Park in the 1930s where they remain today.[412]

6.5 Community Organisations

Social organisations are at the heart of every community across Auckland. Benevolent societies and charitable organisations, local improvement societies, scouting groups, Masonic and Oddfellows lodges, Plunket, and the like were typically founded as the population increased. However, research did not uncover strong representations of this theme in the Albert-Eden Local Board area, primarily because many of the places once associated with these community organisations are no longer extant today.

Places associated with significant community organisations—which may include purpose-built clubhouses, founders' residences, or club-sponsored projects—are likely to be significant as a reflection of this theme, if any such places are discovered.

6.6 Remembering the Past

There are a number of structures or buildings that commemorate events (particularly the World Wars) and people who have been influential to the shaping of the Albert-Eden Local Board area. These commemorative properties may be significant for their social and community values as a reflection of how the Albert-Eden community has memorialised and remembered the past, rather than as a direct reflection of significant events or people. Commemorative properties may also be significant for their artistic or aesthetic values, and often serve as landmarks in the streetscape.

A huge investment was made across New Zealand to commemorate World War I, and there are several examples of World War I memorials in the Albert-Eden Local Board area. Memorials to World War I were typically ornamental, taking the form of obelisks, sculptures, gates, stained glass windows, and honour rolls. Several memorial gateways and obelisks are present at schools in the Local Board Area, and are important as evidence of how deeply the war affected the Albert-Eden community:

At Auckland Grammar School, a competition was held in 1921 for the design of a war memorial for the school. The winning design was submitted by William Gummer and William Prouse, with sculpting by Richard Gross. The war memorial was unveiled on 19 December 1922, and features an octagonal base and obelisk with a sculpted bronze figure at the top. The memorial commemorates the 268 Auckland Grammar School Old Boys who lost their lives in World War I. The court and flanking walls were added in 1953 to commemorate the 342 Old Boys who fell in World War II.[413] *[AGS War Memorial scheduled as part of overall school site, Category A, UID#01731]*

[411] "Club History," Point Chevalier Pirates Rugby League, accessed at http://ptchevpirates.co.nz/about/club-history.
[412] "About Us: History," Mount Albert Rugby League, accessed at http://www.mtalbertlions.co.nz/start/history/
[413] "War Memorial, Auckland Grammar School," NZHPT Registration Report, accessed at http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=4472

Figure 96. The winning design for the Auckland Boys' Grammar School War Memorial. 1921.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19210421-34-6

In 1921, World War I memorial gates were installed at Edendale School. The original gates were so badly deteriorated by 1957 that they were replaced by new gates and wings.[414] Today, only the plaques from the gates remain: they were incorporated into the new school building when it was rebuilt in 1979.

The War Memorial Gates at Mount Eden Normal Primary School were unveiled on 24 February 1924, and commemorated 32 men who lost their lives.[415] The memorial was remodelled in 1965, when the metal gates were replaced.[416] *[Category B, UID#01896].*

Figure 97. Opening of war memorial gates at Edendale School, 5 May 1921.
Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19210505-32-4

Figure 98. War memorial gates at Mount Eden School, 1986.
"Memorials Register," NZ History Online, http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/mt-eden-first-world-war-memorial

In 1932, a large Art Deco-styled gateway was erected at the Auckland Teachers' Training College campus on Poronui Road (now Auckland Normal Intermediate). This was dedicated to the teachers who fought in the war, and bears the inscription: "These gates stand in proud memory of teachers of this province who in the hour of national danger took their place in the front line of battle and in the end yielded their lives for the land and people they loved." The

[414] Auckland City Council. *Balmoral & Sandringham Heritage Walks* (2009).
[415] 'Mt Eden First World War memorial', URL: http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/mt-eden-first-world-war-memorial, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 15-Jul-2013 http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/mt-eden-first-world-war-memorial
[416] Auckland City Council et al., *Maungawhau Heritage Walks*.

gateway was designed by the Auckland Education Board architect Alan Miller. The gateway is said to be built of Portland stone left over from building the Auckland War Memorial Museum, and the stonework was likely completed as part of the Depression-era work relief scheme. Although 1932 was a later than average date for World War I memorials, the opening of the gates came only four years after the establishment of the Epsom campus of the Teachers' Training College in 1926.[417] *[Category B, UID#01815].*

Also in Epsom, a war memorial arch is located on Marivare Reserve, which was originally part of a large nineteenth-century estate called Marivare. The estate's owner, Ada Carr, donated land at the corner of Ranfurly and Manukau Roads in 1919 as a memorial to local soldiers who died in the World War I. The stone arch was erected shortly after.[418]

Figure 99. Auckland Normal Intermediate School Memorial, 2004.
"Memorials Register," NZ History Online, http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/auckland-normal-intermediate-school-memorial

Figure 100. Epsom War Memorial, 1986.
"Memorials Register," NZ History Online, http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/epsom-war-memorial

Trees planted in memoriam were also common. On Arbour Day 1927, thirty native trees were planted at Point Chevalier School by students, staff and members of the School committee. These trees were designated as a war memorial to commemorate the contribution of local servicemen in World War I.[419]

Commemoration for World War II took a different form, as ornamental memorials were replaced by useful community contributions. The new Labour government had been unsupportive of ornamental memorials when commemorating the centennial in 1940, and this policy carried over to war memorials a few years later. Pound-for-pound government subsidies were only offered for useful "living memorials." A living memorial was meant to be a "community centre where the people can gather for social, educational, cultural and recreational purposes."[420] War memorial halls for meetings and dances were common, as were libraries, gymnasiums, and parks. The names of fallen soldiers were usually added to the already-abundant World War I memorials.[421]

[417] Lisa J Truttman, "Memorial Gates, Auckland Normal Intermediate School, Epsom," *Timespanner Blog* (30 March 2011), accessed at http://timespanner.blogspot.co.nz/2011/03/memorial-gates-auckland-normal.html.
[418] Joan McKenzie, "Marivare," NZHPT Registration Report (2010), accessed at http://www.historic.org.nz/TheRegister/RegisterSearch/RegisterResults.aspx?RID=2642
[419] http://www.ptchev.school.nz/WebSpace/252/
[420] Official circular on war memorials, 22 October 1946, Archives New Zealand (IA 1,174/1/2).
[421] Jock Phillips. 'Memorials and monuments - Memorials to the centennial and the Second World War', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 13-Jul-12 URL: http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/memorials-and-monuments/page-6.

As described above in **Chapter 6.3.1: Public Halls**, both the Mount Eden War Memorial Hall (1961) and the Mount Albert War Memorial Hall (1957) were constructed in accordance with this policy. In addition to their significance as community centres, these places are likely to be significant as a reflection of this theme and the way World War II was commemorated.

In addition to the public war memorial halls, the Greyfriars Church Hall was opened on 21 May 1952 as a memorial to those members of the congregation who lost their lives during the two World Wars, and to acknowledge the many young men who were called up for service. This hall was one of only a few church halls in New Zealand specifically built and dedicated as a war memorial.[422]

[422] 'Greyfriars Church Memorial Hall', URL: http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/greyfriars-church-memorial-hall-1, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 13-May-2013.

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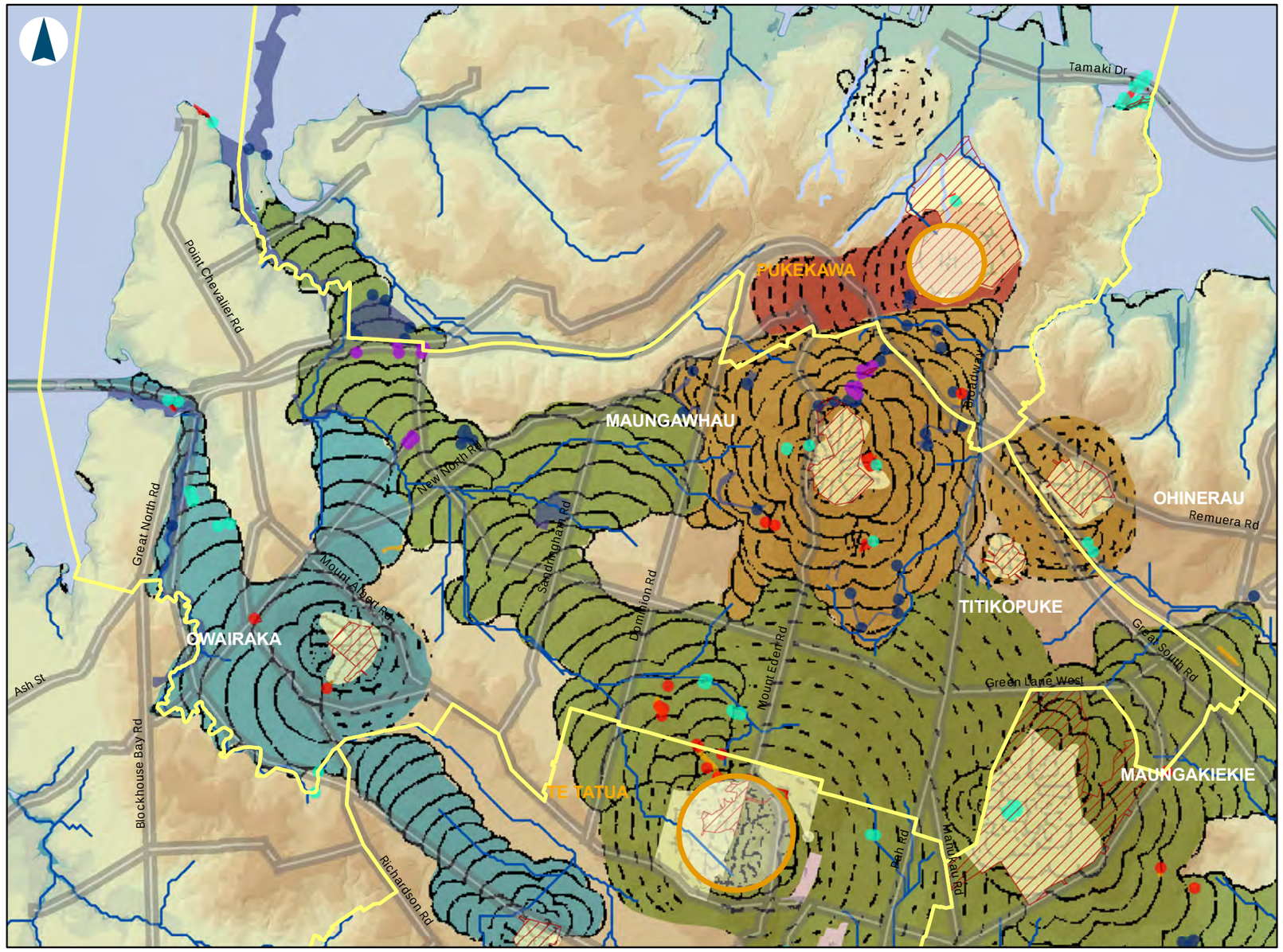
APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE THEMES MAPPING (2008)

The following maps were prepared by Boffa Miskell for Auckland City Council in 2008. These maps illustrate and support the thematic framework presented in this historic context statement. Excerpts pertaining to the Albert-Eden Local Board area have been enlarged and reproduced here for reference; additional information about how the maps were prepared and how to interpret the data can be found in the original Boffa Miskell report entitled *Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping*.

1. Land and Water – Forming and Framing
2. Ecozones – Representative Indigenous Ecosystems
3. Nga Wahi Tuturu o Tamaki Makau Rau – The Traditional Places of Auckland
4. Te Pai Me Te Whai Rawa O Tamaki – The Riches and Wealth of Tamaki
5. Becoming Tamaki Makau Rau – Redefining the Māori Cultural Landscape
6. Linkages – Restoring our Natural Connections
7. Settlement – Post 1840
8. Development and Growth
9. Our Special Places



Volcanic eruption timeline (years)
- 100,000 +
- 40,000 > 50,000
- 20,000 > 30,000
- 10,000 > 20,000
- < 10,000

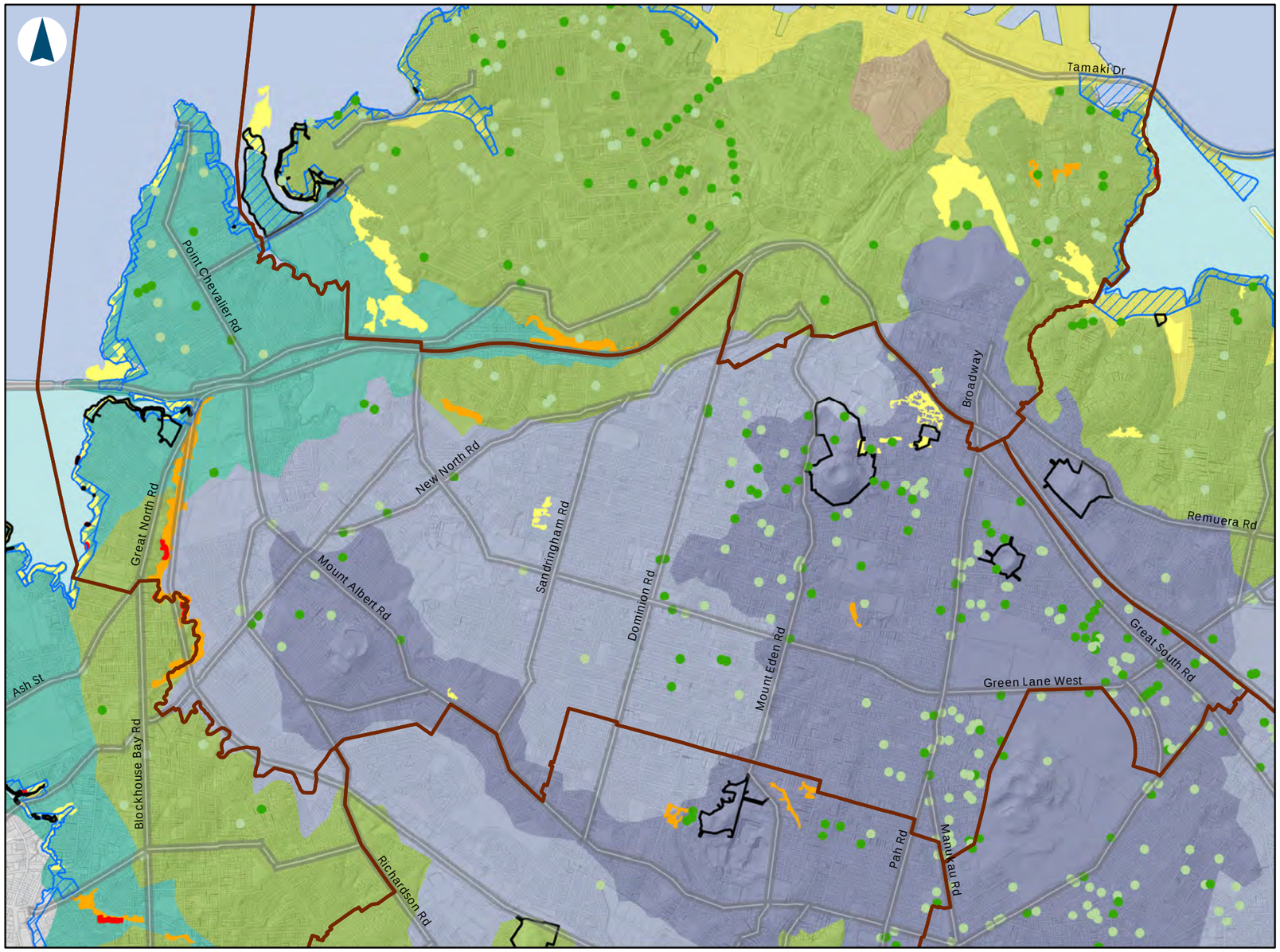
Operative District Plan identified geological sites

Other identified geological sites
- Landforms: large
- Landforms: small / fragile
- Landforms: dynamic
- Landforms: fragile
- Exposures: large
- Caves
- Boulder fields
- Not classified / unknown

- Main roads
- Remnant streams
- Historic steams
- Key modified volcanic features
- Local Board
- Coastline

Land and Water - Forming and Framing

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping

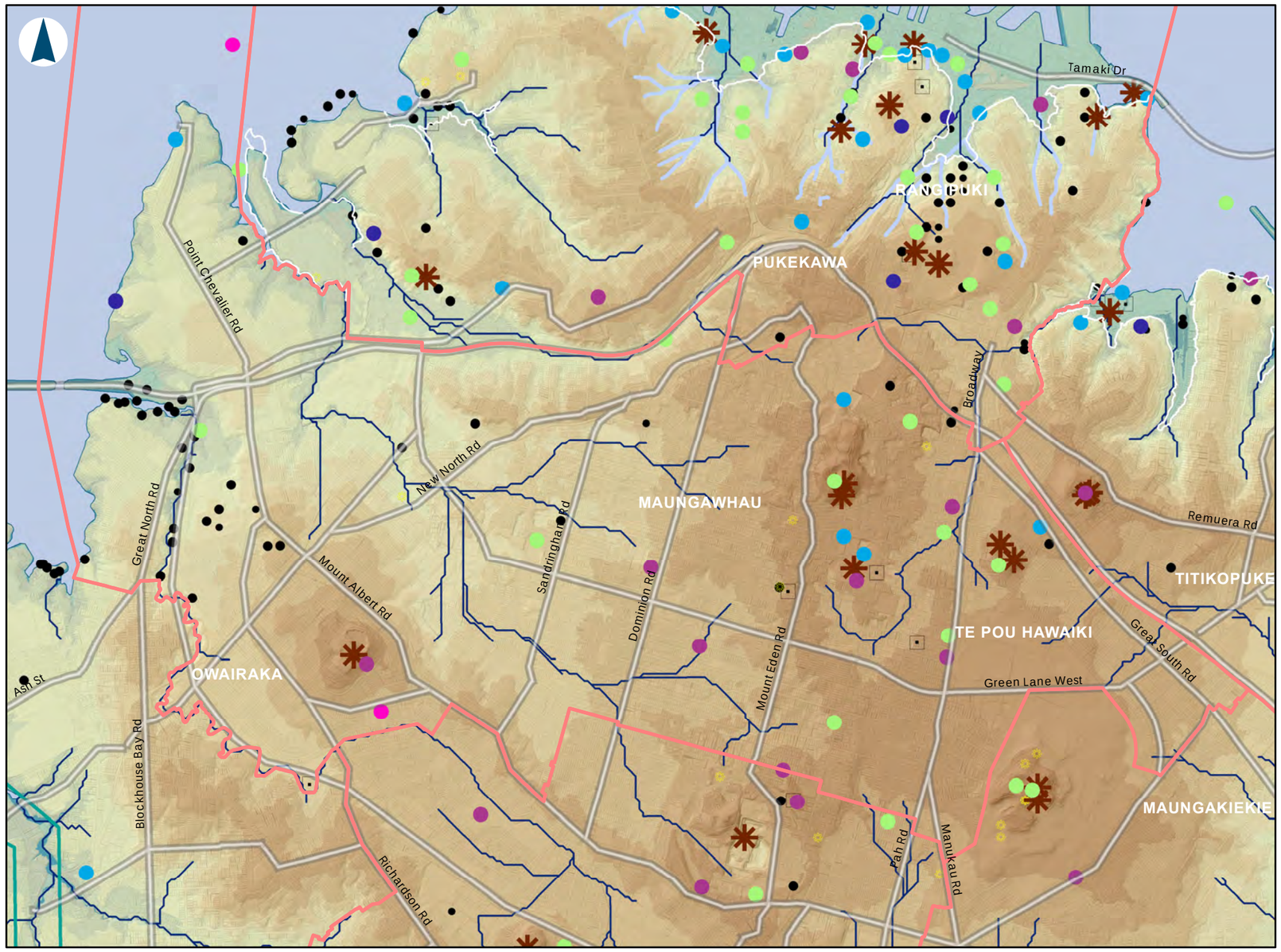


Ecozones
- Interior volcanic plateau
- Subterranean basalt fields
- Elevated coastal ridges
- Coastal estuarine terraces
- Volcanic tuff ring
- Manukau harbour cliffs
- Waitemata waterfront harbour flats
- Sheltered estuarine inlet

Isthmus District Plan: ecological features
- Scheduled tree
- Scheduled groups of trees (two or more)
- Open space (Zone 1: conservation)
- Ecological sites of significance (PC88)
- Other identified ecological sites
- Coastal management areas
- Esplanade reserves
- Local Board boundary
- Main roads

Ecozones - Representative Indigenous Ecosystems

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping



Streams

Portages

Maori place names by origin

- Ancestral
- Event
- Metaphysical
- Natural
- Not defined

Noted Maori archaeological sites

- Pa
- Urupa/burial sites
- Other
- ACC 2008 Maori sites

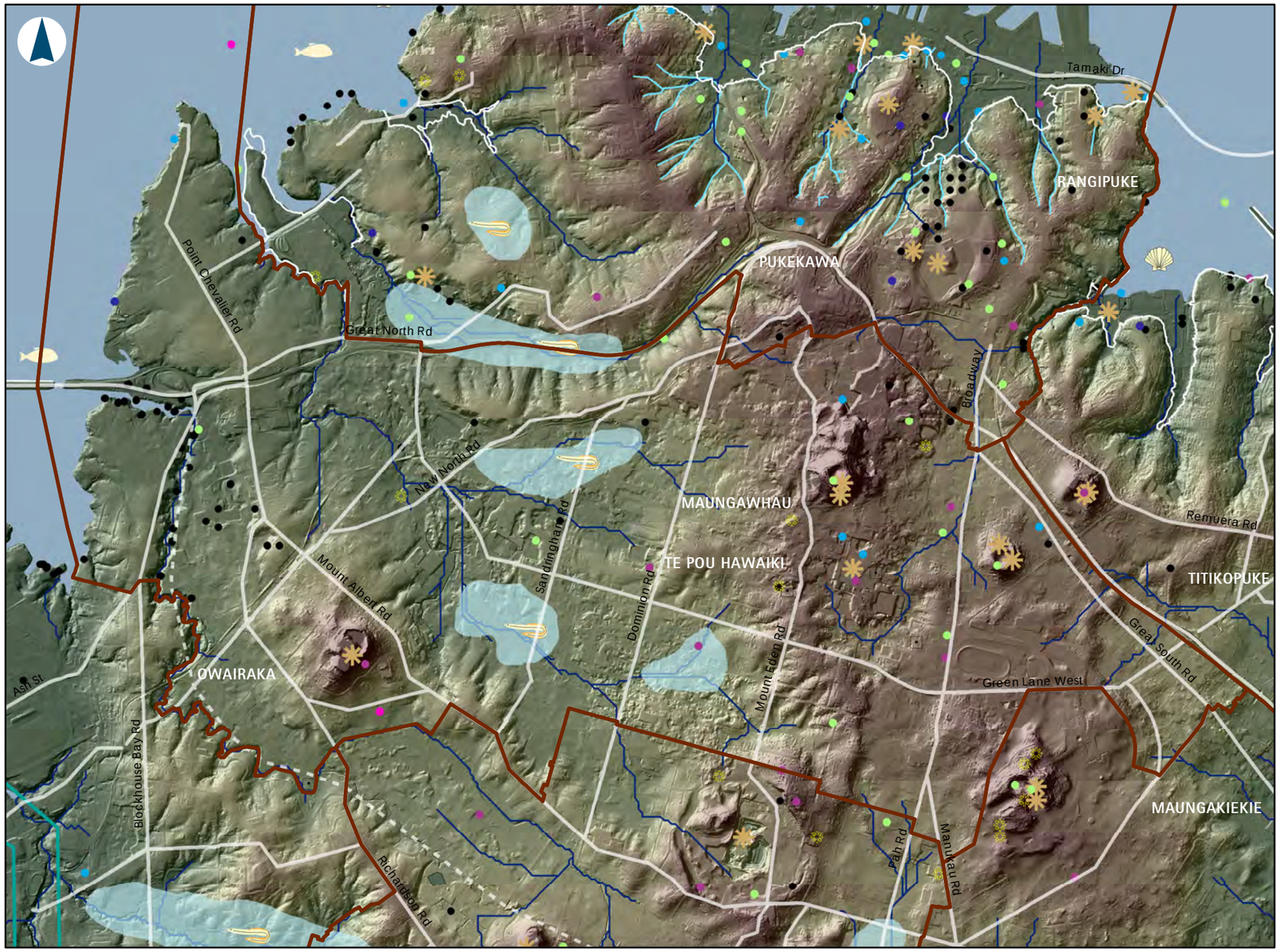
Local Board boundary

Main roads

Parcel Boundaries

Nga Wahi Tuturu o Tamaki - Traditional Places of Auckland

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping



Original coastline
Streams
Historic streams
Local Board boundary

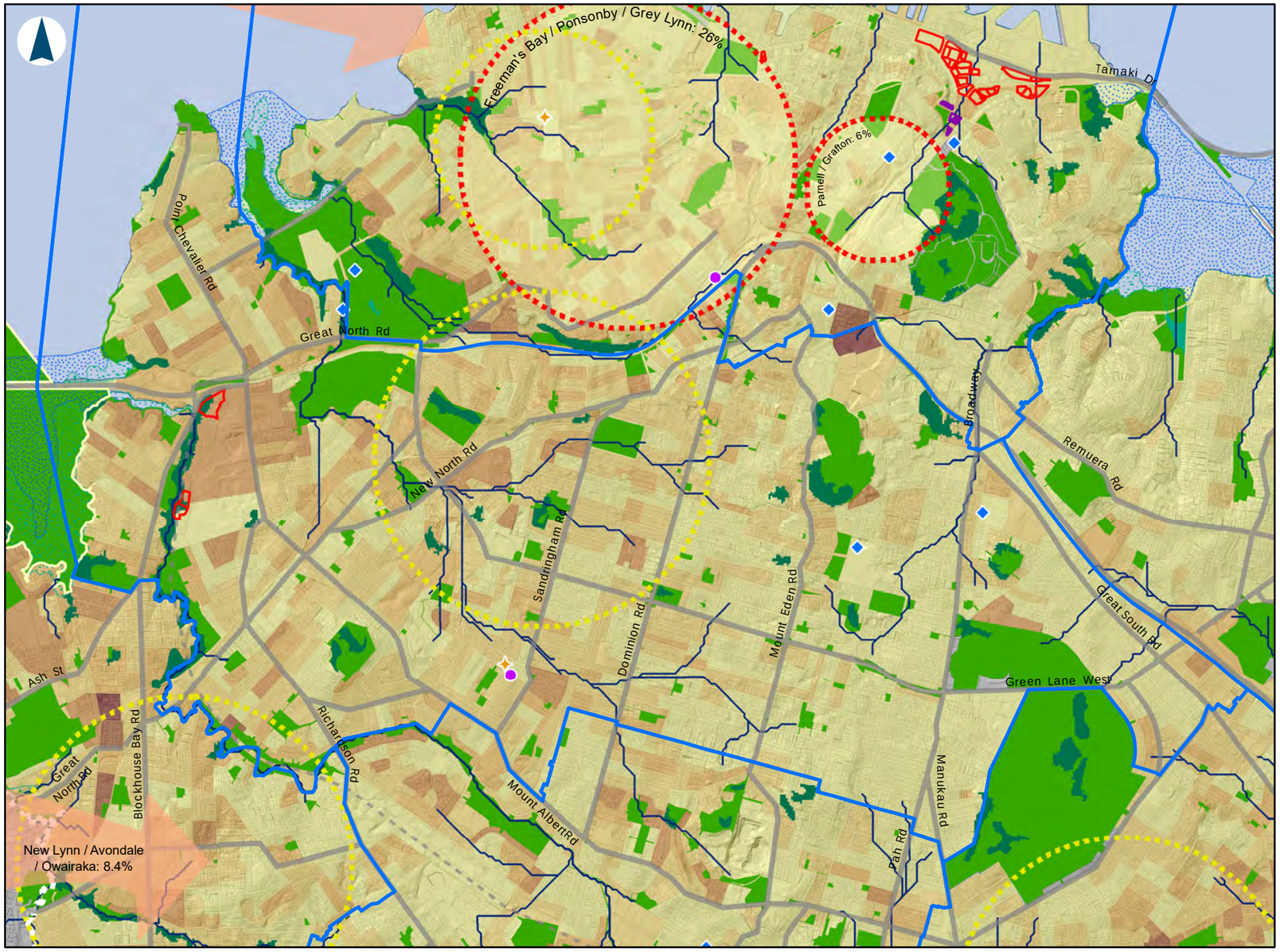
Maori place names by origin
Ancestral
Event
Metaphysical
Natural
Not defined

Noted Maori archaeological sites
Pa
Urupa/burial sites
Other
ACC 2008 Maori sites

Portages
Indicative historic wetland areas
Shellfish
Fish
Seabirds
Shark
Eel

Linkages: Restoring our natural connections

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping



Residual Waka Reserve - Waipapa Hostel
2008 Ngati Whatua O Orakei land
1951 Residual land
DoC marine reserve
DoC stewardship area
Existing wetlands (ACC)

Remaining native vegetation cover (LCDB2)
Broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and forest
Harakeke
Manuka/kanuka
Mangrove
Herbaceous saline vegetation
Estuarine open water

Major Maori migration flows 1960-1966
Concentration of Maori Population
Kura
Kohanga Reo
Marae
Local Board boundary

% Maori population, 2006
0 - 5 %
5.1 - 10%
10.1 - 15%
15.1 - 25%
25.1 - 40%
40 - 100%

Becoming Tamaki Makau Rau - Re-defining the Maori Cultural Landscape

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping

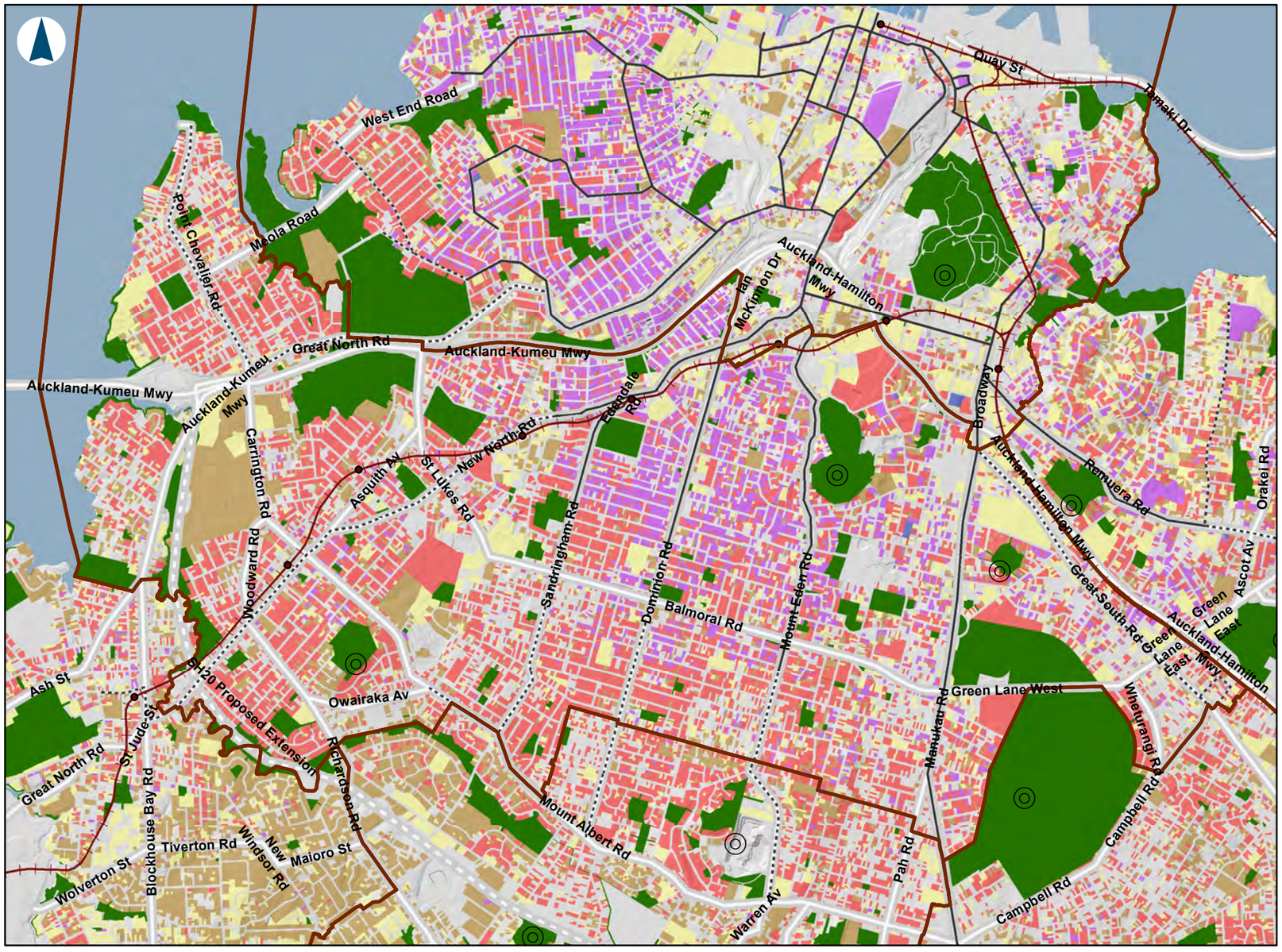
Land Cover Database 2
- Urban parkland
- Indigenous forest
- Mixed exotic forest
- Estuarine open water
- Herbaceous saline vegetation
- Mangrove

Isthmus District Plan Open Space
- Conservation: 19.2%
- Informal recreation: 39.5%
- Organised recreation: 27.7%
- Community: 3.6%
- Leisure facilities: 10.0%

- Street trees (exotic)
- Street trees (native)
- Surface water
- Wetlands
- ACC boundary
- Main Roads (As Identified Through Spatial Vision)
- Rail lines (opened in 1870s-80s)
- Local Board boundary

Linkages: Restoring our natural connections

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping



Age of buildings
- 1829-1870
- 1871-1914
- 1915-1945
- 1946-1970
- 1971-2008

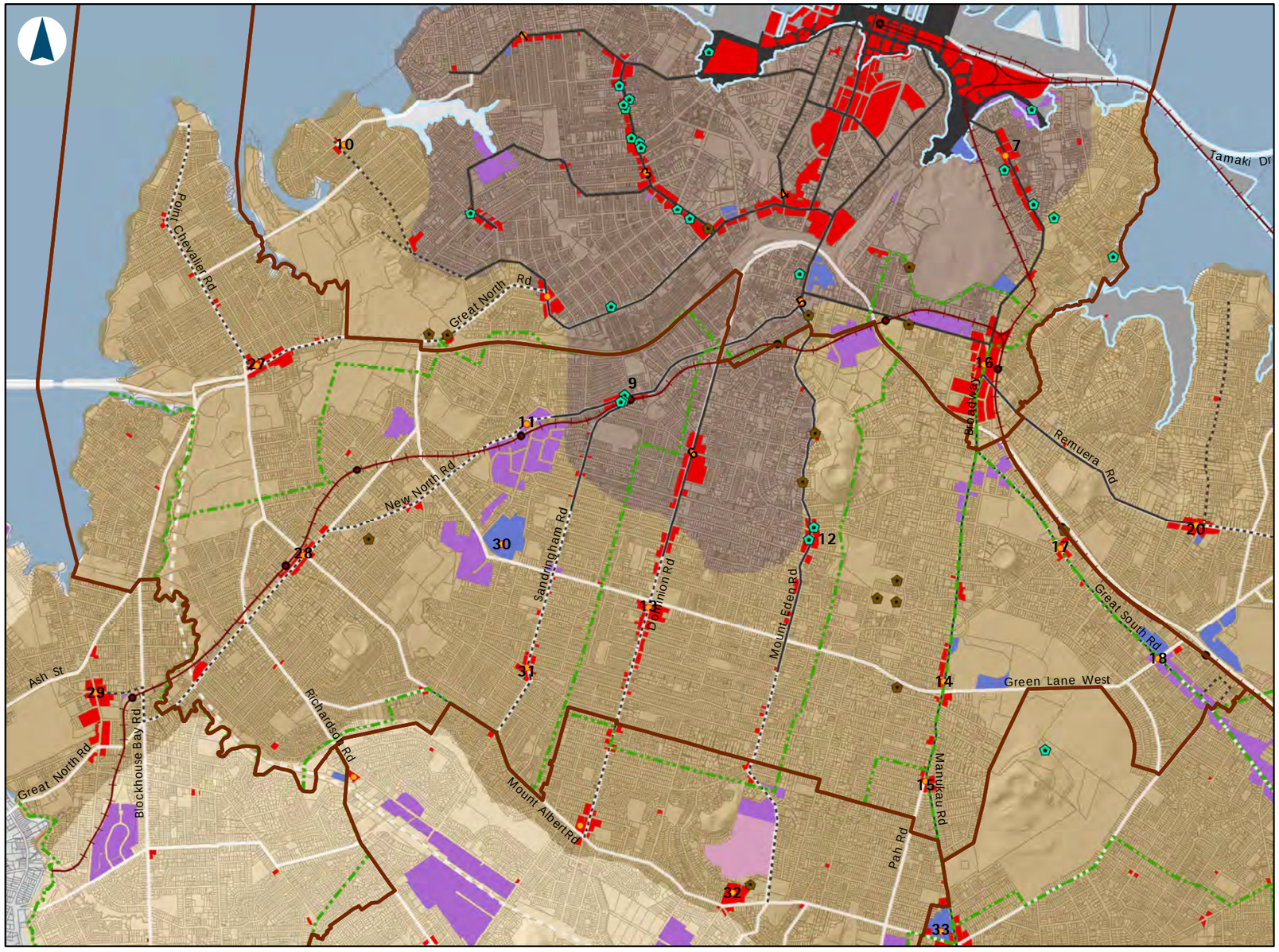
Modes of transport
- Ferry routes
- Original tram lines (by 1911)
- Extension tram lines (1920s-30s)
- Rail lines (opened in 1870s-80s)
- Rail stations

- Fencible settlements
- Development around fencible settlement
- Open space zone

- Existing key arterial roads
- SH20 proposed extension
- Volcanic cones
- Local Board boundary

Settlement: Post 1840

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping



Eras of residential development

- Majority of residential development pre 1915
- Majority of residential development 1915-1945
- Majority of residential development post 1945
- Ferry routes

Retail centres

1 Jervois
2 Three Lamps
3 Ponsonby
4 K' Road
5 Symonds Street
6 Dominion
7 Parnell
8 West Lynn
9 Kingsland
10 Westmere
11 Morningside
12 Mt Eden
13 Balmoral
14 Manukau Road
15 Greenwoods Corner
16 Newmarket
17 Gt South Road
18 Greenlane
19 Ellerslie
20 Remuera
21 Upland Road
22 Meadowbank
23 Eastridge
24 Orakei
25 Mission Bay
26 St Heliers
27 Pt Chevalier
28 Mt Albert
29 Avondale
30 St Lukes
31 Sandringham
32 Three Kings
33 Royal Oak
34 Onehunga
35 Otahuhu
36 Mt Wellington
37 Panmure
38 Glen Innes
39 Blockhouse Bay
40 Lynfield

Business

- Retail/shops (Business 1,2 & 3)
- Industry (Business 4 & 5)
- Heavy industry (Business 6)
- Port related activities outside the Port of Auckland (Business 5a)
- Quarry activities (Business 7)
- Special purpose: major community facilities (Business 8)

Chronological development of coastline

- Up to 1895
- Up to 1935
- Up to 2008
- Areas of reclaimed land since 1840
- Indicative historic borough boundaries (1930s)

Historic Tram Lines

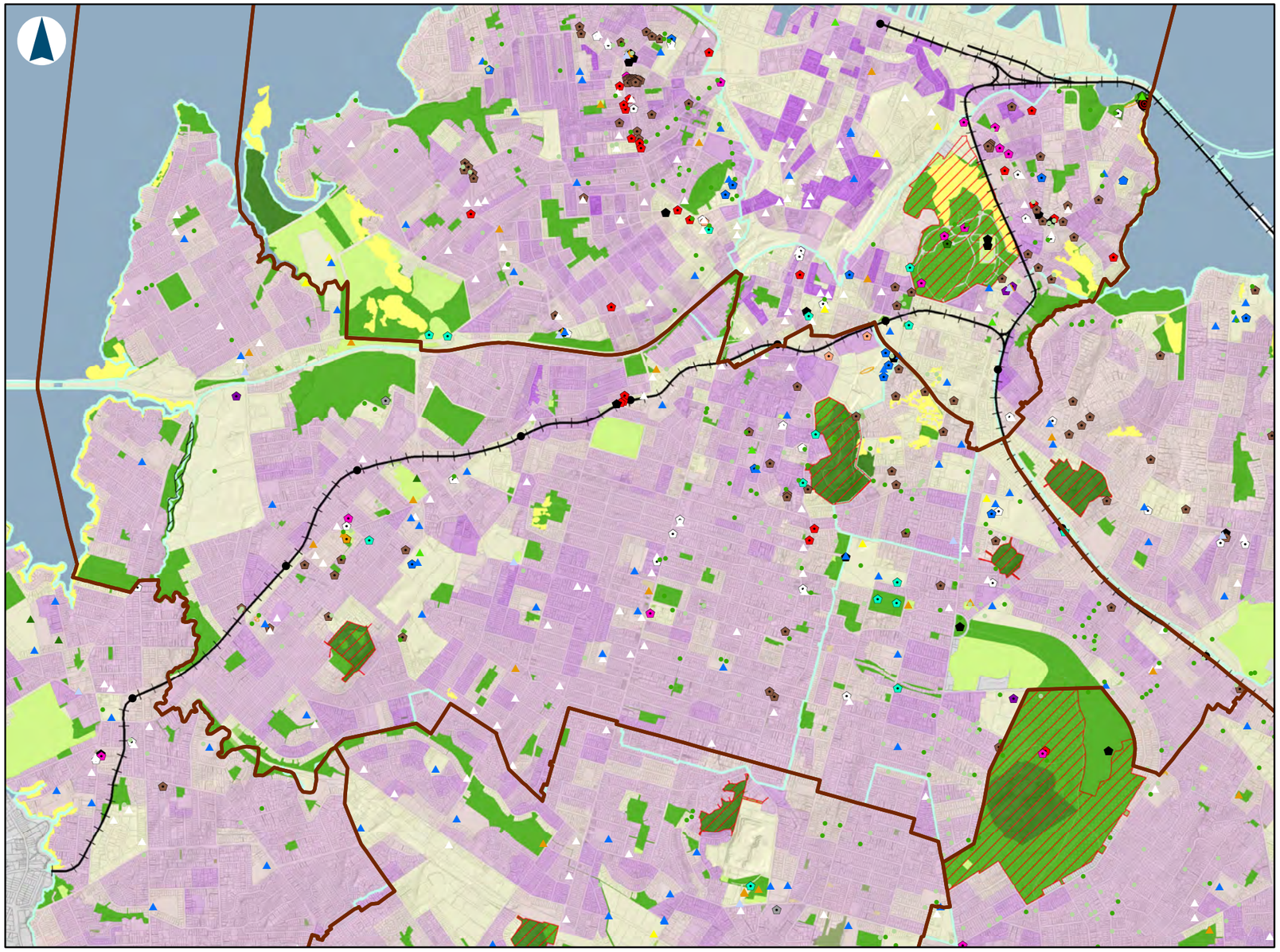
- Original (by 1911)
- Extension (1920s-30s)
- Existing highway
- SH20 proposed extension
- Rail stations

Isthmus District Plan scheduled buildings

- Business
- Infrastructure
- Local Board boundary

Development and Growth

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping



Population density 2006, persons/hectare
- 0.0 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 1549.3

Scheduled sites and buildings
- Business
- Civic / civic building
- Community / community hall
- Defence
- Education
- Entertainment - hotels, pubs, cinemas, etc
- Healthcare
- Infrastructure
- Law and order
- Recreation
- Christian churches
- Residential
- Defence

Scheduled archaeological, geological and ecological features
- Archaeological
- Archaeological and geological
- Geological
- Ecological sites of significance (PC88)

Scheduled Trees
- Tree
- Groups of trees (two or more)

Community facilities
- Schools
- Libraries
- Community centres
- Marae
- Places of worship
- Recreation centres
- Swimming pools

Isthmus District Plan Open Space
- Conservation
- Informal recreation / organised recreation
- Community and leisure facilities

- ACC area planning boundaries
- Rail lines (opened in 1870s-80s)
- Local Board boundary

Our Special Places

Boffa Miskell (2008) Auckland Isthmus Heritage Themes Mapping

Appendix 1b: Timeline

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ALBERT-EDEN LOCAL BOARD AREA: TIMELINE

Pioneer era: Subdivision, Land Use and the Advance of Residential Development (1840-1870)

Auckland was founded as New Zealand's capital in 1840, the township was located around Commercial Bay and a small settlement at Onehunga. Freemans Bay and Mechanics Bay established over the next decade.

1840s	Original Crown Grants for Mount Albert, Mount Eden and Balmoral date from the mid 1840s. Boundaries for these allotments were often marked by stone walls.
1844	William Mason's wind-driven Eden Flour Mill is built. This was the first known industry in Mount Eden.
1846	St Andrew's Church in Epsom is constructed.
1853	Wesleyan Chapel is constructed in 'scoria' on land provided by J. Walters on the Whau Road, in the area now known as Kingsland. This was to be replaced some seven years later with a simple wooden structure.
1856	Establishment of Mount Eden gaol. Prisoner labour is used in the construction of roads in Albert-Eden Local Board area.
1859	Star Mills is established on the banks of Oakley Creek by John Thomas.
Early 1860s	New North Road is laid out from Kingsland.
1860s	The first subdivisions of the Point Chevalier Crown Allotments occur. A 'barracks town' is established in response to the needs of the Waikato War.
1860s	Subdivisions begin in Waterview.
c.1862	Quarrying starts at Mount Albert.
1862	Mount Eden attains District status.
1863	Early landowner Allan Kerr-Taylor builds the Alberton House on his extensive estate in Mount Albert.
1864	Residential development at Mount Eden begins.
1865	First Morningside sale; also allotments are formed at Mount Albert.
1866	The Turnpike Act 1866 resulted in the erection of three toll gates at Mount Eden Road, New North Road, Great North Road, later Dominion and Balmoral Roads to aid in financing the road projects in the area.

1866 Founding of the Methodist Church in Mount Albert. This church was the first church in Mount Albert and was for many years the building was available for public meetings and was a well-used community facility.

1866 Mount Albert Highway District is formed. The highway boards were responsible for overseeing all urban services at this time, not only the roads, as the name suggests.

1867 Auckland Provincial Lunatic Asylum opens.

1868 Mount Eden constituted a Highway District on 11 April. The board was responsible for roading in Mount Eden, Balmoral and part of Sandringham.

1868 Whau (later Avondale) Road declared a Highway Board.

1869 Auckland's main water supply comes from the Auckland Domain.

Victorian-era: Suburban Development (1870-1900)

Extensive suburban development occurred within walking distance of the city. Horse-drawn trams provided for those with sufficient means, but affordable electric trams were not to arrive in the area until the beginning of the next century. The 1890s was an era of economic depression, prior to a building boom in the early 20th century.

1870 Public animal shelter established on (present day) Rocket Park.

1870 First public school built (Mount Albert Primary School).

Late 1870s The first public transport in the form of horse drawn buses, is established in Balmoral, run by William Patterson from his farm located on the corner of Dominion and Balmoral Roads. (Two services were running in the late 1870s with one serving Mount Eden Road while the other ran down Dominion Road.)

1872 Mount Eden Domain becomes a Crown Reserve.

1872 St Luke's Anglican Church in Mount Albert is founded.

1873 Cucksey's Store is established on the corner of Mount Eden and Stokes Roads, heralding the birth of the Mount Eden Village shops.

1873 Auckland-Onehunga line is established as the first rail line in the area. This was extended to become the North Island Trunk Line.

1874 Point Chevalier Highway District formed.

1875 First Meeting of Eden Terrace Highway District.

1877 The first school in Mount Eden is constructed on the corner of Valley and Mount Eden Roads in response to the Education Act of 1877, which provided free and compulsory education to all New Zealanders.

1877 The ‘Selwyn Style’ Anglican Church of St Barnabas moved to its site on Mount Eden Road from Mechanics Bay.

1878 The buildings at Star Mills on Oakley Creek are converted into Garrett’s Tannery.

1879 Mount Eden reserve is made a public domain, and a Domain Board is appointed. The road to the summit on the west side of the mountain is formed by prison labour.

1879 Epsom Highway District is formed.

1880 Opening of the western railway line.

1880 Mount Albert is connected to the city by horse bus.

1880s Residential subdivision becomes more common in Point Chevalier.

1880s The second Morningside subdivision takes place.

1882 Mount Albert Road Board District is formed.

1882 The first Kingsland residential subdivision occurs.

1883 The first church in Waterview is built.

1880-1899 Horse-drawn trams become a common form of transport with an extensive network radiating along major roads such as Dominion, Mount Eden and Manukau Roads.

1885 The Colonial Ammunition Company is established on northern slopes of Mount Eden as New Zealand’s first munitions factory. The shot tower of the factory and two associated buildings still survive.

1885 The first Post Office and mail service in Mount Eden is established in Cuckey’s Store (built the same year).

1886 The Eden-Epsom Lawn Tennis Club is founded.

1886 The first school opens in Point Chevalier.

1887 Water reservoirs are constructed at Mount Eden to store water pumped from Western Springs.

1890s Extensive residential subdivision occurs in Mount Albert and inner Mount Eden.

1896 The Mount Eden Bowling Club is formed.

Edwardian-era: Suburban Development (1901-1919)

Economic conditions and growing population led to a building boom, particularly in areas supported by the tram service. Previously subdivided areas were developed, and new subdivisions were laid out immediately beyond, in areas such as Balmoral and Epsom South.

1901 Construction of the electric tramway begins. The first tram, to Eden Vine corner (at the top of Mount Eden Road) ran the following year.

1902 Gas reticulation spreads throughout the area.

1903 Avondale tram route is established along New North Road, terminating outside Pages Store in Kingsland.

1903 Epsom-Onehunga tram route along Dominion Road opens

1903 Land which would become Eden Park is reclaimed from Cabbage Tree Swamp and purchased by the Eden District Cricket Club.

1903 The Point Chevalier tram service is established along Great North Road and extends into Grey Lynn.

1904 The Henderson & Pollard Joinery Factory is established in Mount Eden. The business still survives under the name Carter Colt Harvey.

1904 The Mount Albert Pumping Station is built within the grounds of the former Auckland Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It serves as the primary water supply for the district until 1922 when the water becomes contaminated and causes a typhoid epidemic in Mt. Albert. The building still remains, now serving as Building No. 33 at Unitec.

1905 St Enoch's Church is built at Morningside (now Morningside Reserve).

1905 Mount Albert Domain Board is formed.

1905 Mount Eden College for girls is built on Owens Road. Later called Auckland Presbyterian College, it is now located in Epsom and known as St Cuthbert's College.

1906 Mount Eden Road Board becomes Mount Eden Borough Council.

1906 The Mount Eden Road/ Three Kings Road tram route reaches Mount Eden.

1907 Mount Roskill Road is renamed Dominion Road to commemorate New Zealand's status as a self-governing dominion in the British Empire.

1908 The Mount Roskill tram route along Dominion Road begins.

1908 E.S. Inwood establishes a coal yard at Morningside which heralds the beginning of the modern shopping centre.

1908 Passing of the Auckland and Suburban Drainage Act to create a Drainage Board for metropolitan Auckland.

1909 Balmoral Bowling Club is established on Mont Le Grand Avenue.

1909 The land which later became Eden Park is sold to the Auckland Cricket Association.

1909 Remains of the Mount Albert volcanic cone is gazetted as a recreational reserve.

1909 The first purpose-built post-office is built in Mount Eden.

1911 Mount Albert becomes a borough.

1911 The Mount Albert/ Kingsland purpose-built Post Office is constructed.

1911 Mount Albert Road Board becomes Mount Albert Borough Council.

1911 Manukau Water Supply Board building is constructed, which later serves as Onehunga Borough Council Chambers.

1912-1913 Mount Eden Borough Council building is constructed at the intersection of Valley and Sherbourne Roads.

1912 The key thoroughfare of Edendale Road is renamed Balmoral Road.

1912 King George Hall opens in Mount Albert. The hall was the venue of the first meeting of the Mount Albert Country Women's Institute.

1912 Maungawhau School, Ellerton Road is built in response to the rapid development occurring in Balmoral and southern Mount Eden.

1912-13 A grandstand is erected at Eden Park.

1913 The first Mount Albert Baptist Church is built. Prior to the opening of the Mount Albert Baptist Church, local people had to travel all the way to Mount Eden for Baptist services.

1913 Quarrying begins on the Three Kings volcanic cones.

1913 The Society of Friends ('Quakers') open a building on Mount Eden Road. It remains in use as the only meeting house of the Society in Auckland.

1914 The Auckland Rugby Union's lease of Eden Park begins on 1 January 1914.

1914 Mount Eden Road/ Three Kings Road tram route is extended into Three Kings.

1914 The Dominion Road tramline is extended to the Balmoral Road intersection.

1914 The Auckland Rugby Association lease and drain the land which would later become Eden Park from the Auckland Cricket Association.

1914 A motor bus service to Edendale, now Sandringham is established.

1915 Eden Terrace Road Board amalgamates into Auckland City.

1916 Auckland Grammar School opens on Mountain Road, replacing its first purpose-built facility in Symonds Street.

1916 Cowperthwaite's Tile factory is established near Mount Eden Village as the first factory in New Zealand to produce concrete blocks and tiles.

1917 The State Supply of Electrical Energy Act 1917 is passed.

1917 Epsom Road District is incorporated into Auckland City.

1917 Epsom Girls Grammar School opens.

Interwar era: Suburban Development (1920-1939)

Transitional villas were still being constructed at the beginning of this period, but Californian style bungalows and Spanish mission style housing became popular during the 1920s, during a boom period that lasted until the onset of the Great Depression. After this, suburban expansion slowed. In the 1930s the bungalow took on characteristics associated with the English Domestic revival.

1920s The majority of the area is reticulated for electricity.

1921 Point Chevalier Road Board is incorporated into Auckland City.

1922 Kowhai Junior High School opens in Kingsland, now known as Kowhai Intermediate School. In 1935 it became New Zealand's first intermediate school.

1922 A Croquet Club at Nicholson Park is founded.

1923 Owairaka/Edendale tramline is established along Sandringham Road, ran between New North Road to Sandringham Road.

1930s Auckland is thoroughly electrified with new substations erected at Epsom (still extant), and Point Chevalier.

1920s-1930s Development of shops at Mount Albert town centre.

1920s Morningside shopping area is developed.

1922 Avondale Road Board becomes Avondale Borough Council.

1922 The Capitol Theatre opens in Balmoral shopping centre on Dominion Road. The theatre was one of the earliest of a number of suburban theatres built in Auckland in the 1920s. Like most of these, the Capitol's location took advantage of the proximity to a tramway terminus.

1923 The Great South Road tram service begins.

1925 The last section of land in Mount Eden borough is subdivided.

1925-6 Mount Albert Fire Station is built and remains in service until 1974 (still extant).

1926 The Point Chevalier Fire Station is built. It is now in private ownership.

1926 The Auckland Rugby Union and The Auckland Cricket Association give management of Eden Park to a board of trustees to ensure cricket and rugby interests are protected.

1927 Avondale Borough is incorporated into Auckland City.

1927 Winstone's Wallboards is established in Balmoral to locally produce plasterboard, which had previously been imported from the United States. It was the first of its kind in Australasia and a significant business in its day.

1927 The Mount Albert Borough Chambers building is built.

1929 Expansion of Mount Eden Reservoir takes place.

1929 The Dominion Road tramline is extended to Halston Avenue.

1930 One Tree Hill Road Board becomes One Tree Hill Borough Council.

1930 The Point Chevalier tram route extensions are completed.

1930 The Mount Eden sewage scheme finally nears completion using relief workers during the Great Depression.

1930 The Mount Eden/ Three Kings tramline is extended into Mount Albert.

1930-31 The Owairaka/Edendale tram route along Sandringham Road extends to present day Owairaka Avenue.

1931 Gribblehirst Park is opened.

1932 The New North Road tram route fully extends into Avondale.

World War II and Post-War era (1940-1965)

*A period of expansion followed the Great Depression. Although the immediate Post-War period saw visionary thinking such as the creation of a major state housing area in Mount Roskill, to be serviced by train and include community facilities, competing political views and a change of Government resulted in another dormitory suburb without the anticipated infrastructure. Suburban development was increasingly reliant on the private motorcar. As motorcar traffic increased the tram service, which in most circumstances required passengers to alight within the carriageway, was replaced by buses***.**

1940	Dominion Road is widened.
1941	Centennial Park in Mount Eden opens.
1944-47	State house development occurs in Waterview.
1945	State house development takes place in Mount Roskill.
1947	Mount Albert Borough Council purchases 'Ferndale'.
1949	The closure of tram services begins due to the rise of buses and private car ownership following World War II.
Late 1940s	The Auckland Transport Board begin replacing electric trams with trolley buses, which later switch to diesel buses in the 1950s.
1950	The Empire Games are hosted at the Eden Park.
1953	The tram services along Mount Eden Road and Three Kings Road (now amalgamated) are discontinued.
1953	The Mount Roskill tram route along Dominion Road is discontinued.
1953	The Great South Road tram service is discontinued.
1953	The tram service to Point Chevalier is discontinued.
1954	The Owairaka/ Edendale tram route along Sandringham Road is discontinued.
1955	The North-western motorway is constructed, running from Point Chevalier to Lincoln Road.
1956	The Epsom-Onehunga tram service along Manukau Road is discontinued.
1956	The Avondale tram service is discontinued.
1957	A War Memorial Hall is built in Mount Eden.
1959	The last quarry at Mount Albert is closed twenty years after the mountain was vested in the Mount Albert Domain Board.
1960s	Light industrial and factory development begins in Mount Albert.

1965 Mount Albert War Memorial Hall opens, representing the start of a major series of municipal recreation developments on the War Memorial Reserve.

Modern era (1966- Present)

Changing ways of life included the development of retail malls and a largely private car-based transport system, reflecting a desire for more personal mobility and choice. In recent years, changes to the health system emhasised more treatment in the community. Local body amalgamation was carried out in the pursuit of greater efficiency and co-operation.

1966 Construction of the Newmarket Viaduct takes place and the southern motorway extends to Wellesley Street.

1971 St Luke's Shopping Centre opens. Boasting four department stores and 63 specialty shops, it was the largest shopping centre of its kind in New Zealand.

1973 A portion of the former Auckland Provincial Lunatic Asylum land, known as Oakley Hospital, is designated as a suburban site for a technical institute. (Oakley Hospital later merged with Carrington Hospital.)

Late 1970s The Great North Road bypass ramps to downtown Auckland is completed. This establishes new boundaries for the present-day Albert-Eden Local Board area.

1978 Mount Albert City Council is created from the Borough Council.

1980 The Braemar Buildings are demolished and St Luke's Road is extended.

1981 The Spring Bok tour of New Zealand is hosted at Eden Park (and other venues).

1989 All remaining independent boroughs, Mount Albert, Mount Eden, One Tree Hill, are amalgamated with Auckland City.

1993 Oakley/Carrington Mental Hospital closes. Historic buildings on the site are adapted for re-use as Carrington Technical Institute, which became Unitec Institute of Technology in pursuit of university status, and earned the right to award degrees.

2002-2003 Expansion of St Luke's Shopping Centre. Now owned by Westfield, it has over 150 shops, a cinema complex with eight screens and over 2000 parking spaces

2010 Auckland Council is created and present-day Albert Eden Local Board is formed.

2011 The Rugby World Cup is held at Eden Park.

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Appendix 1c: Historic Heritage and Special Character

Map showing existing historic heritage places and special character areas

List of existing and recorded historic heritage places: entire Albert-Eden Local Board area

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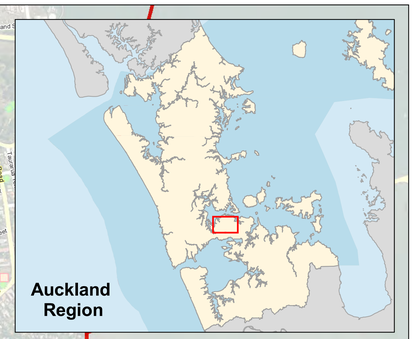

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Height datum: Auckland 1946.

Date: 11th September 2013

Ref Number: C109275

Published name: Albert-Eden Heritage Survey.pdf

Path: U:\CityWide\Geospatial\Information Services\Log\RC\109275 - Albert-Eden Heritage Survey

Albert-Eden Heritage Survey

Existing Historic Heritage Places and Special Character Areas

0 265 530 1,060 Meters

Scale:1:9,000 @ A0

- CHI Archaeological Site
- CHI Historic Botanical Site
- CHI Historic Structure
- CHI Maritime Site
- CHI Reported Historic Site
- Volcanic Cones
- Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua
- Historic Heritage Buildings
- Tree (singular)
- Groups of Trees (two or more)
- Special Character Areas (Business)
- Conservation Area
- Extent of Scheduled Place
- Special Character Areas (Residential)
- Albert-Eden Local Board

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

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ALBERT-EDEN LOCAL BOARD AREA

SCHEDULED PLACES

CHI Number	NZAA	Name	Location	Category	NZHPT Register Number	NZHPT Registration Type
2444		Pages Building	460-466 New North Road | Kingsland	B		
2461		Alberton	100 Mount Albert Road Mount Albert	A	26	Historic Places Category I
2464		Former Auckland Electric Power Board Substation | Former AEPB Substation	62-66 The Drive | Epsom	B	4509	Historic Places Category II
2466		Former Auckland Grammars Custodians House | Former Auckland Grammar School Janitors House	55-85 Mountain Road | Epsom	B	4532	Historic Places Category II
2467		Auckland Grammar School | Auckland Boys Grammar School | Main Building	87 Mountain Road | Epsom	A	4471	Historic Places Category I
2498		Capitol Theatre | Capitol Cinema	610-612 Dominion Road | Balmoral	B	508	Historic Places Category II
2504		CARRINGTON HOSPITAL | OAKLEY HOSPITAL | Lunatic Asylum at the Whau | Auckland Lunatic Asylum | Avondale Hospital | Auckland Mental Health Hospital | Carrington Psychiatric Hospital	1-62 Carrington Road | Point Chevalier	A	96	Historic Places Category I
2508		Champtaloup House	621 Mount Eden Road | Mt Eden	B	510	Historic Places Category II
2512		Church Methodist | Mount Albert Methodist Church | Mt Albert Methodist Church	831-837 New North Road | Mount Albert	B	675	Historic Places Category II
2515		Church of St Alban the Martyr Anglican | Church of St Alban the Martyr | St Albans Church	443 Dominion Road | Mt Eden	B	511	Historic Places Category II