

Section B North Shore Area Studies

Albany and East Coast Bays



The camp ground at Long Bay, c.1930s. North Shore Libraries, E0018

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Albany

Theme 1 Land and People

1.2 The People of the North Shore

There is little record of Maori occupation in the area before the arrival of Pakeha settlers. The Maori name for the place is believed to be Kaipatiki, meaning 'to eat flounder, or the feeding ground of the flounder'.¹ A small pa is recorded on the bank to the north of Lucas Creek and it is likely that local Maori relied on the creek as a source of eel, trout, crayfish and flounder.

William Webster is the first Pakeha associated with a land purchase in the Albany area, although it is Daniel Clucas, arriving in the early 1840s, whose modified name was adopted to describe the area now known as Lucas Creek. Clucas is recorded as a flax miller and a landholder between the creek and Riverhead.² Some other settler names associated with the area between the 1840s and the 1860s are: Gardiner, Langford, Maxwell, Kelly, Fair and Hellyer.

In the mid-1860s, Thomas and Mary Forgham arrived in Auckland from Birmingham with an ambition to establish a self-sustaining community in Greenhithe. Since this area was only accessible by boat, few others were excited by the idea of living in isolation, but the Forghams remained. The Forgham house, known as Grey Oaks, is still standing on its original site.³ The following two decades saw the arrival of more Pakeha settlers, who together turned Greenhithe into a fruit growing area and by the late 1880s began shipping various types of fruit to Auckland including apples, pears and lemons.

Amongst the early settlers was a Norwegian family, the Monstedts, who arrived at Lucas Creek in 1877. Martin and Anna Monstedt had three children and lived in the old school building before they relocated to Greenhithe. The family had to rebuild twice after fires destroyed their home. The third Monstedt house survives, and is now a scheduled building on Upper Harbour Drive.

The population at Greenhithe remained small at the beginning of the 20th century with a count of 40, including Frederick Collins, a prominent name in the area whose property is now recognised as Collins house in the middle of Greenhithe Village.⁴ It was not until after WWI that the local population flourished.

The greater Albany area was occupied by many settlers who became fruit growers in the 20th century, including Stevenson, Battersby, Bass, Cowley, Ingham, Foley, Boyd and McArthur. Some descendants of these early pioneers remain in the area today.

The Tauhinu Historical Reserve, associated with the Irwin family, has been described to some extent in *Tauhinu – A History of Greenhithe* by RE King. King describes how Mrs. Madeleine Irwin contributed to the first Women's Institute of the North Shore by making available to members a range of facilities on her family property including the Irwin house itself, the tennis court and clubhouse, croquet lawn and outdoor amphitheatre.

Places that represent this theme include:

22 Rame Road	Grey Oaks
273 Upper Harbour Drive	Monstedt House
12 The Avenue	Stevenson House
5 Burnside Court	Bonny Doon
20 Greenhithe Road	Collins House
8 Stevensons Crescent	'Islington'

¹ Alison Harris & Robert Stevenson, *Once there were Green Fields – The Story of Albany*, Auckland, 2002, p.9.

² Ibid, p.15.

³ John Dunmore, *Greenhithe Today & Yesterday*, Auckland, 2001, p.5.

⁴ Ibid, p. 7.

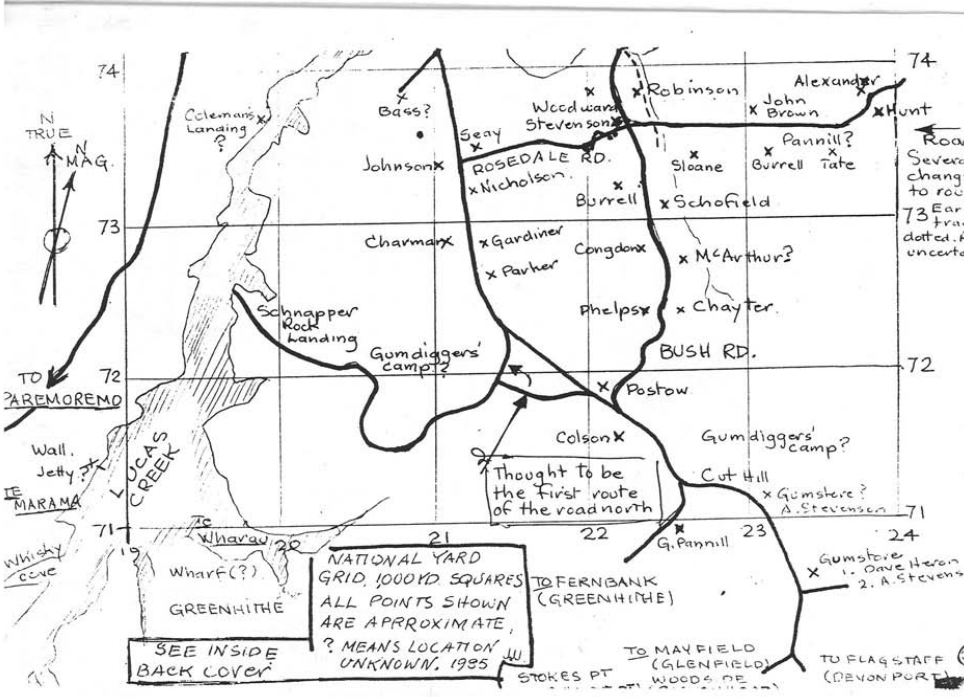
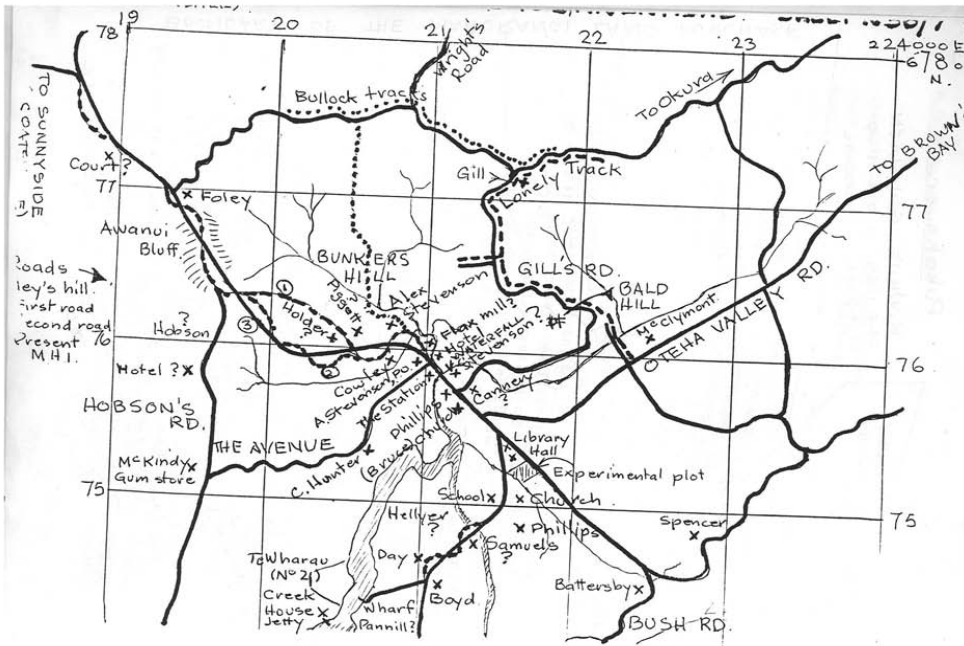


Fig. 1. Map of Pakeha settlers in Albany in the early twentieth century. J Welsford & P Welsford, *The Station – A Concise History of the Albany Basin 1840-1940*, Auckland, 1986, reference map.

Theme 2 Infrastructure

2.1 Transport

In the early days the most popular means of transport from Greenhithe, Albany and Paremoremo to other areas whether on the North Shore or in Auckland was by water. Many wharves were built on both sides of the banks of Lucas Creek and Hellyer's Creek. Rowboats were common for travelling the short distance between Paremoremo and Greenhithe, while launches shipped passengers and goods to and from Auckland. Regular shipping services became very important to settlers in the area who relied on sales of their fruit and dairy farming products in Auckland to make a living.

The Landing was an area that served as a terminus for the transportation of passengers and goods by water. It was demolished in the 1930s and has since been redeveloped for residential use.



Fig. 2. Upper Albany Wharf in 1920. Courtesy Joan Friedrichs in Harris & Stevenson, *Once there were Green Fields – The Story of Albany*, Auckland, 2002, image inserted between pp. 64 & 65.

Travelling within the North Shore was difficult as very few owned a private car. Les Donaghue and Russell Ingham were amongst the first to establish a passenger and delivery service in Albany. This was followed by the Stevenson Brothers' freight business that began in 1920 with a dray and horses before they advanced to using a truck. Public transport became common with the Foley Bus service that ran between Albany and Birkenhead around the same time. The first benzene pump in North Shore was owned by Stevenson Brothers, and theirs is considered to be the first service station in the city. The pump structure stood until 1988.⁵

Places that represent this theme include:

State Highway 17	Upper Albany Wharf Remnants (1907-12)
Attwood Road	Paremoremo Wharf (1908)
End of Rame Rd	Rame Rd slipway & jetty

⁵ Harris & Stevenson, p.80.



Fig. 3. Foley's bus service in the 1920s. Harris & Stevenson, image inserted between pp.80 & 81.

2.2 Roads

The earliest roads were clay tracks, including the Main Highway and Greenhithe Roads. Many roads passed through ti-tree bush and gum fields. One of the earliest wooden bridges in the area was built near the end of the 19th century over a gully on Greenhithe Road. It was known as Blyth's Bridge, as its construction was initiated by Henry Blyth.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.



Fig. 4. Albany store that provided the local postal service from 1910 to 1923 with Margaret Stevenson standing on the steps. Courtesy Thom family, Harris & Stevenson, image inserted between pp.64 & 65.

2.3 Communication

Although a postal service was available in the area in the 19th century, it was provided as a secondary service from other shops. From 1910 onwards Margaret Stevenson was the post-mistress and the post office was located near The Landing. It was not until 1923 that a dedicated post office was established in Albany, when Gladys Spencer took over the position of the post-mistress. The post office stood on Oteha Valley Road. Two years later a telephone service became available, but it was a long wait until the 1950s before telephone boxes were installed in the area.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

2.4 Utilities

Before the opening of the wastewater treatment facilities on Rosedale Road in 1962, amenities were managed locally. Residents relied on private water tanks.

Electricity became available in Albany from the late-1920s, first reaching the Albany Community Hall in 1928 and the school in 1934. Its arrival was a huge asset to the farming community, as it eliminated the need for many time consuming manual chores.

The wastewater treatment facilities (1962), located on the southern side of Rosedale Road, serve not only Albany but also the whole of the North Shore.

Places that represent this theme include:

Wastewater Treatment Plant Rosedale Road, Albany

Theme 3 Building the City

3.1 Subdivision of Land

The earliest subdivision maps focused specifically upon the Albany area date back to the early 1860s. These show that by 1862 very large lots along Lucas and Hellyer's Creeks had already found private buyers.

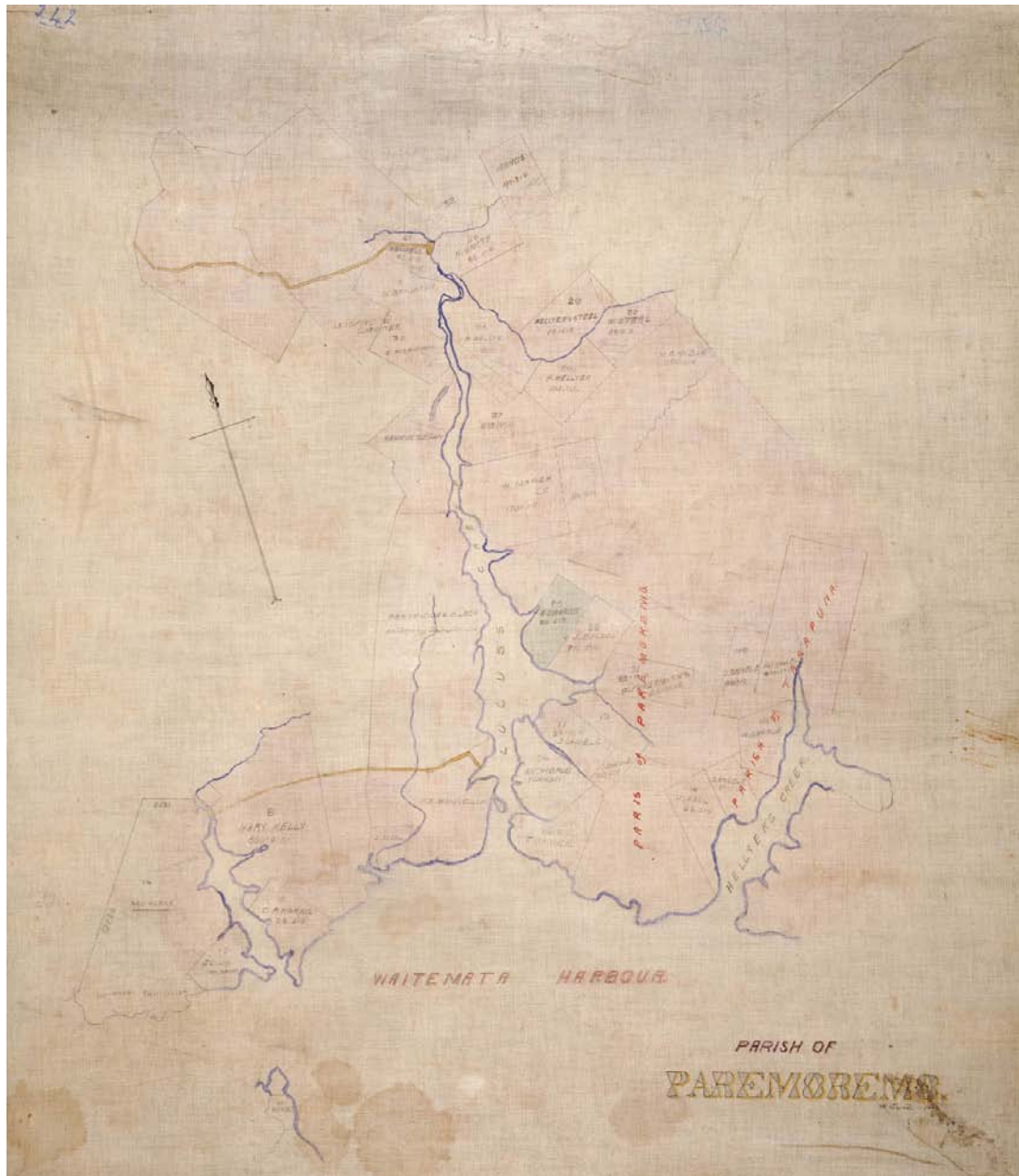


Fig. 5. Parish of Paremoremo in 1862. Auckland City Libraries, Map 4139.

In 1864 the inland area between the creeks was subdivided into smaller lots and made available for sale as villa sites. The poster advertising the 1864 land auction shows narrower and probably more valuable lots closer to the water.

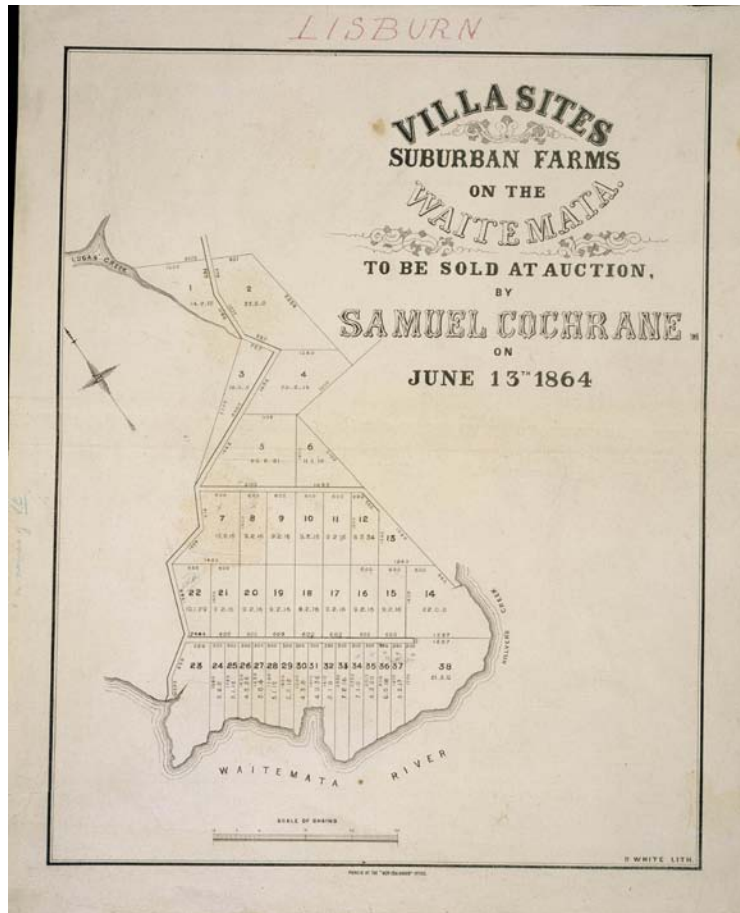


Fig. 6. Villa sites – suburban farms on the Waitemata to be sold at auction by Samuel Cochrane on June 13th 1864. Auckland City Libraries, Map 4496-18.

For most of the 19th century, however, and until the 1950s, Albany remained undeveloped, with land held in large rural lots, either in bush or as farm holdings.

The major trigger for the further subdivision of farmland was the construction of the Auckland Harbour Bridge in the late 1950s. The bridge, the construction of the Northern Motorway, and the availability of land encouraged the subdivision of farms for residential and commercial development.

Through the late 1970s and 1980s growth slowed, but the creep of suburban subdivisions continued to edge out farming on the borders of existing residential areas. Nevertheless, some parts of the North Shore, including Albany, were still dominated by farms, and retained their rural character. These areas would be transformed in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, when land in existing commercial and industrial zones in other parts of Auckland became scarce, and an improved roading network made the rural North Shore more accessible and attractive to growing business enterprises.

In the 1980s and 1990s the availability of large tracts of farmland combined with local planning decisions and central and local government land sales in the Albany area attracted commercial enterprises and manufacturers seeking substantial sites to relocate to. The growing availability of jobs on the North Shore encouraged subdivision for residential purposes, so that by the early 21st century Albany, like other parts of the North Shore, had evolved from a rural locale to a sub-urban landscape.

There do remain pockets of semi-rural areas in Albany. For example, at Greenhithe, while many of the early large lots have been subdivided for residential activity, the current lots remain relatively large, with some still retaining their original simple bach-style dwellings. Original road patterns that follow the landforms remain, as does a relatively informal level of building and other development.

Places that represent this theme include:

- 22 Rame Road
- Grey Oaks

3.2 Commercial Architecture

The earliest form of commercial buildings were general stores, hotels and public houses run by local families. These were often simple single-storey timber buildings with weatherboard and corrugated iron cladding, and were commonly built on a corner site or very close to the street boundary. Very few of these early commercial buildings remain in the area, although in Albany Village an historic scale and form of commercial architecture is still evident.

The late 20th century transformation of the northern area of the North Shore, including Albany, saw the construction of a large amount of commercial development of a style that can be found in similar recently developed commercial areas across New Zealand.

Today, Albany is a substantial shopping and retail area within the north-western sector of greater Auckland. The Town Centre is a major shopping centre that opened in the late 1990s and has since expanded, with Westfield Albany becoming one of New Zealand's largest shopping centres. The so-called 'supermall' opened in August 2007 on Don McKinnon Drive, costing \$210 million, with 142 shops built. It features 1800 cinema seats and an indoor area of 7ha.⁶

Places that represent this theme include:

247 SH17	Hillinds Building
4 Greenhithe Rd	Commercial building
Don McKinnon Drive	Westfield Albany

3.3 Residential Architecture

Early residential buildings were of timber construction as this material was the most readily available. They were either located on elevated land along Lucas and Hellyer's Creeks, often with a view to the sea, or along the main roads of the time. Due to the availability of land, a number of the more wealthy early settlers had large homes surrounded by a generous amount of open space. However, the lack of capable builders in this isolated part of North Shore meant that it was uncommon for these homes to feature elaborate embellishment. Many early residential buildings were in the form of cottages with the occasional bungalow. There are a few rare examples of Arts and Crafts houses that have survived from the 1930s.



Fig. 7. Monsted House, 273 Upper Harbour Drive. Photo Archifact.

⁶ http://www.nzherald.co.nz/shopping/news/article.cfm?c_id=318&objectid=10459307

Places that represent this theme include:

273 Upper Harbour Drive	Monstedt house
20 Greenhithe Road	Collins house
62 Hobson Road	Bayley house
5 Burnside Court	Bonny Doon
2 Jack Hinton Drive	House
26 Bass Road	House
182 Gills Road	House
1 Waipuia Place	House
73 Rame Road	House
60 Churchouse Road	House
25 Marae Road	House
18 Marae Road	House
7 Outlook Road	House
37 Waipuia Place	House
31 Marae Road	House
33 Rahui Road	House
6 Marae Road	House
22 Marae Road	House
1 Greenhithe Road	House
164 Tauhinu Road	House
3a Roland Road	House
1 Churchouse Road	House
4 Churchouse Road	House
39 Isobel Road	House
21 Outlook Road	House
27 Outlook Road	House
24 Bass Road	House
7 Wharf Road	House
9 Wharf Road	House
19 Wharf Road	House
147 Paremoremo Road	House
480 Paremoremo Road	House
401 Paremoremo Road	House
36 Albany Heights Road	House
99 Albany Heights Road	House
220 Albany Heights Road	House
38 Rame Road	'Inverness' house
3 Awatahi Road	House
23 Outlook Road	House

3.4 Public Spaces

There are many public spaces in Albany, including scenic, memorial and historical reserves. Some of these reserves accommodate local club activities, for example rugby, tennis and cricket, while other provide grounds for cemeteries.

Located near the Albany Village Library is Kell Park Reserve, known for its playground, equipped with a pirate ship and flying fox, and its free-range Bantam chicken population that occupied the park for more than 30 years. The bantams were the inspiration for the rooster on the Albany Village logo and the bronze rooster sculpture at Albany Village Square. As Albany became increasingly urbanised, the chickens were increasingly unpopular, and became the victims of ongoing cruelty, and plans were made for their removal. The Albany Village Business Association was disappointed by the removal of the chickens as they had been seen as an attraction to the area. The Association has since worked on a proposal to reintroduce poultry to the Centre, but this has not happened to date.⁷

⁷ http://www.nzherald.co.nz/spca/news/article.cfm?o_id=356&objectid=10502872

The Paremoremo Scenic Reserve is the largest bush reserve on the North Shore, and is a site of ecological significance.⁸

Places that represent this theme include:

539 Albany Highway
Paremoremo
Tauhinu Road
257 State Highway 17
75 Iona Ave, Albany

Albany Village Cemetery
Te Wharau Reserve
Tauhinu Historical Reserve
Kell Park
Paremoremo Scenic Reserve



Fig. 8. Albany Village Cemetery. Photo Archifact.

⁸ <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/ABOUTCOUNCIL/LOCALBOARDS/UPPERHARBOURLLOCALBOARD/Pages/About.aspx>

Theme 4 Work

4.1 Farming

The poor clay soils in Albany were suitable for fruit growing, and this very quickly became an important local industry. Albany became associated with farming innovations and new fruit varieties, such as the famous Albany Beauty apple and Albany Surprise grape varieties. It was home to an experimental farm established by central government in the early 20th century. Mark Phillips, the son of Matthew Phillips who settled in Albany in 1856, is credited with the discovery of the Albany Beauty apple in about 1900, at his family orchard in Gills Road. The Phillips family built a house and store and, later, a bakery near Gills Park. The Phillips' orchard is probably where the Albany Fruitgrowers' Association was established.⁹

The Albany Surprise grape was for decades was the most widely grown table grape in New Zealand. Originating from Isabella, an American variety, it was selected and propagated by George Pannill around 1900. It is a prolific producer of large black berries with a sweet taste and tough skin.¹⁰

Strawberry farming was most popular in Albany, particularly around Bush Road where there were many strawberry beds and orchards. There were also many attempts to establish fruit processing businesses in the area, with a canning factory run by Phillips and Legges operating in Gills Road for two years.¹¹



Fig. 9. Bush Road with early orchards. Harris & Stevenson, image inserted between pp.32 & 33.

The explosion of growth in Albany over the last generation has seen the loss of most of the area's productive land to urban development, though evidence of farming activities can still be found in the names of streets, such as Clemows Lane, and places, such as at Kell Park, where fruit bearing pear trees survive.

Places that represent this theme include:

18 Albany Heights Rd	Farm buildings [2]
Kell Park	Albany Orchards

⁹ <http://www.northshorecity.govt.nz/Services/CemeteriesCrematorium/CemeteryLocations/Pages/AlbanyVillageCemetery.aspx>

¹⁰ <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/viticulture/2>

¹¹ Harris & Stevenson, p.70.

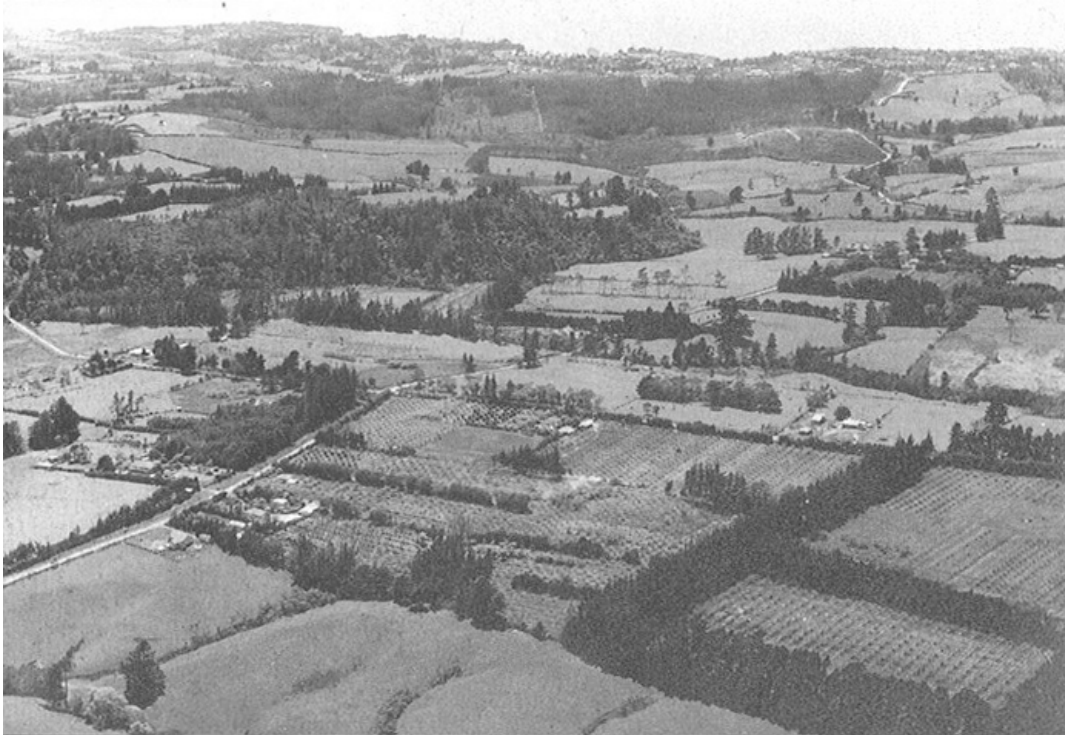


Fig.10. Bush Road in the 1950s. Harris & Stevenson, image inserted between pp.112 & 113.

4.2 Industry

Gum was often found when land was being broken in for farming, and gum digging, along with kauri logging, were two of the major occupations for early Albany residents. Kauri gum attracted a large number of people from the late 1840s, with most gum diggers living in simple tents or in more stable sod huts with an earthen floor and thatched roof. Diggers often had no money to begin with, so gum storeowners would provide them with a week's supply of essentials and tools to start at the gum fields. There were two major gum digging camps in Albany located at Schnapper Rock, on the banks of Lucas Creek, and Cuthill, at the head of Hellyer's Creek. In the 1890s a gum store was established at Cuthill in the vicinity of Sunset Road and the Albany Highway. While the store's exact location has never been ascertained, the original owner of the store is believed to be Dave Heron, who later sold it to Alexander Stevenson.

Boat building and repairs was another industrial activity in Albany, and developed in response to residents' need for water transport. The boatyard at the end of Rame Road is a facility established by Colin Wild in the early 1950s. The business passed, upon Wild's death, to John Salthouse in 1955. It continues to exist as Salthouse Boatbuilders Ltd, and employs around 30 people.

Places that represent this theme include:

84 Rame Rd

Salthouse Boatyard



Fig. 11. Salthouse Boatyard at the end of Rame Road. Photo Archifact.

4.3 Commerce

Historically retail businesses in Albany catered for the local community only. Near the Landing were a butchery, bakery and a gum and grain store established by Matthew Phillips in 1863. Remnants of the gum and grain store still stand today. At Greenhithe, the original general store opened in 1917 at the corner of Rame and Greenhithe Roads. In 1934 a new general store, which also provided a postal service, was built a few lots down the road at 8 Greenhithe Road. The general store together with surrounding commercial and retail premises transformed the western end of Greenhithe Road into a hub that is now known as the Greenhithe Village. The general store was demolished in March 2009.



Fig. 12. Greenhithe general store. Photo Gareth Wallis, Linda Pickstock & Michelle Keller, 2009.

While other parts of the North Shore grew after World War II, Albany remained largely a farming area. There were however signs, from about the early 1960s, that it would not always be so. In 1963 the government purchased about 1500 acres of land at Albany under the Public Works Act, earmarking it for state housing. Earthworks were carried out, but in 1969 the work stopped and for the next two decades the formerly productive land lay idle. While the abandonment of the planned state housing development left the land open to other uses, various plans for the area stagnated, and it was only after the formation of North Shore City Council in 1989 that development of the area was advanced. In the last two decades Albany has been dramatically transformed into a major retail and commercial centre for north-western Auckland. The Town Centre is a major shopping centre that opened in the late 1990s and has since expanded, with Westfield Albany now one of the largest shopping centres in the country.¹²

Places that represent this theme include:

Kell Park Phillips' Gum and Grain Store Remnants

4.4 Tourism

The first hotel in Albany was the Wharfside Inn built by William Montgomery at The Landing. It burned down in 1886, and was replaced in the same year by the Bridge Inn. Around 1890, the Bridge Inn was renovated, and the shingle roof was replaced with a corrugated iron roof. The Bridge Inn was located near the present-day Albany Hotel. Sly grogging, particularly in the Hellyer's Creek area, is also part of the history of the locality.

The Albany Hotel, now known as The Albany Restaurant and Bar, was constructed in 1936 and run by Neil Norton. The Albany Hotel has been referred to as the Wayside Inn in the past.



Fig. 13. The Bridge Inn ca.1900. Courtesy Joan Friedrichs, Harris & Stevenson, image inserted between pp.32 & 33.

Places that represent this theme include:

276 SH17 Albany Hotel

¹² http://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=10457764

Theme 5 Government

5.1 Local Government

The administration of the Albany area, along with the rest of the North Shore, was the responsibility of the Auckland Provincial Council after the abolition of the Hundred of Pupuke in 1856. It became part of the North Shore Highway District as defined in 1864. The highway board formed at Greenhithe in 1886 was as unsuccessful as its counterparts elsewhere on the North Shore, and disbanded after two years.

Albany thereafter came under the jurisdiction of the Waitemata County Council, which was formed in 1877. The County covered a large area, much of it undeveloped, and struggled to find the funds needed for local roading and other improvements.

The first local MP was Thomas Henderson. Greenhithe fell briefly into the boundary of the Kaipara electorate (1922-28) but was returned to the Waitemata electorate in 1928. For a number of years, between the 1940s and 1970s, Greenhithe fell in and out of the Rodney electorate. The Albany electorate was not formed until the 1970s and along with Glenfield became part of the Takapuna City Council, which in turn was amalgamated into the North Shore City Council in 1989. Today, Albany is part of the Auckland Council created in 2010, and has local representation on the Upper Harbour Local Board. In addition to infrastructure – roads, water and waste disposal – local government provides a wealth of services, including libraries and other community facilities.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

5.2 Defence

The threat of invasion with the entry of Japan into World War II saw the construction of field defence works to delay and hinder possible attacks. In early 1942, a number of defence works were constructed in tactical locations in the Albany area. Although defence of the beaches was seen as the priority, inland defence lines were also established to prevent enemy movement south toward Auckland.

One such defence line was the Puketua-Tirohanga Line, the ridge that runs along Foley's Quarry Road (at the top of Albany Hill) through to Lonely Track Road, Torbay. It was the main position to be occupied by mounted troops to oppose any advance to both the south and west. Defence mechanisms included pillboxes, road blocks and ditches, including four pillboxes that covered a ditch which started at Redvale, passed through East Coast Road and continued south-west to Albany Hill where it linked with the stream and four other pillboxes. Today, remnants of these defence structures are still evident.

Places that represent this theme include:

Foley's Quarry Road and State Highway 17	Pillboxes (4)
Oscar Road	Air force beacon
East Coast Road	Pillboxes (4)

5.3 Justice

Around the 1860s liquor smugglers supplied alcohol to the settlers of Albany, in particular to the gum diggers. Smuggled goods were hidden in ships transporting timber between Auckland and North Shore. Customs raids were common between 1865 and 1885 along Lucas Creek, where goods were sometimes hidden in the bush along the banks.

It is unclear when and where the first police station was established in the area and due to a shortage of police staff, it was not uncommon for the police station to be unmanned. The present-day Albany police station was previously located on Library Lane and has been relocated to the Massey University campus.

In 1968, the Auckland Prison complex was established in Paremoremo. The original East Division was at the time of its construction one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the world. The West Division was added in 1981 to relieve overcrowding at other prisons. The facility now employs 313 staff

and accommodates 681 prisoners. It contains New Zealand's only specialist maximum-security prison unit, designed to house the majority of New Zealand's highest risk offenders.¹³

Also located within the Albany ward is the North Shore District Court House in Corinthian Drive. The Albany courthouse opened in 2001, replacing the old District Court premises in Takapuna.



Fig. 14. Auckland Prison, surrounded by the large green space that separates it from the public. Photo Archifact.

Places that represent this theme include:

Auckland Prison Paremoro Road, Paremoro.

¹³ http://www.corrections.govt.nz/utility-navigation/find-a-facility-or-site/find_a_corrections_facility/auckland_prison.html

Theme 6 Ways of Life

6.1 Religion

Before church buildings were constructed, many church services were held at a local school or community hall, with some conducted at private homes.

6.1.1 Anglican Church

At Greenhithe the construction of St Michael's Anglican Church was initiated in the 1950s by the Jonkers family, who donated money towards the project following their son's death. Although it was to be an Anglican church, volunteers who were Methodists, Salvationists, Catholics, Seventh Day Adventists and other non-Anglicans helped with the construction.¹⁴ Along with St Michael's, Holy Cross Church on State Highway 17 currently serves the Anglican community in the Albany area.

6.1.4 Presbyterian Church

In 1903, plans were prepared and approved for the first Presbyterian church in the area to be built. This was a small timber building, on the site of the current Presbyterian church, was constructed by local residents George Battersby, Alex McArthur and Martin Monstedt, among others. The church had a foyer for coats and hats, and a shallow platform that supported a central pulpit in the old Scottish style.¹⁵ In 1991, a freak tornado demolished the church and damaged the adjacent Albany (Lucas Creek) Cemetery, which recorded its first interment in December 1879.



Fig. 15. Original Presbyterian church in Albany, date unknown. Harris & Stevenson, image inserted between pp.80 & 81.

Places that represent this theme include:

St Michael's Anglican Church	12 Greenhithe Road
Holy Cross Church	SH17, Albany

¹⁴ R. E. King, *Tauhinu – A History of Greenhithe*, Auckland, 1984, p.125.

¹⁵ Harris & Stevenson, p.71.

6.2 Education

The first school in the area was opened in 1876 at the northern end of Lucas Creek, on the site of what is currently the Albany Senior High School (536 Albany Highway). Due to the time and distance involved in travelling to school, however, many children were home taught. The first school building burned to the ground in 1897, together with the contents of a valuable public library. The current school building on the site was constructed in 1897, and continued, with alterations and additions, as a school until 1975, when the bell was rung for the last time by Mrs M Stevenson, a pupil from 1901-1910. The building was then used by the Outdoor Education Centre before the site was chosen for the Albany Senior High School. Today, the building, restored to its 1938 appearance, is one of the oldest school buildings on the North Shore.¹⁶

In 1892, a temporary school started at Mr Henry Blyth's house in Greenhithe with an initial roll of 14 pupils.¹⁷ The following year a permanent school building was constructed in the area, which became known as the Greenhithe School.

The expansion of urban development and the population boom in Albany, following the opening of the Harbour Bridge and the extension of the Northern Motorway, triggered the establishment of more schools. Schools established in the latter half of the 20th century include Albany Primary, Kristin and Pinehurst Schools.

In the 1990s, the expansion of Massey University resulted in a large new campus in Albany. The design of campus buildings is based on a Mediterranean hillside concept.¹⁸ The campus has expanded since it first opened, and now exists in three separate areas: the East Precinct, off State Highway 17; the Oteha Rohe, on the Albany Highway; and the Albany Village precinct, at Kell Drive.

Places that represent this theme include:

Old School Building	Collins Park
Old Albany School	536 Albany Highway
Albany Primary School	6 Bass Rd, Albany
Pinehurst School	75 Bush Rd, Albany
Albany Junior High School	Appleby Rd, Albany
Albany Senior High School	536 Albany Highway
Massey University	Albany Hwy

6.3 The Arts

The drama club at Greenhithe was founded by Mr and Mrs Tate. Plays written by Mrs Tate and Mrs Irwin were performed at the outdoor amphitheatre at Tauhinu Park owned by the Irwin family. Another location where drama club activities took place was at the garden of Grey Oaks. The money raised by drama club activities, such as plays and dances, was donated to charitable organisations and worthy causes.¹⁹

For three decades towards the end of the 20th century, the Albany Village Pottery Shop and Gallery at 239 Main Highway, in Albany Village operated as a cooperative outlet for many of New Zealand's best ceramic artists. Founded by Howard Williams, the great-grandson of landscape painter Charles Blomfield, the cooperative included such outstanding potters as Peter Oxborough and Robyn Stewart, and gained an international reputation, bringing many visitors to Albany Village.²⁰

Places that represent this theme include:

Former Albany Village Pottery Shop & Gallery	239 Main Hwy, Albany Village
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¹⁶ North Shore Heritage Inventory, Item No. 1 in the Albany Ward.

¹⁷ Harris & Stevenson, p.113.

¹⁸ http://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/prospective/wherestudy/auckland/auckland_home.cfm

¹⁹ King, p. 140.

²⁰ http://www.craftinfo.org.nz/community/moreinfo/dealer_albany_pottery.htm

<http://www.downtoearthre.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/Howard-Williams-a-Brief-History.pdf>

6.4 Cinemas and Halls

The Albany Coronation Hall is believed to be the first purpose-built community building in the area. It was constructed in 1911 to serve the local community, house indoor displays at the annual Albany Agricultural Show and also to commemorate the coronation of King George V. The construction of the hall was largely due to the efforts of the Albany Fruitgrowers' Association, and that group's need for a suitable showground and hall for its fruit and flower shows. The hall was designed by architect Thomas Holder, one of the pioneers of Auckland province, who lived at Northcote.²¹

In 1914 the Greenhithe Hall was completed, and became the centre of village meetings, church services and social activities, which previously had been held at the Greenhithe School, 2 kilometres away. The hall, designed by Eric Craig, measured 12.2m by 7.6m. Extensive alterations and additions were carried out in 1958.

Today, one of places that provides entertainment facilities in the area is the Events multiplex cinema in the Westfield's Albany Mall.

Places that represent this theme include:

Albany Coronation Hall	21 Library Lane
Greenhithe Village Hall	7 Greenhithe Road, Greenhithe

6.5 Local Media

The local newspaper, the *Greenhithe News*, ran from 1960 to around 1963 as a four-page monthly publication. Due to financial constraints, the paper later became a quarterly publication.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

6.6 Sport

In the early 20th century, the Tauhinu Park property, which was owned by Mr and Mrs Irwin and had private tennis courts and croquet lawns, were generously provided for club members' use. Other established sports clubs with an early presence in the area included the indoor bowling club (1946).

As has been the case across the North Shore, the population growth and the development of new communities since the 1970s has resulted in the formation of a number of new sports organisations. These include the North Harbour Golf Association, Marist North Harbour Rugby & Sports Club and the Albany United Football Club. Many of these are located adjacent to the North Harbour Stadium, and use the Stadium's grounds and facilities.

In recent years Albany has become the sporting headquarters of the North Shore. Tennis Northern in Oteha Valley Road promotes and manages tennis from the harbour bridge to Cape Reinga, and caters for 75,000 visitors a year.²² The North Harbour Stadium, a major project for North Shore City Council, opened in 1997, and hosts major sports and entertainment events.²³

While Albany has seen a general increase in sporting facilities, the demand for local land for housing has seen the departure of two of the local pony clubs. In 1996 the Albany Pony Club relocated to Stillwater and two years later the Oteha Pony Club closed.²⁴

²¹ North Shore Heritage Inventory, Item No. 11 in the Albany Ward

²² www.tennisnorthern.co.nz/article.aspx?ID=4079.

²³ [www.stadium.co.nz/?s1=who we are&s2=Ownership and Purpose](http://www.stadium.co.nz/?s1=who%20we%20are&s2=Ownership%20and%20Purpose)

²⁴ North Shore Times Advertiser, 1 October 1996, p.8 and 2 April 1998, p.32.

Places that represent this theme include:

North Harbour Golf Association	Sports House, Stadium Drive, Albany
Touch North Harbour	Sports House, Stadium Drive, Albany
United Soccer 1	Stadium Drive, Albany
Marist North Harbour Rugby & Sports Club	Stadium Drive, Albany
Albany United Football Club	Jack Hinton Drive, Albany

6.7 Community Organisations and Facilities

One of the earliest community organisations formed in the area was the Greenhithe Progressive Association, founded in the 1920s with the aim of looking after the local interests. Improvement of roads and footpaths was one of the priority issues addressed by the group, and sub-committees, such as the Green Recreation Reserve Committee were formed.

In 1947, the Greenhithe Ratepayers' and Residents' Association was formed with 35 members, replacing the Greenhithe Progressive Association. Ratepayers' and Residents' Associations continue to represent residents in Albany, Greenhithe and Paremoremo.

Currently, both the Albany Village Business Association and the North Harbour Business Associations represent the local business community.

A growing population and rates base has brought with it improved community facilities in the form of public library services, sportsgrounds and community facilities.

Places that represent this theme include:

21 Library Lane	Albany Memorial Library and Stone Wall
Rahui Road	Tauhinu Sea Scouts
40 Masons Road	Vintage Car Club
Kell Drive	Albany Library



Fig. 16. Albany Memorial Library and Stone Wall. Photo Archifact.

6.8 Remembering the Past and Preserving it for the Future

The Albany Memorial Library and stone wall were completed in 1922 to commemorate the men of Albany, Dairy Flat, Greenhithe and Oneroa who were sacrificed in WWI. The construction cost of the memorial library and stone wall was £438 and was funded by donations. In front of the Albany Community Hall was originally an arch mounted with brass plaques bearing the names of the fallen men of WWI. After WWII Greenhithe War Memorial Park was developed and memorial gates were installed at the Roland Road entrance. The brass plaques on the Albany Community Hall arch were transferred to the new memorial gates and an additional plaque for those who were killed in WWII was added. The Albany Community Hall arch was later demolished.²⁵

Places that represent this theme include:

21 Library Lane Albany Memorial Library and Stone Wall

²⁵ King, p.145.

East Coast Bays

Theme 1 Land and People

1.1 Geology

Underlying most of the North Shore is a geologic formation called the Waitemata Formation; a series of alternating sandstones, siltstones and mudstones that accumulated on the seabed during the early Miocene Period (16-22 million years ago), and were then uplifted and have weathered to form the present landforms. Today, Waitemata sandstones and mudstones can be seen in many of the cliffs around the East Coast Bays, and also appear in a weathered form as the clay-rich soils that cover the majority of the North Shore. Many of the headlands around the East Coast Bays also contain deposits of coarser Parnell Grit, produced by lahars during the Miocene Period.

The Tor, which is located just off Waiake Beach at Torbay, is protected as a site of geological significance in the North Shore District Plan. It is an excellent example of a small coastal stack formed by the erosion of relatively soft Waitemata sandstone.

Places that represent this theme include:

Cliffs at Long Bay, Torbay, Campbells Bay

The Tor, Torbay

Berm and bathing enclosure, Whitby Crescent, Mairangi Bay

Flat rock floor, Brighton Terrace, Mairangi Bay

1.2 The People of the North Shore

The eastern coast of the North Shore became popular very early with Maori due to the richness of food and other resources available on the land, in freshwater streams like the Okura River, and in the Hauraki Gulf. Along the coast there were also end points for several ara (pathways) that linked the Gulf with the Manukau and Kaipara Harbours, and the Waitakere Ranges. The earliest evidence of Maori occupation dates from about the 15th century, and at places like Long Bay there is archaeological evidence that demonstrates continuing occupation and use of the area at least until the time of European contact and settlement.

There is evidence of a trail from Te Oneroa o Kahu (Long Bay beach), over the cliffs to Okura. The trails from Long Bay connected with the Oteha Valley and continuous ridgeways such as the one along Lonely Track Road, and with the Okura River and Lucas Creek. They were important routes between the Hauraki Gulf, the Waitakere Ranges, the shores of the Manukau Harbour, and the eastern side of the Kaipara, and were used for seasonal fishing excursions, as communication links and by iwi groups exercising their ahi kaa (occupation rights) over the lands and waters.¹

A number of pa and kainga sites, as well as numerous midden sites, have been identified along the Okura River and the eastern coastline. The Gulf waters out from Te Oneroa o Kahu were renowned for shark fishing and for the frequency of whale strandings. On these important occasions whales would be hauled ashore and in a ceremonial manner divided between the gathered whanau and hapu.

While some people believe that Long Bay got its English name from either Alfred or Arthur Long, this is disputed, and others believe the name is a simple a descriptor of its length. Some of the most well known families associated with Long Bay are the Pannill, Cholmondeley-Smith and Vaughan families.

From 1863, the Vaughans occupied the land behind the beach, and started farming with a flock of ewes. By 1879, George Vaughan junior had three allotments totalling 757 acres, and the farm's animal stock had expanded, providing not only wool for sale, but dairy products and butchery supplies. The family was also involved with transporting gum from the gum fields, and had a reputation for providing hospitality and assistance to gum diggers and holidaymakers visiting the area. In 1929 Tom Vaughan

¹ Marie Gray & Jennifer Sturm, ... *and then Came the Bridge – A History of Long Bay and Torbay*, Auckland, 2008, p.12. See also Caroline Phillips and Geometria, *Archaeological Assessment of the Long Bay Structure Plan Area at The Oneroa o Kahu*, unpublished report prepared for Landco Okura Limited, 2007, pp. 19-20.

opened a campground on the southern end of the beach by Awaruku Creek. After 1974, most of the Vaughan property was purchased by the Auckland Regional Council, except for the southern-most section, which was bequeathed to the Anglican Church.

Alexander Pannill farmed Lot 11 at Long Bay, and built a house, barn and other outbuildings close to the beach, just north of the Awaruku Stream. By the mid-1950s the house no longer existed, but the evidence of the Pannill farm remains on the land in the extensive ditch and bank structures that served as livestock fences.²

Captain Charles Ross Cholmondeley-Smith emigrated from Australia in the 1850s, and in 1874 took up Allotment 32 on Glenvar Road, where he built a pit-sawn kauri homestead overlooking Long Bay. Finding farming unprofitable, he turned to teaching, then to tobacco growing - for some time he had a contract with the American Tobacco Company - and finally, to wine growing. In the 1880s he was producing three to four thousand gallons of wine annually, and marketing it under the name Glen Var Wine Co. The company had a depot in Fort Street, Auckland, and later merged with the Vinelands Wine Company of Remuera. The old homestead was demolished in 1962, but a redwood tree planted by the Captain still stands, and the entrance to the property can still be identified.³

Further south is Waiake Bay (now Torbay), where a pa site is located on the cliff above the bay. Sometimes referred to as Te Toroa, this location was considered a secure port. Waiake means 'water from below' or 'spring'. There is a myth associated with Waiake:

The island at Waiake is tapu to Maoris according to a legend about a beautiful girl called Moeora. Her father was a very old chieftain and Moeora used to sit on the edge of the cliff to sing with the tuis and the Korimako (bell birds) and to weave mats for her father. One sad day the edge of the cliff fell from beneath her, she fell to the rocks below and her soul took its flight from her body as willed by the gods.⁴

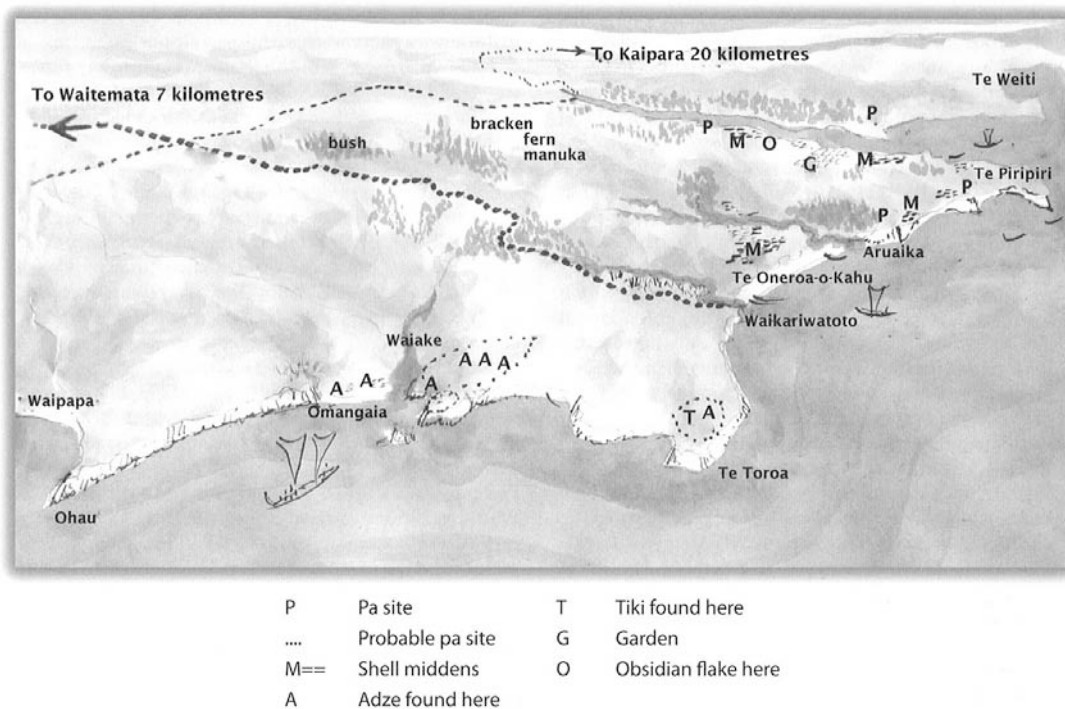


Fig. 1. Map of pre-European times from 1450 to 1850. Courtesy David Gray, Marie Gray & Jennifer Sturm, ... and then Came the Bridge – A History of Long Bay and Torbay, Auckland, 2008, p.7.

² Phillips and Geometria, pp.25-26.

³ Ibid, p.29

⁴ Julie Parmee & Phyl Butterworth, *Torbay – Past and Present*, Auckland, 1992, unpaginated.

Some of the bays in the area were named after early settlers. As the first Pakeha settler who arrived in 1880, Joseph Murray purchased two blocks of ti-tree and gum land totalling an area of 120 acres. Murray built himself a shelter made of sod walls with a thatched roof. He later lived in a kauri cottage located on the eastern side of the access way between Brighton and Montrose Terraces. After the land was cleared of ti-tree, Murray converted his property to farmland, running sheep, cattle and horses, growing corn and grain crops.⁵ Big Murray's Bay and Little Murray's Bay were both named after Joseph Murray, with Little Murray's Bay later renamed Mairangi Bay.⁶

Brown's Bay was named after the area's earliest settlers, Peter and Mary Brown, who purchased 136 acres of land in 1876, which they developed into a farm, complete with orchard and apiary. The Browns also offered accommodation to holidaymakers at their residence, and in 1916 subdivided their property into residential sites, which were bought initially for holiday baches. The Brown homestead burned down in the late 1920s, and the land was used as a campground before being redeveloped. A supermarket is currently located on the site.⁷

Other notable early settler families in the bays were the Smythemans, the McGowans and the Knights. The early directories record the occupation of the male settler residents to be primarily farmer, labourer, settler or vigneron, with the exception of the schoolmaster and a few female residents as nurses.⁸

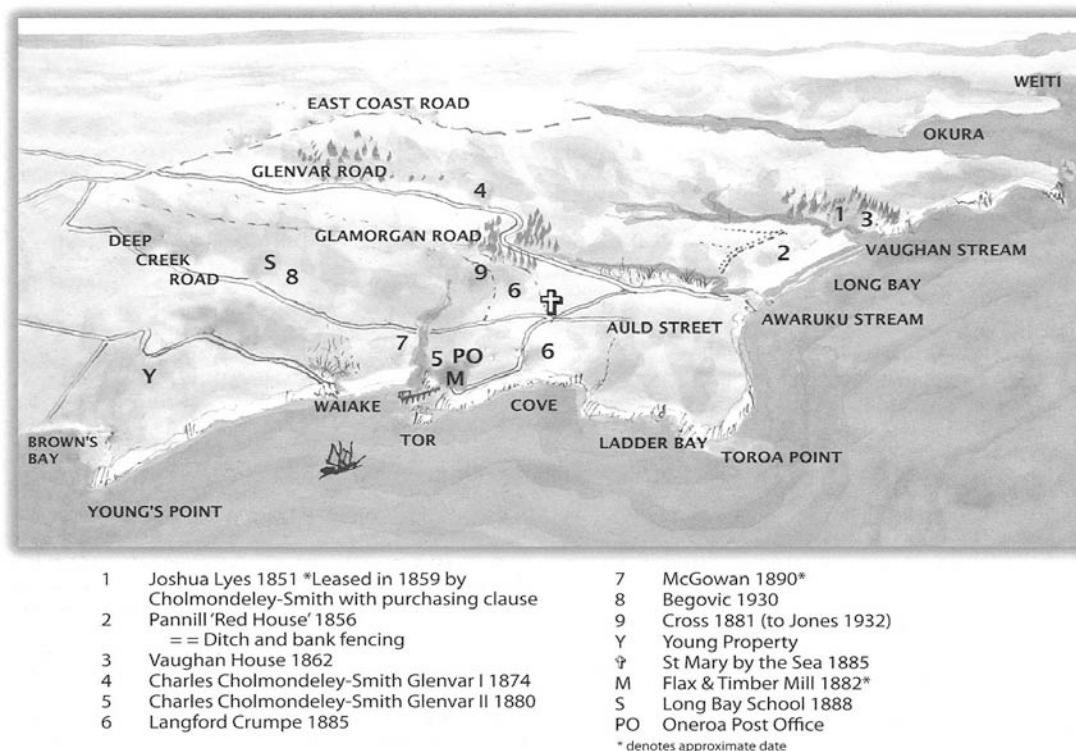


Fig. 2. Map of pioneer period from 1850 to 1930. Courtesy David Gray. Gray & Sturm, p.24.

Places that represent this theme include:

Archaeological sites along the Okura River and East Coast Bays identified in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record File, including those scheduled for protection in Appendix 11B of the North Shore District Plan.

These include:

- Site No. 90 Pa (Clifftop)
- Site No. 94 Pa (Headland)

⁵ RG Wilson & RA Smith, *Exploring the East Coast Bays*, Auckland, 1983, p. 8.

⁶ It is noted that the name Thomas Murray appears in some research sources as the first Pakeha settler instead of Joseph Murray.

⁷ Tania Mace, 'Browns Bay Heritage Walk', North Shore City Council, 200, Item 12.

⁸ Gray & Sturm, p. 117.

Site No. 201 Middens (Shell) /Terraces/Ditch (Historic) / Botanical (Figs)
 Site No. 290 Pa (Cliff-top)
 Site No. 1002 Settlement
 Site R10/1074 Historic house
 Site R10/1138 Cholmondeley House and Winery
 Site R10/1139 Pannill's house
 Site R10/1140 Gum Digger's holes
 Long Bay Regional Reserve
 Vaughan Homestead
 954 Beach Road
 28 View Road
 1019 Beach Road
 11c(?) Waiake Street
 15 Ellangowan Road

Long Bay Regional Reserve
 Former mill manager's house
 Cave House
 Matthews Bach
 Bosuns' Locker House
 'Ellangowan' house



Fig. 3. Vaughan Homestead, Long Bay Regional Park. Photo Archifact.



Fig. 4. Cave house, View Road. Photo Archifact.

Theme 2 Infrastructure

2.1 Transport

From the earliest times, Maori saw the transport and communication benefits of the ridgelines, inland waterways and sheltered bays along the North Shore's east coast. Ridgelines like Lonely Track Road and rivers like the Okura offered easy access to the Hauraki Gulf, the Waitemata and Kaipara Harbours, and to the north, and were well used by both Maori and early European settlers.

Before the construction of roads north of Takapuna, the main transport mode, other than via the walking tracks, was by boat. In addition to the traffic on the inland waterways, boats would land passengers and cargo on the eastern beaches, although this was dependent on the tide. Wharves were constructed at Brown's Bay soon after the turn of the 20th century, at Murray's Bay about 1916 and at Torbay in 1925. The Brown's Bay wharf was demolished in 1936 after it was badly damaged in a storm. Even with wharves, when the tide was out, passengers would have to use lifeboats to access the shore.

Once bus and tram services were established between the southern ferry wharves and Takapuna and Milford, those who wished to shorten the sea trip, had the option of travelling from Auckland on a ferry to the Bayswater, Devonport or Birkenhead, and then taking a bus. Later, the Milford steam trams provided another connection between the East Coast Bays and the ferries.

In the 1920s and '30s regular bus services emerged running both within the East Coast Bays area and to the ferries. A number of individuals known to have provided bus services during that time are: Cyril Wheeler, Bud Smith, Nick Silich, Harry Bailey, Nyberg, Selych, Aitkin and Lloyd. Buses carried a combination of passengers and goods. In 1933 the North Shore Transport Company was established and it ran buses between Brown's Bay and Bayswater Ferries.⁹

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

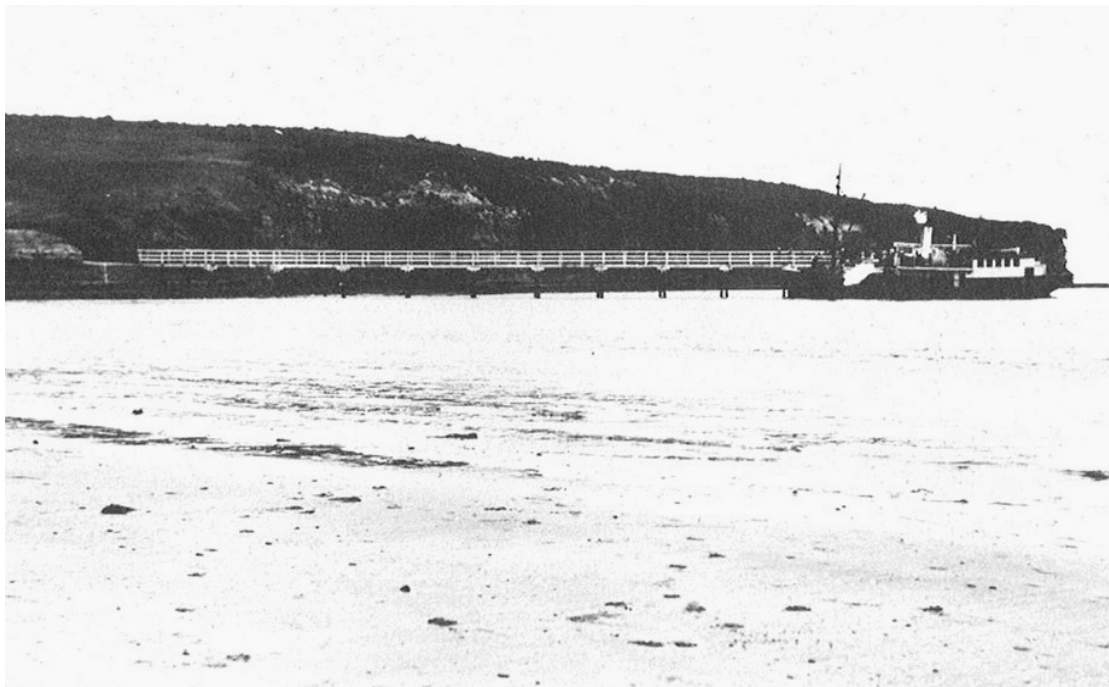


Fig. 5. Murray's Bay Wharf at an unknown date. RG Wilson & RA Smith, *Exploring the East Coast Bays*, Auckland, 1983, p.11.

⁹ Gray & Sturm, p. 92.

2.2 Roads

Before European settlement, Maori travelled by foot along the ridges in East Coast Bays, including those that were later known as Glenvar Ridge, Lonely Track Road and East Coast Road. By 1900 early roads in the area included Beach Road, County Road (now Kowhai Road), East Coast Road, Sidmouth Terrace and part of Hastings Road.¹⁰ These were powdered clay roads that became very muddy on rainy days when cars travelling on them need to be fitted with chains. In 1925 Beach Road was metalled and in 1954 East Coast Road was tar sealed.

Between 1876 and 1954, when the East Coast Bays fell within the ambit of the poorly resourced and geographically extensive Waitemata County Council, there was little money for road construction in the area. One of the top priorities for the East Coast Bays Borough that was created in 1954 was a programme of road upgrading including tarsealing and guttering, paving footpaths and the installation of stormwater drainage. The engineering firm of Worley Downey Muir and Associates were contracted by the Borough to carry out the necessary work.¹¹ Responsibility for road infrastructure passed to the North Shore City Council with the amalgamation of the North Shore's local bodies in 1989, and has recently been taken up by the new Auckland Council created in 2010.

Places that represent this theme include:

Glenvar Road
Lonely Track Road
Beach Road
Kowhai Road
East Coast Road

2.3 Communication

As an area isolated from Auckland in the early days, post was the only form of communication with the outside world, although not always a reliable one. The first post office in the bays opened at Oneroa (Torbay) in 1897 at Captain Cholmondeley-Smith's home with Kate, Cholmondeley-Smith's daughter, as the first post-mistress. By 1911, mail delivery was made weekly. The post office was a very small wooden building, known as the Oneroapo Post Office until its name changed to Torbay in 1930. Postal services were moved to Lopes' general store in 1938. Lopes' later became Morgan's Four Square Post Office Store following a change of ownership in 1946.

Before a telephone service became available to individual households, phone calls were prearranged and made or received at the post office with the use of telegrams for urgent matters. It was not until the late 1950s that private phone lines became common.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

2.4 Utilities

2.4.1 Water Supply

The earliest form of water supply required householders to carry or pump water from rainwater storage tanks located outside the house. When water ran out, tedious labour was needed to draw it from below ground springs. Water required for animal stock was obtained from wells dug beside livestock sheds in the paddock and fed into a trough with the use of a windmill.¹²

Water continued to be sourced in this way right up until the 1950s, with the Waitemata County Council supplementing private collections with trucked water when supplies ran out in the hot, dry summer months. During the 1950s residents of the East Coast Bays had to draw water from tanks provided by council when household water supplies ran out in summer. In the late-1950s construction of the infrastructure needed to provide piped water to the people of the East Coast Bays began. A reservoir

¹⁰ Mairangi Venturer Unit, *History of Three Bays*, Auckland, 1970.

¹¹ David Verran, *The North Shore: An Illustrated History*, Auckland, 2010, p.129.

¹² Gray & Sturm, p. 30.

was built at the corner of Kowhai and East Coast Roads, followed by another at Pine Hill. By early 1964 more than half the residents of the borough were connected to the new water supply.

In the 1970s water reservoirs were built in Forrest Hill and Albany, further extending water reticulation on the North Shore. Since the 1960s the Auckland Regional Authority had been given responsibility for providing bulk fresh water to the North Shore, and then from the late 1980s Watercare took on this role.

2.4.2 Drainage

As with other North Shore communities, the backyard 'long drop' was the most common waste disposal method for people in the East Coast Bays. The 'dunny' in the backyard, with regular removal by the 'night soil man', was common into the middle of the 20th century.

After the North Shore Drainage Board was established in 1951 various options for the treatment of sewage were explored. Eventually, in 1962, a sewage treatment plant was opened at Rosedale, with the treated waste discharged into the sea between Campbell's Bay and Castor Bay. The proximity of this infrastructure made it possible for the homes and businesses of Brown's Bay, Rothesay Bay and Murray's Bay to be connected to a sewage system for the first time in the mid-1960s.¹³

Places that represent this theme include:

Reservoir 192 Browns Bay Rd



Fig. 6. Windmill operating in 1938. Credited to Smytheman Collection, Gray & Sturm, p. 30.

¹³Verran, *The North Shore*, pp. 136-8.

Theme 3 Building the City

3.1 Subdivision of Land

East Coast Bays was originally part of the Mahurangi Block acquired by the Crown in a series of land purchases negotiated between 1840 and 1854 that resulted in the initial subdivision of land on the North Shore. Most of the land adjacent to the East Coast Bays was cut up into blocks suitable for farming. Poor transport links with the more populous parts of the North Shore and the wider Auckland region resulted in these blocks remaining as farmland, or left undeveloped until the early 20th century. Large farms were held by families like the Vaughans at Long Bay, the Browns at Brown's Bay, and the Murrays at Murray's Bay. The beaches attracted daytrippers and holidaymakers, but few settled in the early period.

Tourism blossomed in the bays once regular bus services from Takapuna and Birkenhead were introduced. Along with the ferry services, these provided a link to Auckland. In turn, this motivated farming families in the area to subdivide their beachside land into sites for baches, especially after World War II. At Campbell's Bay, seaside residential lots were offered for sale in 1908 as part of the Campbell's Beach Estate subdivision. Similarly, at Brown's Bay, the Browns subdivided their property into residential sites in 1916, and most of these were bought for holiday baches. While summer homes dotted the coast from Takapuna north, the inland areas retained their rural character.

The major trigger for subdivision in the bays was the construction of the Auckland Harbour Bridge in the late-1950s. The bridge provided a fast and efficient transport link to and from jobs on the south side of the harbour. It also encouraged the development of local industry in new industrial zones in the Wairau Valley and at Barry's Point, and brought employment opportunities for people wanting to live in the bays and other parts of the North Shore.

Subdivision patterns in the East Coast Bays often did not follow a grid pattern, instead responding to the sometimes unstable ridges and steep gullies that characterise much of the land, and drawing on current international trends in urban design and town planning. Defining characteristics of these new subdivisions were the use of crescents and cul-de-sacs, large, irregular lot profiles and sizes, buildings addressing the street, but set well back, with unfenced street boundaries, and substantial front lawns, landscaping and driveways.

The availability of low interest housing finance through the State Advances Corporation allowed many New Zealand families to build new homes in the post-war era, and new subdivisions on the North Shore benefited from this initiative. State sponsored Parades of Homes were held in Northcote and Mairangi Bay in the 1950s and '60s, fuelling the hopes of prospective homeowners, and attracting public interest to these areas. The 1963 Maxwilton Braes Parade of Homes, constructed on LS Maxwell's former dairy farm, offered the public 'Eleven Luxury Homes on an Exclusive Estate'. Many of the builders exhibiting homes in the Parade were based on the North Shore, and included Noel Harrison Ltd, from Sunnybrae Road, in Takapuna, John Senior Ltd, based in Porana Road, and WG Archer Ltd, who had their base in Birkenhead.¹⁴

Today, the East Coast Bays is almost fully developed as a series of residential suburbs, each with its own small town centre, located at their historical and cultural hearts, by the beach. It is anticipated that the last remaining undeveloped area, west of the beach at Long Bay and south of Vaughans Road, will be comprehensively developed over the next decade.

Places that represent this theme include:

Okura Village East

Maxwilton Braes subdivision

Maxwilton Drive, Mayfair Crescent

¹⁴*North Shore Advertiser*, 25 June 1963, p.9

3.2 Commercial Architecture

Historically commercial buildings in the Bays have tended to be simple and utilitarian. Many of the early shops, such as the one at Brown's Bay run by Mrs Wilkinson, were one-storeyed timber or concrete structures, like the 555 Theatre and Cabaret, or Lopes' Torbay butchery. The same was true of public buildings, such as the library and municipal offices constructed by the local council, reflecting a perennial lack of funds. As the permanent population increased, and the east coast became increasingly popular as an Auckland holiday destination, the small grouping of shops servicing each bay grew. Brown's Bay became the largest commercial centre, with shops, churches, halls and gas stations serving the needs of the community.

Many of the early buildings were extended and altered, or demolished to make way for bigger developments, from the 1960s onwards, but their replacements also tended to be architecturally undistinguished. One of the more interesting public buildings is the 1982 East Coast Bays Library, which was designed by Dodd Patterson Architects and won a New Zealand Institute of Architects' national award.

Places that represent this theme include:

Moore's Building	2 Toroa St, Torbay
Venture Buildings	83 – 88 Clyde Road

3.3 Residential Architecture

Very few of the original farmhouses built for settler families remain today. These houses were of timber, often kauri, construction, and tended to be comfortable, rather than architecturally pretentious homesteads, capable of accommodating large families and visitors. The Vaughan and Brown family homes were well known as holiday spots for tourists to the bays, and the Brown home did in fact become a guest house before it burned down in the late 1920s.

By that time, the shoreline along the East Coast Bays was already occupied by many holiday baches, and these continued to be built well into the 1950s. Unlike the southern part of the North Shore, villas were uncommon, although the style and quality of the homes in the bays varied according to the wealth of the property owner. While many baches were simple one- and two-roomed wooden structures, such as those still existing at Okura Village and along many of the area's ridgelines, others were solid bungalows. Some, like the Rothesay Bay holiday home built by James Chapman-Taylor for the Spicer family, were innovative in their design and construction.

One of the main developments brought about by the opening of harbour bridge was the influx of a permanent population to the East Coast Bays, and a related burst of residential construction. The architecture of these 1960s residential developments is evident in many of the Bays today, particularly on the seaward side of East Coast Road, for example around Mayfair Crescent and Wisteria Way in Mairangi Bay, and around Waiiau Street, in Torbay. While some were built with traditional weatherboard and timber joinery, many of these houses utilised brick, concrete and concrete block, and aluminium joinery, and their designs reflected the international influence on post-WWII modern New Zealand architecture.

The last few decades of the 20th century saw increasing infill on many of the large sections of the East Coast Bays, and the redevelopment of many coastal properties with grand architecturally designed homes.

Places that represent this theme include:

Long Bay Regional Park	Vaughan Homestead
59 Knights Road	Spicer House
5 Ringwood Street	Cove Cottage
691 East Coast Road	Sydney sandstone cottage
973 Beach Road	House
39 Beechwood Road	House
27a Glenvar Road	House
21 Glenvar Road	House
11 Cliff Road	House

15 Cliff Road	'Taumata' house
121 Deep Creek Road	House
4 Gulf View Road	House
78 Mayfair Crescent	House
959 Beach Road	House
30 Okura River Rd	House
312 Okura River Road	House
3 Ashcraig Court	Allnutt house



Fig. 7. Mayfair Crescent home. Photo Archifact.

3.4 Public Spaces

From very early on, the beaches were important public spaces for East Coast Bays residents and visitors. They were safe for swimming, had a wealth of shady picnic spots, and were ideal for a wide variety of activities, including horse racing, picnicking and bathing.

The poorly resourced Waitemata County Council, responsible for local governance of the East Coast Bays after 1876, had few resources to build basic infrastructure like roads, much less to spend on parks and reserves.

Until the creation of the East Coast Bays Borough Council in 1954, many of the public halls and parks at Brown's Bay were built thanks to the efforts of the active and civic-minded Brown's Bay Progressive and Ratepayers' Association. It was this organisation that purchased Freyberg Park in 1945, and gifted it to the Crown in 1952. Today bowls, rugby league and tennis facilities are located in the park, which is managed by Auckland Council.

As residential areas expanded through the latter half of the 20th century there was an increased need for reserves, parks and sportsgrounds, and the council acquired a number of reserves and parks for public use and recreation. For example, the Sherwood Reserve adjacent to Freyberg Park was formed during the 1970s when the surrounding land was subdivided for residential use.

In recognition of the high natural and recreational values of the East Coast Bays beach areas local and regional governments began to acquire and develop beachfront land for public recreation and enjoyment. In 1965 the Auckland Regional Council purchased land adjacent to Long Bay from the

Vaughan family, creating the Long Bay Regional Park. This is a favourite place for many Aucklanders, attracting well over one million visitors a year. The sweeping beach adjoins a marine reserve while the park itself features stands of native bush, the historic Vaughan Homestead and a restaurant. At Brown's Bay a beachfront esplanade was completed in the early 21st century after the purchase and removal of beachfront houses.

Centennial Park is one of Auckland's largest metropolitan parks. It was gazetted as a recreation reserve in 1884 and was originally called the Takapuna Domain. The park was mainly covered in low scrub when European settlers came to the area in the 1920s. Located in the park are two distinctive gumdiggers' hut sites, evidence of the diggers who continued to live in the area as late as the 1920s. In 1914, Pupuke Golf Club was incorporated and 100 acres of this reserve was eventually cleared for the golf course. The park was renamed in 1940 at the time of the New Zealand centennial celebrations, and extensive planting was undertaken. The pohutukawa avenue along the southern boundary between Beach and Rae Roads was planted by local volunteers, including men going off to fight in World War II. Today, pillboxes and other structures associated with the WWII defence system that operated along the eastern bays are also located in the park.

The park passed into the care of the East Coast Bays Borough Council in 1955, but was not well maintained, and the extensive bush cover was allowed to become overgrown. When the bush was threatened with being felled, local opposition led to the formation of the Centennial Park Bush Society in the 1970s, and a better management regime. Recent decades have seen the planting of trees such as nikau, kawakawa, taraire, tawa and rewarewa. Earlier plantings include totara, rimu, miro and kowhai. Many native birds, as well as introduced species, make their home here and birdsong is rich and varied.

In Awaruku Bush Reserve features a 600-year-old kahikatea tree and other significant pre-European natural heritage. The Reserve's existence is due to the Glenvar Bush Preservation Society, who successfully prevented three hectares of unique forest from being cleared as part of a residential subdivision development. In 1979 a citation was presented to the society by the Native Conservation Council for its contribution to conservation in New Zealand.

Places that represent this theme include:

Long Bay Regional Park	Long Bay
Pioneer Cemetery	168 Deep Creek Road, Torbay
Saddleback Reserve	Saddleback Rise, Murrays Bay
Freyburg Park	Glencoe Road, Woodlands Crescent, Browns Bay
Sherwood Reserve	Glencoe Road, Stapleford Crescent, Browns Bay
Awaruku Bush Reserve	Awaruku Road, Torbay
Centennial Park	East Coast Road, Campbells Bay

Theme 4 Work

4.1 Farming

Most of the early European settler families to the East Coast Bays farmed for a living, and their isolation required them to become self-sufficient fairly quickly. While gradually clearing their land of the existing bracken, fern, kanuka, gorse and manuka scrub cover, they established orchards and vegetable gardens, and experimented with winemaking and beekeeping, in addition to cultivating crops and livestock for sale.

By the early years of the 20th century, the farms close to the beaches had begun to be subdivided for holiday homes, but away from these areas, mixed farming, including fruit growing, continued to be the dominant working activity for residents of the bays. This remained the case until the 1960s, when the Harbour Bridge and the advance of the motorway north transformed these quiet agriculturally based communities.

Places that represent this theme include:

Long Bay Regional Park Vaughan Homestead

4.2 Industry

The Smith brothers established the first flax and timber mill in the area near the end of Rock Isle Road, Torbay. There was a consistent demand and supply of flax when the industry was first developed, but it eventually dwindled, became exhausted, and the Smith brothers turned to timber milling at Deep Creek. The timber produced from their mill was used for the construction of many early buildings in Brown's Bay, including the house owned by the Brown family. The mill continued to operate into the 20th century.

Captain Cholmondeley-Smith formed the Glenvar Wine Company in the 1880s, producing three to four thousand gallons of wine per year using grapes from his own vineyard at Glenvar and later purchasing grapes from others.¹⁵ It was advertised that the extreme purity of Glenvar wine was such that it was suitable for church purposes.¹⁶ Cholmondeley-Smith also cultivated tobacco for a brief period.

At Awaruku Bush Reserve is a quarry site that was operated during the 1930s by the Waitemata County Council. As rock from the quarry was found to be powdery, it was used for filling rather than for roads. There is a surviving magazine near the quarry that was used to store explosives for mining the quarry.¹⁷

By the early 1950s a number of manufacturing concerns operated in the Bays. Concrete roof tiles were in production at Brown's Bay using local sand, as well as a number of clothing manufacturers including Ambler & Co. who produced the well-known Summit brand of shirts.

The 1960s were a transformational period for all of the North Shore, and the Bays were no exception. The march of development into the northern area of the North Shore that resulted from the construction of the Harbour Bridge and the motorway, combined with local governments' new planning initiatives, encouraged new businesses to the area. During the latter years of the 1970s, after the land was zoned for industry, work began on a 70-acre industrial estate off Sunset Road in Mairangi Bay. Neil Construction, who spearheaded the development, originally planned to build housing on the site, but the Takapuna City Council felt that the land was better suited to industry. With land for such activity now scarce at Barry's Point Road and Wairau Valley, there was a clear need for the development of a new industrial area. The Sunset Road location was considered well suited to this purpose, being close to the motorway. Development of the estate continued through the 1980s and the planned motorway linking the area to West Auckland no doubt added to its attractions.

Places that represent this theme include:

Awaruku Road Awaruku Bush Reserve

¹⁵*Observer*, Volume XV, Issue 894, 15 February 1896, p.9.

¹⁶*Bay of Plenty Times*, Volume XXII, Issue 3209, 19 December 1894, p.6.

¹⁷*Torbay Newsletter*, March 2007, p.3.

4.2.2 Kauri Gum and Timber

Kauri gum, the hardened resin from kauri trees, was one of the three biggest export earners for the Auckland province from the 1860s through to the 1890s, and was used mainly in the manufacture of linoleum and varnish.

The North Shore was located at the southern end of the northern gumlands, which were highly regarded for the quality of the product. Prior to the 1860s gum was dug almost entirely by Maori who worked the gumfields seasonally, but rising returns attracted immigrants to the trade. From the late-1860s settlers, including farmers breaking in their land, dominated the industry.

While gum was dug by the unemployed in times of hardship, it was a full-time occupation for others. In the bays, each of the gullies between Campbell's Bay and Okura had a gumdiggers' camp until around 1910. When Joseph Murray of Murray's Bay broke in his ti-tree covered land, considerable gum was unearthed through ploughing, and this provided funds for improving the land. Takapuna storekeeper Joe Sheriff would make a weekly trip to the bays to deliver provisions to the camps and collect the gumdiggers' harvest. Gum digging also occurred in the area farmed by the Vaughan family, who were known to open their home to itinerant gum diggers.

Many farms were improved with funds provided in this way, however the presence of easily found gum coupled with high prices could also delay the improvement of land for farming. In these circumstances making a living from gumdigging required far less effort than breaking in the land. In times of low yields and prices, this pattern would be reversed.

Places that represent this theme include:

Centennial Park

Gumdiggers Five: Hearth & Foundation Outline

4.2.4 Boatbuilding

Brown's Bay became a centre for boatbuilding and repair in the 1950s. From a workshop on Bute Road, boat designer and builder John Spencer pioneered lightweight construction of small boats and later developed larger yachts from his successful small boat designs. These 'lightweight flyers' changed the basics of keelboat design internationally. Spencer designed popular small boats that were cheap and relatively easy to build, bringing sailing within the reach of a larger (and very appreciative) proportion of the population. His designs included the Flying Ant, Javelin, Jollyboat, Firebug and Frostply, and a number of larger racing yachts, including Infidel, New World, Sirius, Frederick and Buccaneer. Spencer's Cherub class yachts became New Zealand's only fully fledged international class.

Keith Atkinson, another respected figure in the boatbuilding industry, also set up his own boatyard in Bute Road after completing his apprenticeship and gaining experience at various boatyards. Atkinson's Boatyard produced a number of award winning boats and Atkinson was the key figure in the revival of M-Class yachts. His contribution to the success of these yachts is remembered when vessels of this type compete for two Keith Atkinson Memorial Cups at the Victoria Cruising Club regatta.

Places that represent this theme include:

Bute Road

Spencer's Boatshed

Bute Road

Atkinson's Boatshed

4.3 Commerce

In the 1920s many stores opened to cater for the increasing number of holidaymakers visiting the bays. Around the Long Bay and Torbay areas were Crumpe's Central Store on Rock Isle Road, Dutchie's store on the corner of Tipau Street, Aston's Kiosk at Long Bay Beach and Lopes' butchery on Beach Road.

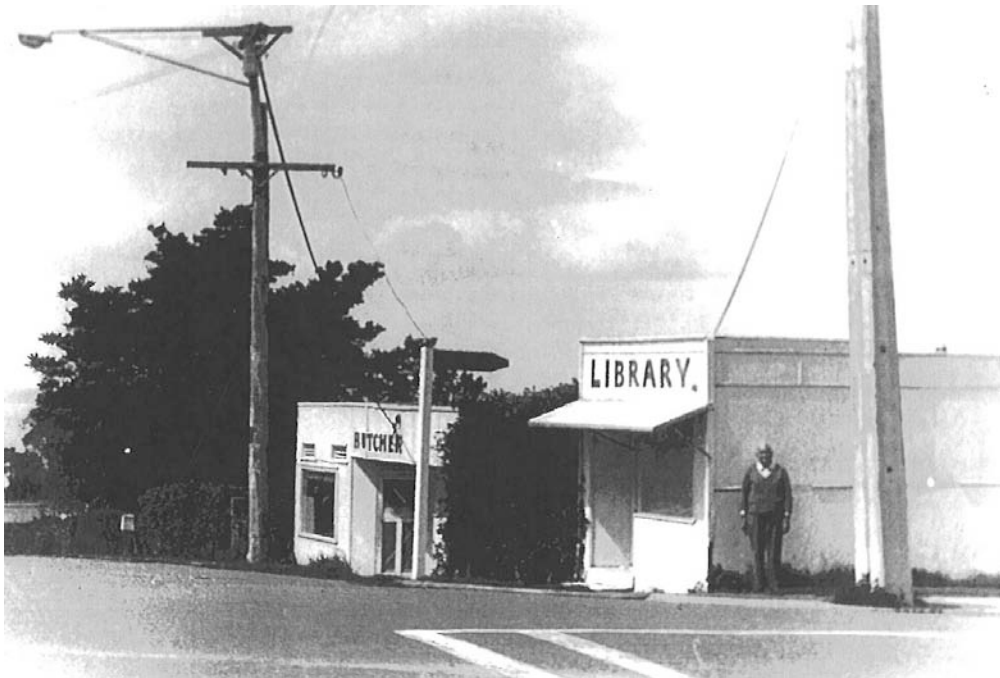


Fig. 8. Lopes' butchery and library on Beach Road. East Coast Bays Library, 0124A.

Further south, Clyde Road in Brown's Bay became a shopping hub with Mrs Wilkinson's store opening in 1921 and the adjacent 555 Cabaret and Cinema opening in 1925. The 555 Cabaret and Cinema was named after a well known cigarette brand. It was a venue for Saturday night dances and, sometimes, Catholic masses until it was demolished in 1985.

In Mairangi Bay the first store was opened near the bottom of County Road (now Kowhai Road) in 1925 by a Mr Pond. It was a prefabricated building shipped from Auckland in parts and assembled on site. Later a Mr Wheeler opened another store on Scarboro Terrace, followed by Thornton Smith's grocery shop and Webb's general store.



Fig. 9. 555 Cabaret and Cinema on Clyde Road in 1946. East Coast Bays Library.

All the established commercial centres within each bay, located just back from the beaches that first drew people to the area, grew with the expansion of suburban development north from Takapuna. Brown's Bay developed at a greater pace than the others. By 1963 it had attracted major retail outlets, such as the Farmers' Trading Company, which in that year brought department store shopping to the bay. Brown's Bay became the major northern commercial centre in the Auckland area until the development of the Albany commercial area in the 1980s. Today, commercial town centres in the bays continue to thrive, with a wide variety of specialty stores catering to the needs of visitors and the resident population.

Places that represent this theme include:

Venture Buildings	83 – 88 Clyde Road
Farmers Trading Co	Cnr Clyde & Inverness Roads, Browns Bay

4.4 Tourism

Although more remote from Auckland than Takapuna and Devonport, the safe, pristine beaches of the east coast bays were nevertheless attractive holiday destinations very early in the development of the North Shore. The original farming families at Long Bay, Brown's Bay and Murray's Bay all offered accommodation and hospitality to tourists. The Brown family established a boarding house and store in the 1880s, and then opened a campground. After their homestead burned down in the 1920s, the property was subdivided for beachside homes. This pattern of subdivision of former coastal farmland for holiday residences was mirrored elsewhere in the bays. Much of the early development in the bays was to provide accommodation and services for tourists and summer homes for families, with baches common, not only on the beachfronts, but also nestled in the bush-clad hillsides, from which wide views could be obtained.



Fig. 10. Browns' guest house. East Coast Bays Library.

In 1929 Tom Vaughan opened a camp ground at the southern end of the beach near the Awaruku Creek. Later bach accommodation at Long Bay also attracted visitors to the area. The development of Long Bay Regional Park in the 1960s created a perennially popular seaside destination for Aucklanders.

As occurred in other coastal communities on the North Shore, East Coast Bays' beaches were gradually swallowed up by the boom in permanent residential development, following the opening of the harbour bridge. While today the East Coast Bays are no longer a place to get away from the hustle and bustle of city life, their beaches and beachfront areas continue to attract large numbers of day visitors.

Places that represent this theme include:

11/13 Waiake Street	Bach
Long Bay Regional Park	Long Bay
Browns Bay Olive Tree Motel	Glencoe Road

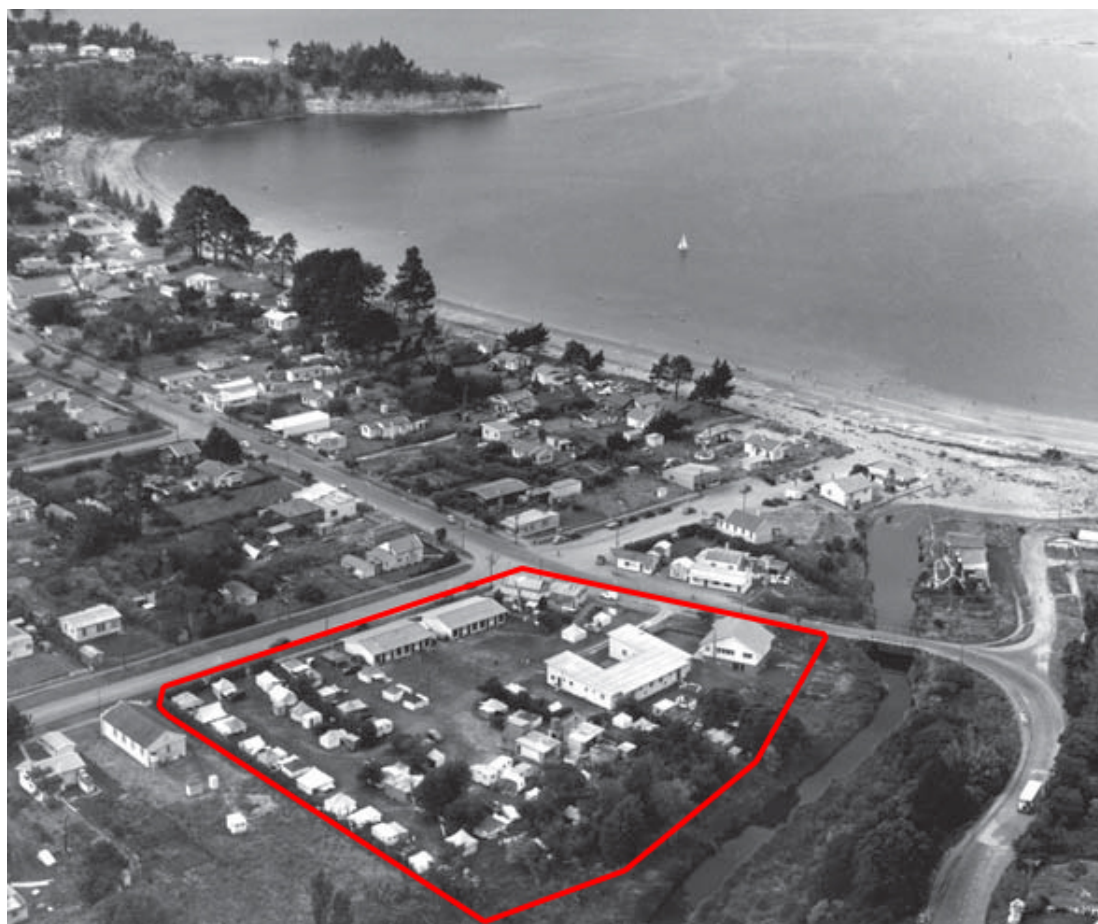


Fig. 11. Brown's Bay Camp Ground in 1953. Browns Bay Walk leaflet, North Shore City Council, 2006. Courtesy of Geosmart, neg. 32323.

Theme 5 Government

5.1 Local Government

The first local government structure for the East Coast Bays was the Hundred of Pupuke, established in 1848, which took in all of the North Shore from a line south of Hellyer's Creek to Taiotahi Creek in what is now Murray's Bay. These boundaries were mirrored in those of the Takapuna Survey Parish, formed in 1865. Charged mainly with providing roading and associated infrastructure, the Hundred was never effective, having little revenue, and being continually paralysed by the politics of local rivalries. It was dissolved in 1856, and from 1856-1866 the Auckland Provincial Council administered the roads of the Northern Division, which included the North Shore area.

In March 1864 the provincial council established a North Shore Highway District, which encompassed the area south of a line between the Okura River and Lucas Creek. This district did not eventuate, however, and it was replaced in 1866 by three North Shore Highway Districts – Lake, North Shore and Flagstaff. The east coast bays were part of the Lake District, and one of the first wardens was George Vaughan.

The Waitemata County Council, under the Counties Act of 1877, slowly took over from the highway districts. Its jurisdiction extended from the Kaipara to the Manukau and from Waiwera to Devonport, and roads remained the focus of its work. In 1886, it acknowledged three county-funded roads: Lake and East Coast roads from Devonport to Takapuna, and on to the Okura Bridge; the road from Northcote wharf to the junction with East Coast Rd; and from Birkenhead Wharf via Cut Hill to the Lucas Creek Bridge. Due to the low population and rating base, and the physical spread of the County, the Council was never able to keep up with the needs and demands of local communities, including those of the East Coast Bays. As these communities grew, there was growing pressure for a more responsive local government for the area, evidenced by a petition to the Ministry of Internal Affairs signed by nearly half of all eligible voters.¹⁸

The East Coast Borough, formed in 1954 with a population of 6100, and led by Mayor Henry Greville, after whom Greville Road is named, faced huge challenges. The population in the bays was exploding, tripling by the mid-1970s, (the Borough achieved city status in 1975) and road, water and other infrastructure resources were needed. The Borough Council immediately embarked on a programme of infrastructure construction that continued after the 1989 amalgamation of East Coast Bays into the North Shore City Council. Prominent local government leaders have included Henry Greville, the first Mayor of the Borough Council, who also served a later term, Alan McCulloch, who served as Mayor from 1974-1983, and Jack Hinton, the borough's last Mayor. Both Hinton and McCulloch went on to represent the community as councillors on the North Shore City Council.

The East Coast Bays area is now part of the Albany Ward of the new Auckland Council, which was formed by the 2010 reorganisation of Auckland's regional and local government. Today Albany is represented on the Auckland Council by Councillors Michael Goudie and Wayne Walker. The co-governance structure of the new Council has also created Local Boards, and East Coast Bays is part of the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board.

In the early 1970s, a purpose-built building was constructed at 2 Glen Road, Brown's Bay to accommodate the East Coast Bays Borough Council offices. When East Coast Bays became part of the North Shore City in 1989, the building was used as a Council Area office, and for the meetings of the East Coast Bays Community Board. It continues to function as a Council office, hosting meetings of the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board.

Places that represent this theme include:

Council Building 2 Glen Road, Browns Bay

¹⁸ Verran, pp.116-121.

5.2 Defence

The North Shore has a long history as a place of defence. Pre-European Maori defended themselves at headland pa sites, and the district has been utilised for defence purposes since the early years of the colony, well before the formation of any local permanent armed forces.

The attraction of the East Coast Bays headlands for Maori lay not only in their suitability for adaptation to defensive units but also in their proximity to traditional areas of occupation, natural resources, and customary travel routes. Not all the headlands were transformed in to pa however, nor were all North Shore pa as large or heavily terraced as some on the Auckland isthmus. This reflected the distribution of smaller iwi and hapu units around the coastal margins in pre-European times, with groups from a number of hapu occupying different areas. When conflict arose, the coastal pa offered protection to the local kainga. At various points in time the occupants of these pa included Ngai Tai, Te Kawerau, Ngati Whatua, Ngati Paoa, or hapu of these.¹⁹

Along the east coast, Rahopara Pa at Castor Bay was a Te Kawerau stronghold that provided direct access to the Hauraki Gulf and beyond, and a bastion to invading northern forces. There were also pa sites at Waiake, at Piripiri Point, and along the Okura River.



Fig.12. Rothesay Bay Pillbox. Photo Archifact.

The strategic importance of the east coast was again recognised early in World War II. At that time, it became apparent that it would not be possible to defend the entire coastline of New Zealand from enemy landings, due to the impossibility of defending such a large area and the limited availability of troops to assist in local defence.²⁰

The threat of invasion became a distinct possibility in December 1941, with the entry of Japan into the war. To meet this threat, military resources, by way of both manpower and the construction of works that would aid in defence, were increased. The areas considered to be under greatest threat were the Far

¹⁹ David Verran, 'Maori and Pakeha on the North Shore 1840 – 1926', accessed 17 March 2011, available at <http://www.historicbirkenhead.com/membersstories43.htm>

²⁰ PD Corbett, *A First Class Defended Port: The History of the Coast Defences of Auckland, its Harbour and Approaches*, 2003, p.163.

North, Bay of Islands, Auckland, North Shore, Eastern Beaches and Marlborough Sounds (from which to attack Wellington).²¹

In early 1942, when invasion seemed imminent, the construction of 'Field Defence Works' adjacent to ports, beaches and other tactical locations was considered essential.²² Although it was accepted that they could not be provided in quantities to prevent enemy landings, the purpose of the works was to delay and hinder incoming forces until the nature of the attack could be established.

The east coast line of defence ran from Takapuna to Long Bay, with positions established at Long Bay, Tirohanga (Torbay Heights), Torbay, Brown's Bay, Rothesay Bay, Pinehill, Murray's Bay, Mairangi Bay, Campbell's Bay, Castor Bay, Milford and Takapuna beaches.²³ Defence mechanisms included pillboxes, roadblocks, wire and ditches. At Castor Bay, there was a major installation of defence structures, including gun emplacements and an observation tower, all camouflaged as residential development. Great effort went into the construction of roadblocks and anti-tank defences whereby dry ditches and moats were enlarged to act as tank traps. However, it was the beach defences that were given the highest priority.²⁴ These included the erection of barbed wire entanglements above high water mark, and beyond the beach, the construction of pillboxes and the mounting of searchlights. Behind the beaches, anti-tank ditches were excavated and streams leading into beaches were often scarped into these ditches.²⁵

At least 44 pillboxes were located from North Head to Long Bay and a further 20 installed between Long Bay and Orewa.²⁶ Others were built inland, offering cover to roadblocks and ditches. Examples included three pillboxes in Pinehill where the reservoir now stands. The north-facing structures were still in place in 1980.²⁷ Two pillboxes were located on Kowhai Road, covering the roadblock on Beach Road near St. John's Church.²⁸

Three pillboxes to the west of Mairangi Bay covered the valley leading up to East Coast Road. Two were located at the present Elizabeth Place while the third was positioned in the corner of the Mairangi Bay School grounds, disguised as a farm shed with water tank.²⁹ Four pillboxes covered a ditch that started at Redvale, passed through East Coast Road and continued south-west to Albany Hill, where it linked with the stream and where four further pillboxes were located.³⁰ A number of these structures remain as a physical reminder of the threat of invasion during World War II.

Places that represent this theme include:

The following archaeological sites, are listed in Appendix 11B Schedule of Archaeological Sites:

Site No. 90	Site Pa (Cliff top)
Site No. 94	Pa (Headland)
Site No. 290	Pa (Cliff top)
Pillbox	Gillberd Place
Pillboxes (2)	Long Bay Regional Reserve
Pillbox	Rothesay Bay Esplanade Reserve
Pillbox	Cnr Torquay and Gulf View Road
Pillboxes (2)	Browns Bay Esplanade Reserve
Pillbox	Cnr Beach Road and Long Bay Drive

²¹ CR Hooton, 'Pillboxes on the New Zealand Shore', *The Volunteers: The Journal of the New Zealand Military Historical Society*, Vol. 22 (2), October 1996, p.91.

²² C R Hooton, 'The Defence of Auckland City – 1942', *The Volunteers: The Journal of the New Zealand Military Historical Society*, Vol. 22 (3), March 1997, p.163.

²³ Corbett, p.166.

²⁴ Ibid, pp.163-7.

²⁵ Ibid, p.164.

²⁶ Gray & Strum, p.106.

²⁷ J Ross, 'Defence Works of East Coast Bays 1942', *The Volunteers: The Journal of the New Zealand Military Historical Society*, Vol. 7 (3), December 1980, p.23.

²⁸ Hooton, 'The Defence of Auckland City – 1942', p.168.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ CR Hooton, 'Road Blocks and Anti-Tank Defence New Zealand 1942', *The Volunteers: The Journal of the New Zealand Military Historical Society*, Vol. 27 (1), July 2001, p.62.

Pillbox	Nigel Road
Pillbox	Browns Bay Road
Pillbox	Crows Nest Rise Walk
Pillbox	Mairangi Bay
Pillbox	40 Whitby Crescent
Searchlight emplacement	44 Whitby Crescent
Anti-tank stone wall	Whitby Crescent
Pillbox	Mairangi Bay School grounds
Pillboxes (2)	Elizabeth Place
Pillboxes (2)	Kowhai Road

5.3 Justice

The North Shore was policed from Auckland until 1869, when the first local cop was appointed by the Flagstaff Highway Board. By the late 1870s the Devonport policeman was tasked with keeping order as far north as the Wade River and Lucas Creek.

In May 1912 a station was opened in Takapuna with Constable Henry Steere as the sole charge policeman. He was responsible for policing the area north of Roberts Avenue in Belmont all the way to Hatfields Beach in the north and to Riverhead in the west. Transport used by the police around the extensive Takapuna district was varied. Police horses were grazed in a vacant section at the corner of Anzac Street and The Terrace and the police also used bicycles and public transport. Things improved in 1927 when Constable Maloney acquired a second hand Model T Ford. Around this time Brown's Bay became a haven for boaties, where illicit drinking and rowdy behaviour earned it the moniker 'Naughty Bay', prompting Constable Maloney to visit the area on weekends and holidays.

In the mid 1940s steps were taken to establish a permanent local police presence at Brown's Bay, and soon a local cop was on the beat. The present station is the third on this site and was opened in January 1992.³¹

Places that represent this theme include:

Police Station Corner Clyde and Bayview Roads, Browns Bay



Fig. 13. Brown's Bay Police Station. Photo Archifact.

³¹ Tania Mace, 'Browns Bay Heritage Walk', Item 26.

Theme 6 Ways of Life

6.1 Religion

According to the 2009 electorate profile, 55.2% of the East Coast Bays population identify themselves as Christian, followed by 34.7% who state that they hold no religion beliefs.³²

6.1.1 Anglican Church

In 1885, five acres of land at the corner of Deep Creek and Beach Roads with a view to the Auckland Harbour, was set aside for religious, educational and charitable purposes. A kauri church was completed in the following year at a cost of £100 and initially served about 30 churchgoers, among them local gumdiggers. After the death of the Rev. Cross, there was no regular minister for some time and Captain Charles Ross Cholmondeley-Smith, one of the founding members of the church, led the congregation as a lay reader. For about ten years during this time, St Mary's by the Sea was also used as a school, the early teachers being Miss FH Cholmondeley-Smith, Miss Cameron and Miss Hill.

A church hall was constructed nearby in the 1950s to accommodate the growing number of churchgoers. Between 1955 and 1978 it was used for Sunday services as the old church had become too small for comfort. The hall is very much in use today, both by the church and by a number of community groups.

The original St Mary's was relocated to Awaruku Bush Reserve in 1978, but unfortunately it was destroyed by arson in 1988. The building that is now on the St Mary's by the Sea site is a new church completed in 1980, which was used by both the Anglican and Presbyterian congregations until 1992.³³ The church's original graveyard still exists next to the new church in Deep Creek Road. While the cemetery was formally closed in September 1972, interments occurred until December 1979.



Fig. 14. First church service at Mairangi Bay, 1923. North Shore Libraries, T2304.

³² 'East Coast Bays Electorate Profile', July 2009. Available at http://www.parliament.nz/NR/rdonlyres/CC77E9EB-7743-47CE-A929-6049C1D15C29/111839/EastCoastBays_profile_3.pdf

³³ Gray & Sturm, p. 95.

6.1.2 Catholic Church

Before 1930, when the first Catholic mass in the East Coast Bays was celebrated in a private residence at Brown's Bay by Fr M Kennedy of Takapuna, Catholics in the area had to travel to Takapuna, Devonport or Northcote to attend services. In 1938, St John the Baptist church opened on the corner of Inverness and Glen Roads in Brown's Bay, the site of the present Village Green, with Father JJ Kelly, from Takapuna, as the priest. Brown's Bay became a separate parish in 1949, and Fr JC Pierce was appointed as the first parish priest. A growing population led to the opening of St John the Baptist School and St Joseph's Convent in Mairangi Bay in 1961, staffed by the Sisters of St Joseph of Nazareth. Mass was offered in various local halls in Mairangi Bay and, after 1966, in the school hall.

In 1977 St Francis De Sales' Church opened in Finchely Road, Torbay. This replaced St John the Baptist Church at Brown's Bay, which was sold for removal after the site was purchased by the East Coast Bays City Council for a village green development. St John's School was integrated with the state school system in 1982, and a new Church of St John The Baptist opened at Mairangi Bay in 1994.³⁴

6.1.3 Methodist Church

The Methodists did not have their own place of worship until the establishment of the Trinity at Waiake Church in 1992.

6.1.4 Presbyterian Church

The first Presbyterian church opened in 1952 at 1046 Beach Road, Torbay. This church stood for nearly 30 years until the final service was held in 1980. In Brown's Bay St Cuthbert's Presbyterian Church, which was originally in Bute Road, was later relocated to Anzac Road.

6.1.5 Other Denominations

During the 1910s the Salvation Army established a holiday camp in Brown's Bay for children living at Salvation Army homes. Initially tents provided accommodation but more permanent structures were subsequently built including a well-used Salvation Army hall. The site is now occupied by a rest home, which was officially opened in March 1984 by Sir Robert Muldoon, and named after Maureen Plowman, the wife of Auckland businessman and benefactor Jack Plowman.³⁵

In the late 1970s local Baptists acquired their own building, with the purchase of a disused three-bedroom Brown's Bay house, which was then relocated and rebuilt in Glenvar Road. This became the Long Bay Baptist Church and was first occupied in 1978.³⁶

Places that represent this theme include:

Pioneer Cemetery	168 Deep Creek Rd, Torbay
St Francis' Catholic Church	8 Finchley Road, Torbay
St Cuthbert's Presbyterian Church	45 Anzac Road, Browns Bay
Maureen Plowman Home	2 Valley Road, Browns Bay

6.2 Education

Before the late 1880s, there were no schools for children living in the East Coast Bays. As the closest school was at Albany, too far away to make the daily trip, the Brown children of Brown's Bay boarded in Auckland and attended the Parnell School. The Johnson children of Campbell's Bay attended school in Takapuna in the 1880s and '90s. Their journey to school involved a seven mile round trip on foot.³⁷ The lack of attention being given by the Education Board to the needs of children living in the area became an increasing concern to many parents, who lobbied for a school for their area.

³⁴ <http://www.ecbparish.org.nz/Aboutus/ParishHistory/tabid/5139/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

³⁵ Mace, 'Browns Bay Heritage Walk', Item 27.

³⁶ Gray & Sturm, p.104.

³⁷ JA Mackay, 'The East Coast Bays on Auckland's North Shore', *Auckland-Waikato Historical Journal*, pp. 3-4.

The first educational facility became available in 1887 when George Woolley, who had three children, offered a building in Hyde Road, Brown's Bay for the purpose, and Miss M Henry was appointed teacher. In the following year Long Bay School was established, and classes were held at St Mary's by the Sea Church. There were eight children recorded on the register, Woolley's three and five from the Cholmondeley-Smith family. As the school roll increased, the Education Board recognised that the construction of a dedicated school building had become necessary. A single-room school was consequently built in timber near St Mary's. This building is believed to have been relocated to Paremuremo, where it serves as the Scout Den.

In 1940 a new school building was completed in Brown's Bay featuring three classrooms and a headmaster's house. Torbay School opened in 1956. The influx of new residents to East Coast Bays following the opening of the Auckland Harbour Bridge in 1959 encouraged the establishment of more, and more varied, educational facilities, including kindergartens and specialised schools.

In response to the growing numbers of secondary school-aged children living in the bays, Rangitoto College, originally named Murray's Bay High School, opened its doors in 1956 with 10 teachers and 180 students. The school has grown to become New Zealand's largest secondary school, and is recognised for its academic excellence, sporting achievements and performing arts curriculum.³⁸

Today, a number of schools provide educational opportunities in the Bays, including Long Bay College, which opened in 1975, and the Corelli School of the Arts, a private school that offers specialist programs in visual arts, music, drama and dance, in addition to the general curriculum.

Places that represent this theme include:

Brown's Bay Primary School	Masterton Road, Browns Bay
Murray's Bay Primary School	Clematis Avenue, Murrays Bay
Glamorgan Primary School	145 Glamorgan Drive, Torbay
Torbay Primary School	Deep Creek Road, Torbay
Long Bay Primary School	Ralph Eagles Place, Long Bay
Mairangi Bay School	Galaxy Drive, Mairangi Bay
Northcross Intermediate School	10 Sartors Avenue, Browns Bay
Rangitoto College	564 East Coast Road, Mairangi Bay
Long Bay College	Ashley Avenue, Long Bay
The Corelli School of the Arts	50 Anzac Road, Browns Bay

6.3 The Arts

The Torbay Dramatic Society was formed in 1952 by Arthur and Miri Boswell, Ray and Eve Marsen, Paula Hines, Esme Ferguson, Dorothy Lethbridge, Mary Roberts, Una Mosely and Johnny Scott.³⁹ Group activities originally took place at members' homes. In 1953 the group performed *Corinth House* at the Torbay Hall, at the corner of Beach and Rock Isle Roads, which was demolished in 1973. In 1974, they took part in the New Zealand Theatre Federation's Auckland Area Festival and were awarded second place with their performance of *Anastasia*. The group has undergone a change of name twice, first in 1967 to 'The Torbay Dramatic & Operatic Society Incorporated', then in 1975 to 'The Torbay Dramatic Society Incorporated' due to the lack of musical performances. The group now operates from the Torbay Community Hall.

The Mairangi Arts Centre (MAC) was initiated after a group of East Coast Bays' residents saw the need for an arts centre in their area. After more than ten years of fund raising the centre was opened in May 1991. Today, MAC is a strong, community-based visual arts education centre. It is located in the 1953 Mairangi War Memorial Hall, which was also, among other things, used for many years as the headquarters for a local soccer club.

Places that represent this theme include:

Torbay Community Hall	35 Watea Road, Torbay
Mairangi Bay Arts Centre	20 Hastings Road, Mairangi Bay

³⁸ Genevieve Abbott, *Circumspice: A Pictorial History of Rangitoto College*, Auckland, 2006, pp.10 and 17.

³⁹ Gray & Sturm, p. 131.

6.4 Cinemas and Halls

The Torbay Community Hall was built by volunteers in the 1970s. Until then, the Torbay Citizens' and Ratepayers' Association, established in 1954, operated in an old WWII army hut on the corner of Beach and Rock Isle Roads. Extensions and additions to the current Torbay Hall were completed by 1984. It now features a main hall, function rooms, kitchen and toilet facilities.

Two other community halls available in the area are St Anne's Hall in Beach Road, and Northcross Hall in East Coast Road. Originally built as a dwelling, the former was converted into an Anglican church in 1943 and retained this role until the early 1970s. St Anne's Hall now serves as a venue for hire and is used by a wide variety of community groups.⁴⁰

The Returned Services Association built their first hall in Browns Bay in 1951, following substantial fundraising efforts. Over the years, this building has been used by a number of other organisations, and for important civic functions, such as the swearing in ceremony for the first East Coast Bays Borough Council in 1954. The present building was erected in the mid-1990s.

Places that represent this theme include:

Torbay Community Hall	35 Watea Rd, Torbay
St Anne's Hall	756 Beach Road
Northcross Hall	877 East Coast Road
Browns Bay Community Centre	2 Glen Rd, Browns Bay
Returned Services Association Hall	13-15 Bute Road, Browns Bay

6.5 Local Media

The first local newspaper in Browns Bay was *The Bays News*. It was a fortnightly free newspaper that was first published in 1960. The newspaper operation was based in a 1950s building on 7 Anzac Road where it survived for a decade.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

6.6 Sport

There has always been a strong sporting tradition in the bays, especially in relation to sailing and athletic sports. Even before sports clubs were established, informal games of beach cricket, tug of war, carnivals and summer sports days on the beach were important events in the social calendar of local residents.

A number of sports clubs appeared in the area after World War II including the Torbay Tennis Club and the Torbay Boating Club. Originally a number of residents owned private tennis courts, which were available for hire. While the Torbay Tennis Club was formed sometime around the late 1940s it was not until 1955 that the club became affiliated to North Shore Tennis.

Today, the area boasts an array of sporting organisations and facilities, including the Mairangi Bay Surf Lifesaving Club, one of the top competitive clubs in New Zealand surf lifesaving, the Bays Cougars, New Zealand's premier athletics club, and the East Coast Bays Rugby League.

Since 1990 the Sir Peter Blake Marine Education & Recreation (MERC) Centre has offered marine and outdoor based activity programmes for schools and corporate groups. The Centre was renamed for Sir Peter Blake, the North Shore and New Zealand's most famous sailor, following his death.⁴¹

The Millennium Institute of Sport and Health in Mairangi Bay offers public swimming and sporting facilities. Completed in February 2002, the \$32 million Institute was established as a national training institute to help New Zealanders excel in sport.⁴²

⁴⁰ Mace, 'Browns Bay Heritage Walk', Item 16.

⁴¹ <http://www.merc.org.nz/>

⁴² <http://www.mish.org.nz/>

North Shore Leisure – East Coast Bays, a facility run by Auckland Council, provides indoor sports and fitness programmes.

Places that represent this theme include:

Bays Cougars	17 Antares Pl, Mairangi Bay
MERC	1045 Beach Rd, Long Bay
North Shore Leisure – East Coast Bays	Bute Rd, Browns Bay
East Coast Bays Rugby League Club Inc.	Freyberg Park, Browns Bay
Pupuke Golf Club	East Coast Road, Campbells Bay

6.7 Community Organisations and Facilities

In the absence of locally provided government services before the 1950s, the East Coast Bays developed strong, self-sufficient community organisations that worked cooperatively to bring needed services and facilities to the area.

Many community groups originally met in the homes of group members, or in churches, schools, or other buildings of any size, as they were built. Over time, organisations like the Brown's Bay Progressive and Ratepayers' Association and the Returned Services Association worked tirelessly to raise funds and lobby to obtain land and construct buildings for community, sporting and recreational purposes. It is a testament to the strength of community spirit in the bays that by 1902 Torbay had a boating club, and by the 1930s the Brown's Bay Progressive and Ratepayers' Association was actively engaged with providing facilities like the Progress Hall and the Brown's Bay Surf Club building in Browns Bay.⁴³ The same group would later obtain the land for Freyberg Park.



Fig. 15. Progress Hall, Anzac Road, Brown's Bay. North Shore Libraries, E0341.

The Returned Services Association, active in Brown's Bay from 1925, built its first hall in Brown's Bay following substantial fundraising efforts. The design of the original hall featured high windows to make the hall private enough for the Freemasons who rented the building for their meetings. The hall was the venue for the swearing in ceremony for the first East Coast Bays Borough Council in 1954. The present building was erected in the mid 1990s.⁴⁴

The local library is the East Coast Bays Library on Bute Road. Built in the early 1980s, to the design of Dodd Paterson, the library received a NZIA award in 1984.

⁴³ Mace, 'Browns Bay Heritage Walk', Items 7, 8 and 17.

⁴⁴ Mace, 'Browns Bay Heritage Walk', Item 21.

Places that represent this theme include:

East Coast Bays Library

Senior Citizens' Hall

Sir Peter Blake Marine Education & Recreation Centre

Returned Services Association Hall

Progress Hall

Salvation Army East Coast Bays Hall

Maureen Plowman Home

8 Bute Road

9 Inverness Road

1045 Beach Road

13-15 Bute Road, Browns Bay

6 Anzac Road, Browns Bay

5 Bayview Road, Browns Bay

2 Valley Road, Browns Bay

6.8 Remembering the Past and Preserving it for the Future

The war memorial in Brown's Bay was dedicated on Anzac Day in 1968. The stone was donated by Smale's Quarry with the Returned Services Association and the East Coast Bays Borough Council funding the installation. The monument provides an assembly point at the annual Anzac parade and the adjacent row of Norfolk Pines planted in the 1930s enhances the landmark value of the monument.

Places that represent this theme include:

Manly Esplanade

World War II Memorial



Fig.16. Stone of Remembrance. Photo Archifact.

Section C

North Shore City Council District Plan Scheduled Items



Stage 1 of the North Shore Heritage Thematic Review project involved the preparation of 'A Thematic History of the North Shore' and the compilation of a number of focused North Shore area studies. Within the latter, places that represent specific themes relevant to the heritage of the North Shore were identified.

Stage 2 of the project involved further research and analysis to determine if the places identified in the area studies embody heritage values and meet the stated district plan criteria for assessing places of heritage significance.

Based on the analysis of the project team, not all identified places were found to have sufficient historic heritage significance to warrant district plan protection. Further review of the current schedule also identified some properties that no longer merit District Plan protection. The list that follows shows the heritage items currently scheduled on the North Shore City District Plan.

Cover page images [top to bottom]:
Frank Sargeson's bach, Esmonde Road, Takapuna. Salmond Reed Architects.
Northcote Hotel. Matthews & Matthews Architects.
Albany Library. Archifact.

North Shore District Plan Section 11 Cultural Heritage

Appendix 11A: Schedule of Buildings, Objects and Places of Heritage Significance

Note: Classification by 1993 Ward Boundaries

1 Albany Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
1	536 Albany Highway	Old Albany School/Outdoor Education Centre	School	12
2	Library Lane	Albany Memorial Library and Stone Wall (exterior and interior)	Library	12
3	5 Burnside Court	Pannill House	House	13
4	273 Upper Harbour Drive	Monstedt House	House	18
5	Collins Park	Old School Building (exterior and interior)	School/hall	17
6	22 Rame Road	Grey Oaks	House	17
7	Albany Highway	Albany Cemetery	Cemetery	12
8	State Highway - Landing Reserve	Albany Wharf remnants	Wharf remnants	12
10	Attwood Road	Paremoremo Wharf	Wharf	17
430	Te Wharau Reserve		Arch. Site	12
2 Albany Ward - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
11	Library Lane	Albany Community Hall	Hall	12
12	62 Hobson Road	Bayley House	House	12
13	12 The Avenue	Stevenson House	House	12
16	276 State Highway 17	Albany Hotel	Hotel	12
18	20 Greenhithe Road		House/Restaurant	17
3 Glenfield Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
19	497-519 Glenfield Road	Glenfield Community Hall	Community Hall	19

22	59 Seaview Road	Gillespie House	House	24
23	411 Glenfield Road	Mission Hall	Hall	24
4 Glenfield Ward - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
25	350 Glenfield Road		House	24
26	6-12 Bay View Road	Morriggia House	House	19
27	23 Valley View Road	Gracie House	House	24
28	73 Stanley Road		House	24
29	123 Stanley Road	Cox House	House	24
30	151 Glenfield Road		House	24
31	259 Glenfield Road		House	24
32	528 Glenfield Road	MacElwain House	House	19
33	36 Kaipatiki Road		House	24
5 East Coast Bays Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
34	Long Bay Reserve, Long Bay Drive	Vaughan Homestead	House	8
35	28 View Road, Campbells Bay	Cave House	House	14
36	59 Knights Road		House	14
37	Gilberd Place, Torbay	Pillbox	Pillbox	8
38	Long Bay Regional Reserve and Hinterland	2 Pillboxes	Pillboxes	8
39	Rothesay Bay Esplanade Reserve	Pillbox	Pillbox	14
40	Murrays Bay	Pillbox	Pillbox	14

41	Browns Bay Esplanade Reserve	2 Pillboxes	Pillboxes	14
42	Corner Beach Road & Long Bay Drive	Pillbox	Pillbox	8
43	Centennial Park	Gumdiggers Five: Hearth & Foundation Outline	Hut remnants	20
44	Manly Esplanade	War Memorial	Memorial	14
451	168 Deep Creek Road	Pioneer Cemetery	Cemetery	8
East Coast Bays Ward - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
45	954 Beach Road		House	8
Birkenhead Ward (Birkenhead) - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
46	6 Awanui Street		House	30
47	Colonial Road Chelsea Estate	Chelsea Sugar Refinery Refer to Sections 11.3.4 and 11.4.3, and Appendices 11C, 11D and 11E. Refer also to Section 15.4.7 (policy 9) and Rule 15.5.1.1.	Industrial	29
48	Colonial Road Chelsea Estate	Manager's House	House	29
49	60 Colonial Road	Chelsea Estate Refinery Cottages	House	29
50	3 Glade Place	LeRoy Homestead	House	29
51	9 Hinemoa Street	"Gilderdale" Thompson Residence	Commercial Building	29
52	94-98 Hinemoa Street	Hellaby's Building (Marinovic Building)	Commercial Building	29
53	100 Hinemoa Street		Commercial Building	29
54	181 Hinemoa Street	All Saints (exterior and interior)	Church	24A
55	237 Onewa Road, corner Onewa Road & Birkenhead Avenue	Zion Hill Wesleyan Church (exterior and interior)	Church	24A

56	Hilders Reserve	Beachhaven Wharf	Wharf	23
57	4 Glenfield Road	Anglican Cemetery	Cemetery	24A
58	2 Glenfield Road	Roman Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery	24A
59	Awanui Street	Clement Wragge Gardens/Palm Gardens	Gardens	30
60	Hinemoa Street	Birkenhead Point Sea Wall	Sea Wall	30
61	Hinemoa Street - Nell Fisher Reserve	War Memorial Monument	Memorial	24A
24	Corner Glenfield and Eskdale Roads	Glenfield Road Cemetery	Cemetery	24
8 Birkenhead Ward (Northcote) - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
62	49 Church Street	St John The Baptist (Exterior: Belfry from 1913 alterations, windows to east wall of chancel, repositioned windows in foyer. Interior: Original roof structure, chancel windows, 1913 aisles, organ console, timber panelling, memorial plaques, pulpit and lectern)	Church	25
63	103 College Road	Hato Petera House/Administration	School	25
64	103 College Road	Hato Petera School Building	School	25
67	97 Onewa Road	St Aidan's Presbyterian	Church	25
68	1 Kauri Glen Road, corner Onewa and Kauri Glen Roads	Northcote College C Block	School	25
69	1 Kauri Glen Road, corner Onewa and Kauri Glen Roads	Northcote College Old Gymnasium	School Gymnasium	25
70	26 Queen Street	Former Shops (facade only)	Shop/House	30
71	37 Queen Street	Northcote Tavern	Hotel	30
72	55 Queen Street		Shop/House	30
73	60 Queen Street	Former Lepper's Post Office/Shop	Post Office/Shop	30
75	115 Queen Street	Former Northcote Post Office (1929 building exterior only)	Post Office	30

76	120-128 Queen Street	Bridgeway Cinema & Shops	Commercial Block	30
77	130 Queen Street		Shop	30
78	139 Queen Street	Northcote Methodist Church	Church	30
79	2 Rodney Road	War Memorial Hall	Hall	30
80	14 Rodney Road	Onewa Masonic Lodge	Hall	30
81	Corner Onewa & Lake Road	War Memorial Monument	Memorial	25
82	Queen Street and Princes Street	Northcote Point Seawall (including Sea Wall at "The Gold Hole")	Sea Wall	30
84	Corner Queen and Stafford Streets	Octagonal Telephone Box	Telephone Box	30
86	Northcote Point, Princes Street	Auckland Harbour Bridge Memorial	Memorial	30
87	Little Shoal Bay	Wharf Remnants	Wharf	30
88	Northcote Point, Princes Street	Northcote Point Flagpole	Flagpole	30
9 Birkenhead Ward (Birkdale/Beach Haven) - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
89	47 Verbena Road	Lymington Castle	House/Folly	24
90	2A John Bracken Way	Hilder's Cottage	House	23
91	55 Birkdale Road	St Peters Anglican	Church	23
92	8 Fordham Street	Fordham Cottage	House	23
93	39 Birkdale Road		House	23
94	53 Birkdale Road		House	23
98	134 Birkdale Road		House	23
99	10 Salisbury Road, corner Birkdale and Salisbury Roads	Birkdale Primary	School	23
10 Birkenhead Ward (Birkenhead) - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
100	9 Awanui Street		House	30
101	12 Bridge View Road		House	30

102	18 Bridge View Road		House	30
103	12 Colonial Road (Church House)		House	24A
104	6 Glade Place		House	29
105	19 Hinemoa Street		House	30
431	24 Hinemoa Street		House	30
432	25 Hinemoa Street	The Cliffs	House	30
433	38A Hinemoa Street		House	30
434	43 Hinemoa Street		House	30
106	52 Hinemoa Street		House	30
435	58 Hinemoa Street		House	30
437	74 Hinemoa Street		Post Office	30
438	77 Hinemoa Street		House	30
107	93 Hinemoa Street		House	30
439	110 Hinemoa Street		House	29
440	120 Hinemoa Street		House	29
441	128-130 Hinemoa Street		Commercial Block	29
442	154 Hinemoa Street		House	29
108	160 Hinemoa Street		House	24A
109	164 Hinemoa Street		House	24A
110	166 Hinemoa Street		House	24A
111	243 Hinemoa Street		House	24A
112	251 Hinemoa Street	Hattersley House	Commercial Block	24A
113	22 Huka Road		House	24A
114	25 Huka Road		House	24A
115	29 Huka Road		House	24A
116	33 Huka Road		House	24A

10 Birkenhead Ward (Birkenhead) - Category B continued				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
117	45 Huka Road		House	24A
118	55 Huka Road		House	24A
119	11 Maritime Terrace	Waldergrave	House	30
120	24 Maritime Terrace		House	30
122	114 Mokoia Road		House	24A
123	235 Onewa Road		House	24A
124	50 Palmerston Road		House	29
125	66 Palmerston Road		House	24A
126	68 Palmerston Road		House	24A
127	70 Palmerston Road		House	24A
128	72 Palmerston Road		House	24A
129	30 Rawene Road		House	24A
130	38 Rawene Road		House	29
131	8 Roseberry Avenue		House	24
132	9 Tui Glen Road		House	24A
133	11 Tui Glen Road		House	24A
500	237 Onewa Road, corner Onewa Road and Birkenhead Avenue	Former 1880 Zion Hill Church		24A
11 Birkenhead Ward (Northcote) - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
66	92 Onewa Road	St Vincent De Paul House (1939 building only)	Religious/Social	25
136	4 Clarence Road		House	30
137	6 Clarence Road		House	30
138	7 Clarence Road		House	30
139	19 Clarence Road		House	30
140	25 Clarence Road		House	30
141	2/59 Gladstone Road		House	25

143	2 Milton Road		House	30
144	17 Onewa Road		House	25
11 Birkenhead Ward (Northcote) - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
145	95 Onewa Road		House	30
146	7 Princes Street		House	30
147	25 Princes Street		House	30
148	27 Princes Street		House	30
149	48 Princes Street		House	30
150	49 Princes Street		House	30
151	51 Princes Street		House	30
152	55 Princes Street		House	30
153	61 princes Street		House	30
154	1 Queen Street		House	30
155	9 Queen Street		House	30
156	15 Queen Street		House	30
157	17 Queen Street	Te Arotai	House	30
158	18 Queen Street		House	30
159	43 & 45 Queen Street		House	30
160	46 Queen Street		House	30
161	50 Queen Street		House	30
162	65 Queen Street		House	30
163	69 Queen Street		House	30
164	71 Queen Street		House	30
165	72 Queen Street		House	30
166	79 Queen Street		House	30
167	85 Queen Street		House	30
168	87 Queen Street		House	30
169	89 Queen Street		House	30
170	90 Queen Street		House	30

171	94 Queen Street		House	30
172	96A Queen Street		House	30
173	97 Queen Street		House	30
174	102 Queen Street		House	30
175	109 Queen Street		House	30
11 Birkenhead Ward (Northcote) - Category B continued				
	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
176	119 Queen Street		House	30
177	131 Queen Street		House	30
178	133 Queen Street		House	30
179	138 Queen Street		House	30
180	144 Queen Street		House	30
181	152 Queen Street	Old Council Chambers	Council/House	30
182	208 Queen Street (including street wall)		House	30
183	18 Raleigh Road		House	25
184	6 Richmond Avenue		House	30
185	8 Richmond Avenue		House	30
186	10 Richmond Avenue		House	30
187	37 Richmond Avenue		House	30
188	38 Richmond Avenue		House	30
189	39 Richmond Avenue		House	30
190	5 Rodney Road		House	30
191	7 Rodney Road		House	30
192	12 Rodney Road		House	30
193	139 Queen Street, corner Stafford Road and Queen Street	Methodist Church Hall	Hall	30
194	10 Stafford Road		House	30
195	6 Vincent Road		House	30
196	11 Vincent Road		House	30

197	12 Vincent Road		House	30
198	18 Vincent Road		House	30
199	6 Waimana Avenue		House	30
200	29 Waimana Avenue		House	30
12 Takapuna Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
201	14A Esmonde Road	Frank Sargeson's Cottage (exterior and interior)	Cottage	26
202	187A Hurstmere Road	Old Post Office and Outbuildings	Post Office/Gallery	26A
203	Fred Thomas Drive	Lake House	House	26
204	194 -196 Hurstmere Road	Earnoch	House	26A
205	Killarney Park, 37 Killarney Street	Pumphouse	Pumphouse	26
207	335 Lake Road	Belvedere	Commercial Building	26
208	8 Minnehaha Avenue	Thorne Estate Dairy	Dairy/House	26A
209	14 Muritai Road	'Porthcurnow' East	House	21
211	2 Taharoto Road	St Joseph's Convent	Convent School	26
212	14 Rewiti Avenue	Golder House (exterior and interior)	House	26
213	Kennedy Park Cliffs	Pillbox	Pillbox	21
214	Kennedy Park	Gun Emplacements and Tunnel System	Military	21
215	Anzac Street - Takapuna Primary School	War Memorial Gates	Memorial	26A
13 Takapuna Ward - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
216	23, Auburn Street, corner Auburn, Anzac and Killarney Streets	Takapuna Primary School	School	26A
218	8 Bayview Road		House	26
219	14 Bayview Road		House	26

224	1 Earnoch Avenue		Exchange/ Creche	26A
225	14 Eversleigh Road		House	26
226	Corner Fenwick & Shakespeare	Catholic Church of St Vincent de Paul	Church	21
228	9 Frater Avenue		House	21
13 Takapuna Ward - Category B continued				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
229	24 Hauraki Road		House	26
232	200 Hurstmere Road		House	26A
233	253 Hurstmere Road	Merkesworth Castle	House/Folly	21
234	288 Hurstmere Road	Hurstmere	House	26A
235	5 Jutland Road		House	26
236	26 Killarney Street	Pumphouse Residence	House	26A
237	17 Kitchener Road	The Stables (Black Rock)	House & Stables	21
238	68 Kitchener Road		House	21
239	429 Lake Road	Methodist Church	Church	26
240	212 Lake Road	Wilson Homestead	House/Home CCS	26
241	415 Lake Road		House	26
242	437 Lake Road		House	26A
243	7 & 9 Lakeview Road	Becroft House	House	26
245	18 Northboro Road		House	26
246	20 Northboro Road		House	26
247	30 Onepoto Road		House	26
249	14 Pierce Road		Kindergarten	21
250	46 Quebec Road		House	20
253	116 Shakespeare Road	Old House, Carmel College	House/School	25
256	2 The Strand	Former Takapuna Library	Library/Office	26A

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
259	28 Albert Road		House	32A
260	41 Albert Road		House	32A
261	21 Aramoana Avenue		House	32
262	14 Birkley Road	Ngateringa	House	31
264	58 Calliope Road		Shop/Restaurant	32A
266	26 Cheltenham Road		House	32
267	28 Cheltenham Road		House	32
268	11 Church Street	Duder House	House	32
269	18-20 Church Street	Holy Trinity Church (exterior and interior)	Church	32
270	47-49 Church Street	Devonport Power Station	Power Station	32A
271	41 Clarence Street		House	32A
272	16 Hastings Parade		House	32A
273	17 Sir Peter Blake Parade	Takapuna Boating Club	Boating Club	31
274	159 Bayswater Avenue	St Michael's and All Angels' Church (exterior and interior)	Church	26
275	King Edward Parade	Calliope Sea Scouts' Hall	Hall	32
276	5 King Edward Parade	Elizabeth House (exterior of building, and also main staircase and original dining room ceiling only)	Hostel/Hotel	32A
277	6A King Edward Parade		House	32A
278	29 King Edward Parade & 3A Church Street.	Masonic Tavern (Scheduling only relates to those parts described in Appendix 11A1)	Tavern	32
279	60 King Edward Parade		House	32
280	62 King Edward Parade		House	32
281	210 Lake Road	Takapuna Grammar	School	27
282	2 Lake Road	Buffalo Hall/Court Victoria Hall	Hall	32A
283	9 Mays Street		House	32A
284	Mt Cambria Reserve	Devonport Museum	Fmr Church	32

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
285	27 Niccol Avenue	First State house on the North Shore	House	32
286	14 Takarunga Road		House	32
287	128 Vauxhall Road	Fort Cautley and Gun Emplacement & Tunnel System	Military	32
288	100A Victoria Road	St Paul's Presbyterian Church and Graveyard (exterior and interior)	Church	32A
289	2B Albert Road	St Francis de Sales Catholic Church and Graveyard (exterior and interior)	Church	32A
290	1 Victoria Road	The Esplanade Hotel	Hotel	32A
291	3 Victoria Road	Old Post Office/Council Building (exterior and interior: main stair, upstairs Victoria Road frontage offices, Council Chamber and public foyer, back stairs)	Office	32A
292	5-19 Victoria Road	May's Building	Commercial Block	32A
293	10 Victoria Road	Old Post Office	Post Office/Museum	32A
294	14 Victoria Road	Former Bank of New Zealand	Bank/Restaurant	32A
295	16-18 Victoria Road	(facade, tiled roof and sidewalls only)	Commercial Block	32A
296	25 Victoria Road		Commercial Block	32A
297	37-39 Victoria Road		Commercial Block	32A
298	38 Victoria Road		Commercial Block	32A
299	41-32 Victoria Road	Buchanan's Building	Commercial Block	32A
300	49 Victoria Road	Johnstone & Noble Building	Commercial Block	32A
301	53-55 Victoria Road	Verran's Building	Commercial Block	32A
302	56 Victoria Road	Victoria Theatre	Cinema Block	32A

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
303	57-59 Victoria Road	Victoria Arcade	Commercial Block	32A
304	61-67 Victoria Road	Devonia Building	Commercial Block	32A
305	71 Victoria Road		Commercial Block	32A
306	73-79 Victoria Road	Allisons' Buildings	Commercial Block	32A
307	81 Victoria Road	Former Auckland Gas Co. Building (facade only)	Commercial Block	32A
308	83-85 Victoria Road	Watkin's Buildings (exterior only)	Commercial Block	32A
309	90 Victoria Road		House	32A
310	95-103 Victoria Road	Princess Buildings	Commercial Block	32A
312	112 Victoria Road		House	32A
314	197-199 Victoria Road	Former Takapuna Dairy Company	Dairy Company	32A
315	44 Williamson Avenue	Earnscliffe	House	27
317	Bayswater Avenue	O'Neill's Cemetery	Cemetery	31
319	Queens Parade	Drydock and Pumphouse (Pumphouse exterior - and those parts of the drydock that are above Mean High Water Springs)	Dockyard	32
320	Lake Road	Memorial Drive	Memorial	32
321	King Edward Parade, Devonport Waterfront	Shell Path	Path	32A
322	Mount Victoria	Mount Victoria Mushroom Vents	Military	32A
323	King Edward Parade, Marine Square	E.W. Allison Memorial and Clock	Memorial & Clock	32A
324	Windsor Reserve	Hydrographic Survey Station and Mast	Mark & Mast	32A
325	Windsor Reserve	World War 1 Memorial	Memorial	32A
326	Windsor Reserve	Fountain	Fountain	32A
327	King Edward Parade	Tainui Landing Monument	Monument	32A

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
328	Windsor Reserve	Memorial to J.P. Mays and H. Frankham	Memorial	32A
329	King Edward Parade	Commemorative Sea Wall (the seawall includes that part extending along the frontage of Queen's Parade including: King Edward VII Coronation Memorial, Commemoration Stone of Peace in the South African War)	Sea Wall	32A
320	Lake Road	Memorial Drive	Memorial	32A
445	King Edward Parade	Magazine Rock		32A
330	King Edward Parade	Watson Memorial	Memorial/Clock	32
331	Mount Victoria	Fort Victoria	Military	32A
332	King Edward Parade	Site of original Devonport Wharf	Wharf Site	32
333	King Edward Parade	Execution Site near Mays Street	Execution Site	32A
334	King Edward Parade	Plaque recording Boat Building Industry	Plaque	32
336	Torpedo Bay	Plaque to D'Urville of the Astrolabe	Plaque	32
337	Torpedo Bay	Te Puna Springs Site	Springs	32
338	Victoria Road	Public Graveyard	Cemetery	32A
347	95A Calliope Road	St Augustine's Church	Church	31
443	Queen's Parade, Garden Terrace, Kapai Road, Clarence Street	Bear Garden Wall	Wall	32A
450	Windsor Reserve	Nothing Happened Plaque	Plaque	32A
15 Devonport Ward - Category B				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
335	Torpedo Bay	Boat Repair Yards	Military	32
339	24 Allenby Avenue		House	32A
340	7 Anne Street		House	32A
341	13 Bardia Street		House	26

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
342	16 Beresford Street		House	31
343	13 Buchanan Street		House	32A
344	18 Buchanan Street		House	32A
345	4 Burgess Road		House	32
346	31 Calliope Road, corner Calliope Road and Huia Street	Dairy	Shop	32A
348	70 Calliope Road		Shop	32
349	86 Calliope Road		Shop	31
350	126 Calliope Road		House	31
351	115 Calliope Road		House	31
352	152A Calliope Road		House	31
353	2 Cambria Road		House	32
354	33 Cheltenham Road	Former Oceanside Rest Home	Rest Home	32
355	44 Cheltenham Road		Shop/House	32
356	36 Cheltenham Road		Kiosk/Restaura nt	32
357	28 Church Street		House	32
358	64 Church Street		House	32A
359	5 Clarence Street	Former Telephone Building	Exchange/Cafe	32A
360	23 Clarence Street		House	32A
361	24 Ewen Alison Avenue		House	32A
362	26 Ewen Alison Avenue		House	32A
363	28 Ewen Alison Avenue		House	32A
365	4 Flagstaff Terrace		House	32A
366	6 Flagstaff Terrace		House	32A
368	14 Glen Road		House	31
369	1 Grove Road		House	32
371	1 Hastings Parade	Salvation Army Hall	Hall	32A

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
372	14 Huia Street		House	32A
373	18 Huia Street		House	32A
374	5 Jubilee Avenue		House	32
375	15 Jubilee Avenue		House	32
376	17 Jubilee Avenue		House	32
377	3 Kerr Street		House	32
378	4 Kerr Street		House	32
379	9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E, 9F Kerr Street	State Houses	House	32
380	21 Kerr Street		House	32A
381	25 Kerr Street		House	32A
382	21 Bayswater Avenue		House	31
383	14 Bayswater Avenue		House	32
384	30-33 King Edward Parade	The Works	Commercial Block	32
385	36-39 King Edward Parade		House	32
386	44 King Edward Parade		House	32
446	55 King Edward Parade		House	32
447	56 King Edward Parade		House	32
388	177, 179 and 181 Lake Road	State Houses	House	26/27
389	9 Matai Road		House	32
390	15 Matai Road		House	32
391	34 Mays Street		House	32A
448	Mt Victoria Reserve, Kerr Street	Signalman's House	House	32A
392	15 Mozeley Avenue		House	32A
393	26 Norwood Road		House	31
394	42 Norwood Road		House	31

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
395	57 Norwood Road		House	31
396	63 Norwood Road		House	31
397	51-57 Old Lake Road	State Houses	Houses	32
399	18 Queen's Parade		House	32A
400	8 Rata Road		House	32
401	10 Rata Road		House	32
402	12 Rata Road		House	32
403	14 Rata Road		House	32
404	1C Rosyth Avenue	Kindergarten	Kindergarten	31
405	27A Rutland Road	Rotheram House	House	31
406	19 St Aubyn Street		Post Office/House	32
407	30 Seacliffe Avenue		House	27
408	15A Second Avenue	Juriss House	House	31
409	15B Second Avenue		House	31
410	27 Stanley Point Road		House	31
411	39 Stanley Point Road		House	31
412	41 Stanley Point Road		House	31
413	6 Summer Street		House	31
414	7 Tainui Road	Domain Dairy	Shop	32
415	47 Tainui Road		House	32
416	11 Tudor Street		House	32
417	47 Vauxhall Road		House	32
418	51- 53 Vauxhall Road		House	32
419	57 Vauxhall Road		House	
420	126 Vauxhall Road		House	32
421	143 Vauxhall Road		House	32
422	60 Victoria Road		House/Flats	32A

14 Devonport Ward - Category A				
No.	Location	Name	Type	Map No.
423	151 Victoria Road		Shops	32A
424	157 Victoria Road		House	32A
426	27 William Bond Street		House	31
429	20 Wynyard Street		Business	32A

Appendix 11B: Schedule of Archaeological Sites

The site reference numbers are derived from *New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record numbers*.

Site Number	Site Description	Map No.
3	Pa (Headland)	17
13	Pa (Headland)	21
14	Settlement	17
21	Pa (Headland)	21
35	Pa (Headland)	29
37	Pa (Island)	23
49	Midden (Shell)/Settlement (Headland)	23
50	Settlement (Headland)	23
52	Pa (Headland)	28
54	Pa (Headland)	30
94	Pa (Headland)	8
96	Pits/Midden (Shell)/Drain	7,8
97	Pa (Volcanic Hill)	32
109	Pa (Volcanic Hill)	32A
110	Pa (Volcanic Hill)	32
131	Burial Ground/Midden (Shell)	21
163	Village	16
188	Midden (Shell)	4
189	Midden (Shell)	4
190	Middens (Shell)	4
191	Middens (Shell)/Terraces/Pit	4

Site Number	Site Description	Map No.
192	Midden (Shell)	4
193	Midden (Shell)	4
199	Midden (Shell)	8
200	Midden (Shell)	8
201	Middens (Shell)/Terraces/Ditch (Historic)/Botanical (Figs)	8
203	Midden (Shell/Cultivation/Findspot (Adze))	32
232	Middens (Shell and Bone)	18
239	Pit/Findspot (Adze)	18
249	Midden (Shell)/Hangi Stones	8
250	Midden (Shell)	8
251	Midden (Shell)	8
252	Midden (Shell)/Fires	8
253	Midden (Shell)	21
255	Pits/Terraces/Mounds	17
256	Pit/Midden (Shell)	17
257	Middens (Shell)	17
258	Midden (Shell)	17
259	Pits	17
260	Midden (Shell)	17
261	Fireplace (Gumdigger)/Hut Site (Historic)	20
285	Pa (Cliff-top)/Findspot (Bricks, Glass, Pipes) (Historic)	23
287	Pa (Cliff-top)	23
288	Midden (Glass, Metal, Ceramics, Shell) (Historic)/House (Historic)	8
289	Midden (Shell)	8

Site Number	Site Description	Map No.
290	Pa (Cliff-top)	8
292	Terraces (Reported)	4
295	Midden (Shell)	4
321	Midden (Shell)	4
384	Midden (Shell)/Hangi Stones/Post holes	21
392	Terrace/Pit	8
529	Pa (Ridge)	29
672	Pits	7
673	Terrace/Midden (Shell)	7
674	Terrace/Midden (Shell)	7
675	Pits	7
676	Midden (Shell)	3
677	Terrace/Midden (Shell)	3
678	Terrace/Midden (Shell)	7
681	Midden (Shell)	3
682	Midden (Shell)	7
700	Midden (Shell and Bone)/Burial	21
718	Midden (Shell)	21
719	Midden (Shell)	21
720	Middens (Shell and Bone)	8
831	Midden (Shell, Ceramics, Glass, Plastic) (Historic) (Reported)	24A
912	Middens (Shell)	25
913	Findspot (Adzes)	26
914	Ditch and Bank (European) (Historic)/Midden (Shell)	26

Site Number	Site Description	Map No.
916	Midden (Shell, Fish-bone, Glass and Metal) (Historic)	32
917	Middens (Shell) Hangi Stones	23
918	Pa (Headland)/Burial	30
919	Midden (Shell)/Mound/Depressions	23
920	Middens (Shell)	23
921	Middens (Shell)	23
922	Midden (Shell)	26
923	Middens (Shell)	26
924	Midden (Shell)	24
925	Middens (Shell)	28
926	Middens (Shell)	23
963	Middens (Shell)	27
964	Middens (Shell)	27
965	Middens (Shell)	27
966	Middens (Shell)	27
967	Middens (Shell)	25
968	Middens (Shell)	31
969	Middens (Shell)	31
970	Midden (Shell and Fish-bone)	31
971	Midden (Shell)	26
972	Terrace	26
974	Midden (Shell)	23
975	Pits	30
976	Middens (Shell)	23
977	Middens (Shell)	28

Site Number	Site Description	Map No.
978	Middens (Shell)	23
979	Middens (Shell)/Pits	23
980	Findspot (Adze)/Terrace/Middens (Shell) Plan Change 6 and Var 66 (see Modifications)	23
998	Midden/Terrace	4
999	Midden	4
1000	Midden	4
1001	Midden	4
1002	Settlement	4
1003	Midden	3
1004	Midden/Terrace	3
1005	Midden/Terrace	3
1006	Midden	3
1007	Historic Midden	7
1008	Midden	7
1009	Midden	7
1010	Midden	7
1011	Midden Plan Change 6 and Var 66 (see Modifications)	3
1256	Middens (Shell)	27
1257	Ditches	23
1304	Terraces/Midden (Shell), Hangi Stones	26

Site Number	Site Description	Map No.
1701	Stone Wall (Historic)	32A
1721	Fortification (Military) (Historic)	32A
1722	Fortification (Military) (Historic)	32
1723	Fortification (Military) (Historic)	32
1795	Brickworks/Jetty	32
1797	Midden	30
1799	Midden (Shell) (?Historic)	30
1809	Brickworks (Historic)	32
1817	Naval Station	32A
1819	Working Floor	32
1820	Wharf - Tiller's Wharf	32A

GLENFIELD

Theme 1 Land and People

1.1 Geology

Refer to discussion in thematic history and Northcote area study.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

1.2 The People of the North Shore

Valerie Rounthwaite records in *The Story of Rural Glenfield* that the district's only access to the sea is by Manukau and Kaipatiki Roads and that it was in these areas that evidence of early Maori occupation was noted by early residents.¹ Rounthwaite also writes that evidence of pre-European occupation has been largely lost because of farming and later subdivision. Maori occupation is likely to have been in the form of campsites for seasonal collection of shellfish and netting of fish in the upper part of Hellyer's Creek. An important site is Tauhinu Pa on the Greenhithe headland at the entrance to Nga-Ngutu-Ko of Oruamo inlet. Oruamo, meaning concerning two, relates to the converging of the Kaipatiki Stream and the Waikahikatoa, or Lignite, Stream.²

The purchase of an area of land in the Bayview section of Glenfield from Maori is believed to be the one of the earliest in the Auckland isthmus. William Webster purchased 320 acres of land at Te Pukapuka from Ngati Whatua chiefs Nanihi and Tuire on 17 April 1837.³ Webster was involved in the kauri trade and operated a trading store on Whanganui Island in the Coromandel harbour. Webster sold Te Pukapuka to Thomas Hellyer, who renamed it 'The Retreat' and set up a sawpit, hut, workshop and brew house on the property. Located at the head of Hellyer's Creek, 'The Retreat' was well known by visiting sailors who would row up the creek to obtain fresh water and to buy Hellyer's beer.⁴ Hellyer was found dead in 1841, and conflicting claims over ownership were not resolved until 1846.⁵

The Mahurangi Purchase, which was in fact a series of purchases from 1841 to 1854, provided the means for Pakeha purchase of the North Shore. On 13 April 1841, 22 Maori signed on behalf of the Marutuahu or Hauraki Confederacy, including Ngati Tamatera, Ngati Whanaunga, Ngati Maru and Ngati Paoa. On 31 May 1841 Patuone of Ngapuhi, whose wife was Ngati Paoa, signed a separate settlement, while on 29 June 1841 Na Tautari and five others began the settlement of Ngati Whatua interests in the area. On 3 January 1842 four other Ngati Whatua chiefs settled. There were further settlements into the early 1850's for particular parcels of land north of the North Shore, involving Te Kawerau, Ngati Whatua, Ngati Paoa and Ngai Tai (specifically Rangitoto).⁶

After ownership of 'The Retreat' was resolved in 1846 the property was sold to William Crush Daldy, who with the assistance of Maori labour cut scrub to supply firewood and contracted to supply timber for building in Auckland. Daldy built a modest house on the property.⁷ In 1850 the Pulmans, Daldy's wife Frances' family, immigrated to Auckland and resided at 'The Retreat'. The property was sold in 1889 to commission agent George Cozens who purchased a further 172 acres, thereby extending the property along Manukau Road.

¹ Valerie Rounthwaite, *The Story of Rural Glenfield*, Takapuna, 1989, p.5.

² Ibid, p.5.

³ Ibid, pp.11, 12.

⁴ Ibid, p.15.

⁵ Refer to map of Te Pukapuka, near the head of Hellyer's Creek, in Rounthwaite, p.12.

⁶ David Verran, *The North Shore: an Illustrated History*, Auckland, 2010, p.17.

⁷ Rounthwaite, p. 22.

Other early landowners and settlers in Glenfield were MacKays and Nicholsons. Mr Nicholson purchased 128 acres of land in 1844, naming the property Sunnybrae, and gradually developed the land for dairy farming.⁸ His descendents are the McFetridge family.

Another earlier landowner was Alexander Wilson who bought 100 acres in 1867 east of the main route north, roughly between what is now Moore Street and Coronation Road. His home 'Betsland' was located opposite Park Hill Road. The land was developed for fruit growing and later dairy farming.⁹

In 1858 William Dawson received a crown grant of 40 acres at the end of Manuka Road and built a very large house, which included a ballroom. The house was later destroyed by fire. The property was cleared and sheep and dairy farming established. A concrete dam was built behind the farm manager's cottage.¹⁰

The Glenfield area developed as a community in the 1880s and, centred as it was upon Mayfield Road, was known as Mayfield until 1912 when it was renamed to avoid confusion with Mayfield in the South Island. The first post office opened in Freeman's home at the corner of Glenfield and Kaipatiki Roads in 1888, and in 1891 Mayfield Primary School opened with a roll of 33 children.¹¹

The population in Glenfield remained very small prior to 1900. At the March 1886 Census Mayfield's population was just 13. Settlers during the 1880s included Terrance and Elizabeth Crooks who bought 59 acres north of Coronation Road. The Crooks cleared the property, selling kanuka as firewood. Their house was demolished and the land subdivided in the late 1960s.¹²

James and Ellen Freem immigrated to New Zealand in the 1870s and settled in 1888 on a 12-acre block close to what is now Kaipatiki Reserve. James Freem established a large orchard and also worked as a builder, constructing the first Mayfield School and teacher's residence.¹³

Mr and Mrs Edmonds settled in the Kaipatiki area and in the 1870s or 1880s built a house that still stands at 73 Stanley Road. The house was later used as a local Sunday school. Of the four Edmonds' sons, only one returned from WWI; Bill Edmonds spent the rest of his life in Glenfield as the local carrier.¹⁴

Glenfield remained a largely rural area until the 1960s when much of the land was subdivided after the opening of the Auckland Harbour Bridge. The Glenfield community was consolidated in the early 20th century with the construction of its earliest public buildings, including the 1915 Mission Hall at 411 Glenfield Road, which was built in one day, and the Glenfield Hall, built in 1934.

Rapid change occurred in Glenfield following the opening of the Auckland Harbour Bridge. Expanding residential areas were supported by new commercial and community facilities located around the intersection of Glenfield Road and Bentley Avenue. The construction of the Glenfield Mall commenced in 1968 and the complex has been periodically extended. A new library for Glenfield opened in 1975, and the Glenfield Recreation Centre opened in 1986.

Places that represent this theme include:

497-519 Glenfield Road	Glenfield Community Hall
411 Glenfield Road	Glenfield Mission Hall

⁸ Rounthwaite, p. 22.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 25 for a photograph of the farm manager's cottage, which may or may not be extant today.

¹¹ Glenfield Historical Society, *Old Glenfield - A Portrait in Photographs*, Takapuna, 2005, pp. 17, 20.

¹² Rounthwaite, p. 23.

¹³ Ibid, p. 29.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 32.

Theme 2 Infrastructure

2.1 Transport

Early means of transport in Glenfield included horse and carts, or walking and use of handcarts. Many people walked to and from the wharves at Birkenhead and Lucas Creek.¹⁵ A number of Glenfield residents were employed at the Chelsea Sugar Refinery and walked four miles to and from work each day.¹⁶

2.1.1 Water Transport

In 1916 a wharf was proposed at the Kaipatiki inlet, but was never developed.¹⁷ The ferries at Birkenhead wharf served the Glenfield community.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

2.1.3 Buses

Bill Goodall obtained a license in 1910 for the first horse-drawn buses, which ran from the Birkenhead wharf to Coronation Road.¹⁸ Jack McFetridge was the driver. In 1915 the Birkenhead Motor Transport Company was subsidised to provide one trip a day for Glenfield residents to Coronation Road. During the 1920s Glenfield was served by Len Foley's 'Model T' Albany Bus, which linked to the harbour ferries at Birkenhead Wharf and carried passengers and mail.

In 1930 the main road was metalled as far as Cut Hill and a bus service from Birkenhead to Albany was run by Russell Ingham and Len Donaghue.¹⁹ In 1945 Inwards took over the Albany Bus Company and subsequently Birkenhead Transport provided services to Glenfield.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

2.2 Roads

Maori trails along ridges were often followed by Europeans, becoming the line of the main thoroughfares, such as the link from Birkenhead to Glenfield, or along the ridge of Manuka Road to the sea. Around 1885 workmen made a cut through the hill on Greenhithe corner and a few miles of roading were formed north, increasing the value of adjacent land.²⁰

Early roads in the Glenfield area were limited and notoriously bad, particularly in winter. People often chose to walk to and from the ferry wharf at Birkenhead or west to the Lucas Creek wharf. Road connections to and from Hellyer's Creek and the Birkenhead ferry wharf were the primary early routes (See Figs. 2 and 3). Around 1900 the road linking Glenfield to Northcote and Takapuna was formed through the Chandlers' property and named Chivalry Road by Mrs Chandler.²¹

Wairau Road began as a farm track around the early-1900s through John Knight's farm. In 1938 it was sealed and became the main highway north from Takapuna and Devonport.²² The names of roads in Glenfield relate to early families in the area, for example when the McFetridge family farm was subdivided, a number of roads were given the names of family members, including Nicholson, Evelyn,

¹⁵ Rounthwaite, p. 44.

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 71.

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 75.

¹⁸ Ibid, pp. 70-71.

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 71.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 73.

²¹ Ibid, p. 75.

²² Ibid, p. 77.

Ellen, Jessie, Mary, Terry-Lyn, Phillip, Keith and Ellis. Target Road was named after a shooting range established by a group called 'The Seddon Horse', many of whom served in the First World War.²³



Fig. 1. Foley's Bus avoids a muddy Glenfield Road. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland City Libraries, 7-A11043.

Between 1925-7 Glenfield was connected to Takapuna by Chivalry Road, a metalled road that ran through the properties of the Chandler and Mackay families.²⁴ During the Great Depression in the 1930s unemployed labour was used to build and metal roads in Glenfield, and in the late 1930s sealing was undertaken.²⁵

The first petrol pump in Glenfield was established by Frank Wilson in 1928. He built a small shed and installed petrol pumps where the current Shell Service Station is at 241 Glenfield Road, on what had been the Wilson's property.²⁶ The Pughs also installed a petrol pump in the 1930s at 552 Glenfield Road, where Mrs Pugh and her children hand pumped the petrol.²⁷

The Auckland Harbour Bridge was opened on 30 May 1959 and was the catalyst for significant change in Glenfield as land was subdivided for residential development.

Places that represent this theme include:

Chivalry Road, Glenfield

Petrol station 241 Glenfield Rd.

²³ Rounthwaite, p.77.

²⁴ *Old Glenfield*, p. 30.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Information supplied by Philippa Templeton at the North Shore Heritage Meeting, 15 September 2009. See Rounthwaite, p. 98.

²⁷ North Shore City Council, *Glenfield Heritage*, walking brochure, 203, Item No. 13.

2.3 Communication

In 1888 John Freeman established a post office bureau in his home on the corner of Glenfield and Kaipatiki Roads.²⁸ In 1897 the postal service transferred to the home of Jacob Marshall. The Marshall property included land in the area of Camelot Place. Early deliveries of mail on horseback were carried out by Thomas Horton, who owned a block of land running from Pupuke Road to Moore Street, extending back to Bank Street. Thomas Horton and his wife lived in a house at the corner of Moore Street and Glenfield Road. Despite having lost both legs in a saw pit accident, Horton made himself crude artificial legs which enabled him to undertake almost any normal activity, including riding a horse and managing the work on his small farm. If he couldn't make the mail delivery, it was done by his wife who was a skilled equestrian. As roads were developed, Horton used a horse drawn cart.²⁹ Horton served on the Waitemata County Council for 12 years between 1899 and 1911 and he died in 1931. John and Thomas Horton and the Runcieman family donated land for the Oruamo Domain.

In 1918 Len Foley, who operated the local bus service, secured the postal contract. The postal depot was located in a number of private homes.

A telephone exchange is located at the corner of Mayfield and Glenfield Roads. The Wairau Mail Centre dates from 1989, designed by Roberts Mitchell Architects.³⁰

Places that represent this theme include:

Telephone Exchange	corner of Mayfield and Glenfield Roads
Wairau mail centre	3-5 Croftfield Lane, Forrest Hill

2.4 Utilities

2.4.1 Water Supply

Maori and early Pakeha relied on local streams, Lake Pupuke and other nearby natural sources of fresh water. Early supply of water for residences in Glenfield would have come from wells and rainwater collected in tanks.³¹

Two wells were dug by Andy Gillespie on his properties.³² One was located approximately at the centre of Glenfield College's playing fields and was 20 feet deep, while the other was where Kings Nursery is and was about 60 feet deep.

A mains water supply was provided as far as Coronation Road in the 1920s. From 30 October 1933, work began on a pipeline from Western Springs via the Point Chevalier reef and the Kauri Point reserve to the existing Birkenhead Borough reservoir near Verran's Corner. The first large underwater pipeline to be constructed in New Zealand, the work took nine months and enabled the new Birkenhead water supply to be switched over in January 1934. The additional fresh water provided by this project was a boon to local horticulture, ensuring security of supply.³³

In 1941 the Board of Health forced the other North Shore Boroughs into accepting Auckland City Council water supplied via a new pipeline from the Waitakere Ranges into the Birkenhead reservoir. The North Shore Boroughs Water Board was abolished by Parliament and bulk water supply vested in Auckland City, who were contracted to supply 365 million gallons a year. A further new connection across the harbour was up and running by December 1948. From the 1960s the provision of bulk fresh water became a responsibility of the Auckland Regional Authority, and then from the late 1980s of Watercare.³⁴

²⁸ *Old Glenfield*, p. 17 includes a watercolour showing Freeman's house.

²⁹ Rounthwaite, p. 87.

³⁰ NZ Index cards, Shepard Collection, Auckland Architecture School Library, University of Auckland.

³¹ Verran, p.132.

³² Two wells are described by Rounthwaite, p.31.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

Places that represent this theme include:

61 Seaview Road Gillespie cottage
Water reservoir John G Kay Park, Corner Waipa Road and Verran Road

2.4.2 Drainage

Glenfield and the East Coast Bays were two of the last areas on the North Shore to have reticulated sewer drainage. Prior to its availability, there was no night soil collection in the Waitemata County area, and dwellings had either outside toilets or septic tanks.³⁵

The North Shore Drainage Board was created in 1951, supported by all the North Shore Boroughs who resolved to develop a filter and oxidation pond based drainage system. It was eventually decided there should be just one treatment plant and, eventually, that it should be developed at Rosedale Road. This also encouraged development in the northern part of the North Shore. The plant was opened in September 1962, with effluent discharged offshore between Campbell's and Castor Bays.³⁶

Although roads and other infrastructure were developed in Glenfield after WWII, parts of the area were not reticulated with drainage until the mid 1970s. For example, in 1959 Manuka Road was widened, realigned and metalled, and in 1965 water supply was provided, but drainage reticulation was not completed until 1974.³⁷ After 1989 responsibility for drainage on the North Shore moved to the new North Shore City Council.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

2.4.3 Power

The completion in the 1920s of the massive Arapuni hydro-electric generation station on the Waikato River benefitted the inhabitants of the North Shore, including Glenfield residents who had previously relied on wood, coal and gas for heating and cooking, and candles and kerosene lamps for lighting. In 1927 power reticulation reached Glenfield, and was a major boost for local dairy farms in particular, which used the new power source to run their milking machines.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

³⁵ Rounthwaite, p. 78.

³⁶ Verran, pp.137-38.

³⁷ Rounthwaite, p. 114.

Theme 3 Building the City

3.1 Subdivision of Land

Land at the top of Hellyer's Creek had the advantage of access by sea or overland track and was where the earliest land transactions in Glenfield occurred. The Glenfield area generally remained in quite large rural allotments until the 1960s, when subdivision occurred more intensively. The following maps (Figs. 2 & 3) show the original crown grant allotments. A map by GF Hammond and Sons in 1887 shows that unlike Northcote and parts of Birkenhead, Glenfield remained in large allotments at that stage.

A substantial subdivision was advertised in the 1920s by Joseph Witherford.³⁸ He owned a 200-acre property bounded by Manuka Road, Kaipatiki Stream and the Kaipatiki inlet. Around 1897 he built a substantial house there and a bridge over the Kaipatiki Stream at the end of Stanley Road. In the 1920s Witherford commissioned an English firm to survey the property and prepare a plan for residential subdivision. However, apart from one 10-acre block, the land didn't sell. Witherford was eventually bankrupted and the Auckland Savings Bank took possession of the property. Witherford's house was subsequently destroyed by fire.

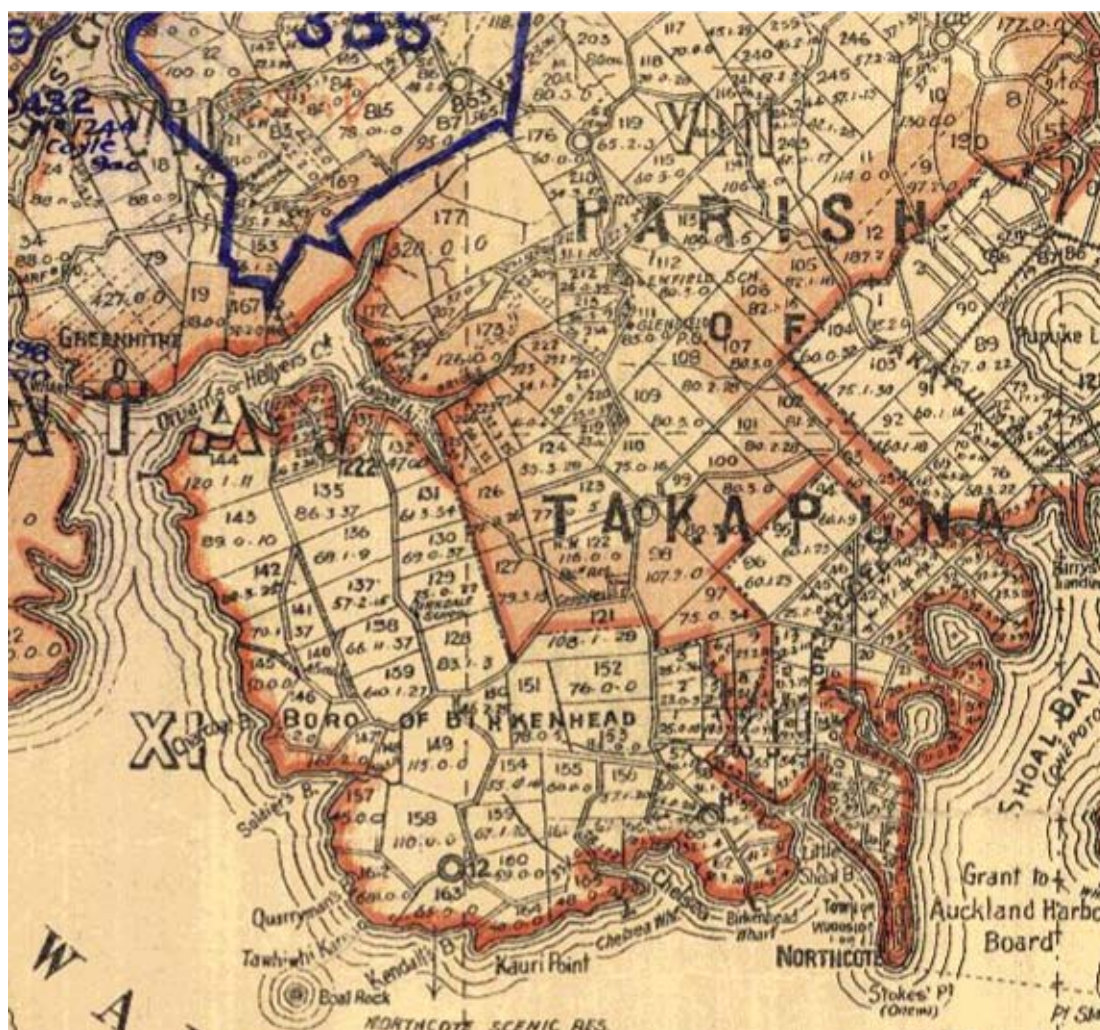


Fig. 2. Part of Waitemata County Roll, showing the crown grant allotments in the Glenfield area. Lot 177, top left of centre, is Te Pukapuka where William Webster and then Thomas Hellyer purchased land. LINZ, map 30b sheet 2/2.

The 1928 survey map of the North Shore continues to show a rural pattern of subdivision. In the early 1950s small areas of land near the main road were subdivided for residential lots. Sunnyfield Crescent and Neal Avenue became new residential roads. A short road was formed into Bentley's farm and six

³⁸ 'Plan of Witherford's proposed 1920s subdivision around Manuka Road' in Rounthwaite, p. 27.

residential lots formed in the area where Glenfield Mall is located.³⁹ Elliot Avenue and James Street, on the Elliott family's property on the lower north side of Manuka Road, were formed in 1952. Subdivisions such as the Monarch Estate around Monarch Avenue were advertised in the 1950s in anticipation of the completion of the harbour bridge.⁴⁰



Fig. 3. Hammond & Sons' map dated 1887 shows large allotments in the Glenfield area. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland City Libraries, NZ Map 3728.

Following the opening of the Auckland Harbour Bridge the population grew rapidly from 6000 people in 1961 to 22,000 in 1971. Extensive areas of Glenfield were subdivided during this period. The Marlborough Estate was one of the larger estates developed together with the subdivision of the McFetridge's land.⁴¹

The western part of Glenfield remained largely rural for another ten years due to distance from the main road and lack of services. In 1959 Manuka Road was widened, realigned and metalled.⁴² In 1965 water supply was provided but drainage reticulation was not completed until 1974.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

³⁹ Rounthwaite, p. 78.

⁴⁰ 'Advertisement for the Monarch Estate' in *Old Glenfield*, p. 72.

⁴¹ Information supplied on the Glenfield Heritage Bus tour, Heritage Week 2009.

⁴² Rounthwaite, p. 114.



Fig. 4. View of the Marlborough Estate in Glenfield in 1961 shows the largely rural character of the area up until that time. North Shore Libraries, T1491.

3.2 Commercial Architecture

The most substantial commercial building in Glenfield is Glenfield Mall, which was built on the Edmonds' property in Bentley Avenue and opened on 9 December 1971.⁴³ It was the first shopping mall on the North Shore, and thought to be one of the earliest in the country. It was designed by DT McGee for Fletcher Group Services in 1970.⁴⁴ The mall was extended in 1986, 1991 and 2000.



Fig. 5. Glenfield Shopping Centre. Photo Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010

⁴³ *Glenfield Heritage* brochure, Item No. 1.

⁴⁴ Information provided by Glenfield Librarian Philippa Templeton on the Glenfield Heritage Bus Tour, 2009. NZ Index cards, Sheppard Collection.

Places that represent this theme include:

Glenfield Mall.

3.3 Residential Architecture

While a limited number of early farmhouses, typically villas, survive in Glenfield, its residential character is defined by the extensive numbers of 1960s houses built as comprehensive residential subdivisions after the opening of the Auckland Harbour Bridge. This pattern of development is described in *Old Glenfield* as giving Glenfield a uniform character; 'solid sixties housing, well-built, wooden or brick each on a fair sized section when New Zealand was considered a quarter acre paradise.'⁴⁵

Particularly in the 1960s and 1970s, large-scale residential building firms focussed on particular parts of the growth areas in the greater Auckland area. For example, Reidbuilt Homes started off in a small way building houses on site in their yard in Beach Haven and having them transported elsewhere in Auckland, sometimes on barges. They later moved to Wairau Road. Other firms were Sunline Homes, which concentrated on the Milford area, Paramount Homes, WG Archer and Dempsey Morton, which built all over the North Shore, and Universal Homes and John Senior, which focused on Beach Haven. Others were Franchi and Iron, Keith Hay, Neil and Beazley Homes - the latter referred to by some as 'Beazley packaged homes'.⁴⁶

Places that represent this theme include:

61 Seaview Road	Gillespie cottage
6-12 Bayview Road	Morriggia house
23 Valley View Road	Gracie house
64/73? Stanley Road	Edmonds' house
123 Stanley Road	Cox house and barn
151 Glenfield Road	Thomas Horton's house[?]
259 Glenfield Road	Villa c. 1900
528 Glenfield Road	Pugh house
36 Kaipatiki Road	Relocated sugar workers' cottages
10 Clare Place	Sims' Homestead
8 Chivalry Road	Chandler house
54 Chivalry Road	Wild house
475 Glenfield Road,	Timmins' house, 'Earslwood' (Knowle)
	Megson House [Archive id. 2398]
11 Wyvern Place	Philips house [Archive id. 2494]
Glen Vista Place	Two small houses designed by Claude Megson [Archive id. 2452]
	Robertson House [Archive id. 2423]
	Two small houses designed by Claude Megson [Archive id. 2434]
corner Archers Road and Agincourt Street	Mildon House [Archive id. 2480]
Sunnybrae Road	Goldson House [Archive id. 1969]
Sunset Road	Dozzi House [Archive id. 898]

3.4. Public Spaces

Eskdale Reserve is the oldest public space in Glenfield. Phillip Callan bought 76 acres bordering Glenfield and Eskdale Roads in 1853. In 1881 three acres were given to Bishop Pompallier for the Catholic cemetery, and at a later date the whole parcel of land was proclaimed a reserve including a further 10 acres set aside as cemetery. In the 1920s one acre blocks were leased along the road frontage for market gardening and fruit trees are still evident. In 1975 administration of Eskdale Reserve was transferred to Takapuna City Council.

Places that represent this theme include:

Manuka Reserve
Pemberton Scenic Reserve
Kaipatiki Park

⁴⁵ *Old Glenfield*, p. 11.

⁴⁶ Verran, pp.277, 278.

Powrie Reserve
Tamahere Reserve
Oruamo Park
Camelot Reserve
Diana Reserve
Locket Reserve
Normanton Reserve
Marlborough Park
Elliot Reserve
Glendhu Scenic Reserve
Adah Reserve
McFetridge Park
Eskdale Reserve

Theme 4 Work

4.1 Farming

Wheat, maize, corn and barley were grown from at least 1844, in part as fodder for horses and cattle. Local farmers also milled grains for their own flour. As well as sheep and cattle grazing, fruit trees soon became a vital part of agriculture on the North Shore, with commercial horticulture in various parts of the North Shore evident from the 1860s.⁴⁷ The Charnley and Vuletic families were able to produce wine in the Glenfield area, where table grapes also grew well.⁴⁸

The predominantly clay soil in the area was not well suited for large-scale dairy farming. However, a downturn in the fruit market in Auckland in the 1890s led orchardists all over the North Shore to grass at least part of their orchards, and turn to dairying.

By the early 20th century, much of the scrub had largely been cleared with the help of new technologies. The majority of farms were less than 100 acres. In the early 1900s fruit farms in Northcote, Birkenhead, Glenfield and Birkdale varied from five to 15 acres in size, while most in Albany were less than 25 acres.⁴⁹

Northcote, Takapuna, Glenfield and Crown Hill were noted for town milk supplies on their smallholdings. Cream producers were more likely to have larger farms and were mainly north of Glenfield, although there were some exceptions. Anderson's milk supply farm in Glenfield was located adjacent to Archers Road.⁵⁰ The Anderson family's home is at 106 Archers Road.⁵¹

As the largest population centre on the North Shore, until at least the mid-1920s, Devonport was the biggest local market for milk, cream and butter, followed by Northcote and Birkenhead. Until 1934 most North Shore based milk providers still sold to their local customers directly, or sold their milk to independent sellers. From 1934 the Auckland Metropolitan Milk Council took over the inspection, distribution and vending of milk in the Birkenhead, Northcote, Takapuna and Devonport Borough areas. From 1946 that area and the remainder of the North Shore became part of the Auckland Milk District. The milk boards were abolished in 1968.

Glenfield retains a limited number of early houses associated with farming and horticulture such as Cox's house and barn in Stanley Road.



Fig. 6 [left] & Fig. 7 [right] Cox's barn at 123 Stanley Road Glenfield is a rare example of a surviving farm building. It is scheduled Heritage inventory no. 29. Cox's house is also scheduled. Photo Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

⁴⁷ Verran, p.36.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Information supplied by Philippa Templeton on Glenfield Heritage Bus Tour, Heritage Week 2009

⁵¹ Ibid.

Fred and Elizabeth Chandler settled in Glenfield around 1908, initially living in the former Freemans' house at the corner of Kaipatiki and Glenfield roads. They were both trained milliners, but in Glenfield purchased land and grew fruit and flowers for the Auckland market. Fred was killed in action in World War I. Their son Charlie married Edith Norris and their house at 8 Chivalry Road, which was formed through the Chandler property, was built in 1928. During the Depression Charlie worked at the Chelsea Sugar Works. Charlie was active in the union movement and was awarded a Queen's Service Medal in 1986 for his involvement in local government and industrial activities.⁵²

Places that represent this theme include:

61 Seaview Road	Gillespie cottage
6-12 Bayview Road	Morriggia house
23 Valley View Road	Gracie house
64/73? Stanley Road	Edmonds house
123 Stanley Road	Cox house and barn
151 Glenfield Road	Villa. Thomas Horton's house [?]
259 Glenfield Road	Villa c. 1900
528 Glenfield Road	Pugh house
36 Kaipatiki Road	Relocated sugar workers' cottages
10 Clare Place	Sims Homestead
8 Chivalry Road	Chandler house

4.2 Industry

4.2.2 Kauri Gum and Timber

Kauri gum was a major export from Auckland province from 1850-1900. It was used in the manufacture of varnish, paints, glue, calico dressing, sealing wax and candles. The Glenfield area was well known as a significant gum field. Gum diggers lived here in temporary huts and sold their gum to buyers who set up more permanent stores to sell supplies to the diggers.

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

4.2.3 Brickmaking

Two brickworks were established in Glenfield in the 1920s. One was established by Charlie Smart in Wairau Road, opposite Archers Road. James Mackay's brickworks began operation in 1927 in Porana Road, roughly opposite the vehicle testing station.⁵³ Assisted by Jimmy Atherton, Mackay operated it for many years, producing quality building bricks and field tiles, many of which would be utilised in the drainage of local land being subdivided for residential purposes. The Mackay works continued until 1975 when the field tiles and solid bricks they produced were superseded by new types of bricks and drainpipes.⁵⁴

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

4.2.4 Boatbuilding

Boatbuilding was a major industry on the North Shore from the 1860s. Colin Wild began boatbuilding at Ngataranga Bay in Devonport and continued until his business premises were destroyed by fire in 1951. He was not granted a permit to rebuild as the Devonport Borough Council considered it an inappropriate activity within the surrounding residential area.⁵⁵

⁵² Rounthwaite, pp.56-7.

⁵³ Ibid, p. 94.

⁵⁴ Ibid, p.95.

⁵⁵ Paul Titchener, *Beginnings: A History of the North Shore of Auckland*, Vol. 3, Auckland, 1983, pp.21 and 22.

Wild therefore moved to Glenfield, building a house at 54 Chivalry Road, using timber from his boat building business and bricks from the Mackay brickworks in Porana Road.⁵⁶ Colin Wild Place is named after him.

In the 1950s boatbuilding yards were opened in the Wairau Valley, where industrial land was available and, as local roads meant that boatyards no longer needed a waterfront location, this area continues to be associated with the industry.⁵⁷

Places that represent this theme include:

None identified.

4.2.5 Sugar Works

As the major industrial operation on the North Shore, the Chelsea Colonial Sugar Refinery Company had a number of workers' houses in Birkenhead, Northcote, Glenfield and Birkdale. The Company provided workers' loans, and it is thought that the company held the mortgage until the worker paid it off and gained title. A number of Chelsea sugar workers lived in Glenfield, mostly walking the four kilometres there and back to work each day. Up to the 1950s the team of ten Clydesdale horses that were used at the Chelsea Sugar works were walked each weekend up Glenfield Road to their stables off Roberts Road.⁵⁸

From the 1960s the Wairau Valley was developed as the main light industrial and distribution area on the North Shore. Land in this part of Glenfield had previously been farmland and was swampy and prone to flooding.⁵⁹ Around 1930 an Australian syndicate, the Burk Organisation, purchased the Wairau Valley and advertised ten-acre lots for £200. James Elliot, one of few who took up the land on offer, made a fortune later when it was zoned for industrial development.⁶⁰ With the introduction of the first District Town Planning Schemes in the mid-1950s land for industrial use was zoned, with Wairau Valley being the main centre for industrial activities. By 1970 industrial development had begun and the Wairau Stream was piped to minimise risk of flooding.⁶¹

Places that represent this theme include:

36 Kaipatiki Road	Relocated sugar workers' cottages
54 Chivalry Road	Wild house

4.3 Commerce

In the 1890s, Tom Smith, the grocer and produce merchant who had stables behind his premises at the Birkenhead wharf, delivered goods to Glenfield. Roberts from Birkenhead also provided a regular delivery service to Glenfield for many years, also carrying parcels from Stott's Butchers or Brown's Chemist in Birkenhead. Goods were also ordered from Farmers' Trading Company by catalogue and delivered by Billy Edmonds.

Around 1920 a slaughterhouse and butcher shop were set up on the Watkins' property in Chivalry Road.⁶² In the 1920s three small shops were located on Glenfield Road, one near Chivalry Road, one opposite Manuka Road and one where Camelot Place is now. Birkenhead remained the nearest shopping centre.

Shops in Glenfield included those at 436-444 Glenfield Road. One block was built in 1957 by Speedy Estate Agents and Land Developers. An IGA store was opened in 1960 by Ted Gruebner. Other shops in the block have included a barber's shop, video store and hair salon.

⁵⁶ Information provided by Glenfield Librarian Philippa Templeton on the Glenfield Heritage Bus Tour, 2009.

⁵⁷ PJ McDermott, 'Evolution of the Wairau Valley Industrial Area: Man's Changing Role in the Physiographic Environment', research essay, University of Auckland, 1970, p.30.

⁵⁸ Rounthwaite, p. 90.

⁵⁹ Information provided on the Glenfield Heritage Bus Tour, Heritage Week 2009

⁶⁰ Rounthwaite, p. 77.

⁶¹ Ibid, p. 84. Refer photo included in *Old Glenfield*, p. 83: View over Glenfield in 1995 showing the extensive industrial area in Wairau Valley. (Geosmart, White's Aviation 5310).

⁶² Rounthwaite, p. 91.

The shops at 573-575 Glenfield Road were established in an old army hut by Mick Malmo and included a grocery store and post office. The property was sold in 1952 to John Perkins who also made local deliveries, and in 1957 the existing building was built.⁶³ In the late 1950s Morrie Davis built a dairy and Four Square shop at 111 Bentley Avenue.

Glenfield's population grew from 5,683 in 1961 to 13,335 in 1966. In 1964 Glenfield County Council purchased 18 acres for a proposed Glenfield community centre and shopping mall. The intention was to provide a planned alternative to the commercial ribbon development along the main road.⁶⁴ The Glenfield Mall was the most substantial retail development in the area.⁶⁵

In the 1970s new hotels, among them the 1973 Glenfield Tavern, opened.⁶⁶



Fig. 8. Upper floor inside Glenfield Mall, 1990. North Shore Libraries, T1813.

Places that represent this theme include:

Glenfield Mall	Corner Glenfield Road and Downing Street
Shops	111 Bentley Avenue
Shops	436-444 Glenfield Rd
Shops	573-575 Glenfield Rd

⁶³ Glenfield Heritage brochure No.14, Rounthwaite, p.102.

⁶⁴ Rounthwaite, p.79.

⁶⁵ Glenfield Heritage brochure, No. 1.

⁶⁶ NZ Index cards, Sheppard Collection.

Theme 5 Government

5.1 Local Government

The 1876 Counties Act provided for four Auckland counties: Eden, Rodney, Waitemata and Manukau. Thomas Horton served on the Waitemata County Council for 12 years between 1899 and 1911. He died in 1931. John and Thomas Horton and the Runcieman family donated land for the Oruamo Domain.

Glenfield remained part of Waitemata County until after World War II, and as residential development spread in the 1960s, suburban district offices were established in Glenfield and other suburbs. In 1961 Glenfield became a county town, with Stan Compton as chairman of the County Town Committee. He died in 1965 and was followed by Arthur Gibbons.⁶⁷

In 1965, following the closure of Glenfield School, Council purchased the school site and the former teacher's residence and used this as the Glenfield District Council Office. A new office replaced these facilities two years later, and served as the Council offices until Glenfield became part of North Shore City in 1989, when new Council offices were opened in Bentley Avenue.⁶⁸

In 1974 Waitemata County Council was dismantled by the Local Government Commission. Land north of Albany Hill became part of Rodney County, while land in the west became part of Takapuna City, whose boundaries were extended to include both Glenfield and Albany.

Amalgamation of the various local authorities on the North Shore to form North Shore City Council occurred in 1989. The Glenfield North Shore City Council District Office was designed in 1989 by architects Pepper & Dixon.⁶⁹



Fig. 9. Council's Glenfield District Office in Bentley Avenue. Photo Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

Places that represent this theme include:

Council Offices 90 Bentley Avenue

5.2 Defence

During World War II, there were a number of gun emplacements, observation sites and United States Army camps established on the North Shore. Hillcrest Reserve in Hillcrest Avenue was the site of Camp Hillcrest. Until 1942 this area had been leased as a training ground for the home guard before it became a US Military Camp. Soldiers at Camp Hillcrest included members of the 950th AAA Battalion and the 250th Searchlight Group. The camp extended from Holland Road on the north, Cobblestone Lane to the south, Hillcrest Avenue to the west and the McFetridge Farm to the east.⁷⁰ Former WWII serviceman

⁶⁷ Rounthwaite, p. 79.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ NZ Index Cards, Sheppard Collection, University of Auckland.

⁷⁰ *North Shore Times*, 19 October 2007, p.5 and also information on site signage panel prepared by Deane Woodall and the Glenfield Historical Society.

and mayor of East Coast Bays Jack Hinton and his wife June instigated the provision of the memorial plaque and rock.



Fig. 10 & Fig. 11. Hillcrest Reserve and stone with plaque within it commemorating the site of Camp Hillcrest. Photos Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

Places that represent this theme include:

Hillcrest Reserve Camp Hillcrest

5.4 Healthcare

During the late 19th century Catherine Holland of Sunny Brae Road served as the local nurse and midwife.⁷¹ Bernard and Catherine Hollands' house 'Sunny Brae' was later occupied by their daughter Eliza. Widowed in 1876, Eliza remarried John Warmoll in 1877 and together they established the New Zealand Hydropathic, Dietetic, Hygienic and Wallace Institute in the homestead. 'Sunny Brae' was used as a private hospital from 1889 until the retirement of the Warmolls. The house was destroyed by fire in 1912. A house built in 1913 on the site is thought to still exist.⁷²

The Sunshine Health Farm was located on the corner of Chivalry Road and Archers Road in Glenfield during 1950s. Run by Lillian Smith, it was said to be ahead of its time in promoting fresh fruit and sunshine to support children's health.⁷³ In 1964 Dr Stuart opened a clinic in Glenfield, which operated for one or two days a week, with his main clinic in Birkenhead. It was taken over in around 1966 by Dr Stevens and another clinic opened by Dr Grieve at a similar time.⁷⁴ Both doctors were still operating in 1988.⁷⁵

Places that represent this theme include:

Site of Sunny Brae Sunny Brae Road
Site of Sunshine Health Farm Corner of Chivalry Road and Archers Road

⁷¹ *Takapuna: Heart of the North Shore Golden Jubilee 1913-1963*, North Shore Vertical File, Takapuna Library, p. 39.

⁷² *Old Glenfield*, p. 52.

⁷³ Information supplied by Philippa Templeton on Glenfield Heritage Bus Tour, Heritage Week 2009.

⁷⁴ Rounthwaite, p. 104.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

Theme 6 Ways of Life

6.1 Religion

In 1888 the first Sunday school classes were held at the home of Mrs Edmonds at 73 Stanley Road. After 1891 the classes were transferred to the school and then in 1915 to the Mission Hall.⁷⁶

Around 1904 Glenfield residents could attend two Presbyterian services in Glenfield every month, one Wesleyan and one Anglican. The Anglican Minister Rev Moncton travelled from Takapuna to Glenfield on a white horse.⁷⁷ The Glenfield Mission Hall built in 1915 provided for Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian services.

In Glenfield, James Runcieman was active in affairs of the community including teaching Methodist bible classes. The Wilson family had also been active supporters of the Methodist Church in Birkenhead. As the population grew they looked to provide a church in Glenfield. The Wilson, Runcieman, Edmonds and Geddes families organised the district to support the construction of a mission hall on part of the Douglas property.



Fig. 12. Glenfield Mission Hall at 411 Glenfield Road. Photo Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

At 5.00am on 4 September 1915 work began on the assembled piles of building materials. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place at 3pm. By 6.00pm that evening the non-denominational Mission Hall was complete. With many young, able-bodied men of the district serving overseas it was a remarkable feat.

According to the *NZ Herald*, the architect was Marmaduke Souster, who had gathered around him nearly 100 carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, painters and cabinetmakers in addition to much local help together with a crowd of about 200 onlookers. The cost of the building was £402, exclusive of the site. Labour and materials valued at £100 had been given for free. The Mission Hall opened with a credit balance as a result of collections the next day.

From this date onwards services and Sunday school could be held within Glenfield. Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian services were held on successive weeks but on the last Sunday of the month each denomination took individual services through the day. For some time during the latter half of the 20th century the old building was left largely unused, but in 1975 it took on a whole new lease of life, serving the community as part of the Glenfield Community Centre.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ Rounthwaite, p. 122.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ No. 23, North Shore City Council Heritage Inventory.

Archie Wilson was a trustee for the Mission Hall for over 50 years. The Mission Hall was available for all denominations but as Glenfield's population expanded, various denominations established their own separate churches.

6.1.1 Anglican Church

In 1959, Parochial Districts within the Archdeaconry included Birkenhead, East Coast Bays and Northcote. Northcote included St John the Baptist, along with Glenfield and Albany. St Barnabas' Anglican Church at 470 Glenfield Road was dedicated on 10 June 1962, the land itself having been gifted in parts from 1954 to 1961, as was customary in so many small New Zealand communities.⁷⁹



Fig. 13. St Barnabas Anglican Church at 470 Glenfield Road. Photo Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010

6.1.2 Catholic Church

From at least 1905, Glenfield Catholics had attended services at the Gladstone Hall in Northcote, but by the early 1960's the increasing population of the Birkenhead, Glenfield and Northcote area required the erection of a new Catholic church.

St Mary's Church at 115 Onewa Road was formally blessed by Archbishop Liston on 7 June 1964. As well as Birkenhead, Northcote and Glenfield, it also became for a time the 'mother church' for Beach Haven, Albany and Hato Petera.

The Catholic Church in Glenfield, St. Thomas More, was dedicated by the Most Rev. John H.M Rodgers, Administrator of Auckland Diocese on Sunday, 1 May 1983.



Fig. 14 [left] & Fig. 15 [right]. St Thomas More Church exterior and interior views. Photos Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

⁷⁹ Verran, pp.232, 233.

6.1.3 Methodist Church

Prior to the construction of the Mission Hall in 1915, Methodist Bible classes were taught in Glenfield by Mr and Mrs Runcieman, and members of the Glenfield Methodist community were served by the Birkenhead and Northcote churches.

Once the Mission Hall opened in 1915 Methodist services were held there every three weeks.⁸⁰ On the last Sunday of the month each denomination held a service.

6.1.4 Presbyterian Church

The Mission Hall catered for Presbyterian services in Glenfield after 1915. The Glenfield Presbyterian Church, at 82 Chartwell Avenue on the corner of Chivalry Road, is part of the Glenfield – Forrest Hill Parish.

6.1.5 Other Denominations

The Salvation Army Church in Glenfield is located at 430 Glenfield Road.



Fig. 16. The Salvation Army Church at 430 Glenfield Road. Photo Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

Places that represent this theme include:

411 Glenfield Road	Glenfield Mission Hall
64/73? Stanley Road	Edmonds house
411 Glenfield Road	Glenfield Mission Hall
St. Thomas More Lane	Glenfield Catholic Church
470 Glenfield Road	St Barnabas Anglican Church
82 Chartwell Avenue	Glenfield Presbyterian Church
430 Glenfield Road	Salvation Army Church

6.2 Education

Glenfield Primary School originally opened in early 1891, and was also used for church services.⁸¹ The school was located on the corner of Mayfield and Glenfield Roads, on what is now Mayfield Reserve. The school and teacher's residence were built by James Freem, and the Waitemata County Council office in Glenfield was for a time housed in a room in the teacher's residence.⁸² The school was closed 10 July 1963 and a new school built.

A kauri tree that stands in a group of trees beyond the Telephone Exchange at the corner of Mayfield and Glenfield Roads was planted by Glenfield pupils on 12 May 1937 to celebrate the coronation of King George VI.

⁸⁰ Item No. 23, North Shore City Council Heritage Inventory.

⁸¹ See image included in *Old Glenfield*, p. 20 (Alexander Turnbull Library TPL 876).

⁸² Information supplied at the North Shore Heritage workshop, 15 September 2009.

Other schools in Glenfield were built in the 1960s and '70s as the residential population rapidly expanded.

Places that represent this theme include:

Glenfield Primary school
Wairau Valley Primary School
Bayview Primary School
Manuka Primary School
Target Road Primary School
Willowpark Primary School
Windy Ridge Primary School
Westminster Christian School
Glenfield Intermediate School
Glenfield College

6.4 Cinemas and Halls

The Glenfield Recreation Centre built adjacent to Glenfield Mall in 1986 included a cinema until 1992.⁸³ Now cinemas in Glenfield are provided at the Hoyts Cinema complex in Wairau Park Complex, designed in 1992 by architects Roberts Mitchell.⁸⁴

Places that represent this theme include:

Hoyts Cinema Complex Link Drive, Wairau Park

6.6 Sport

Glenfield Recreation Centre, which opened in 1986, incorporates a gymnasium, swimming pool, squash courts and rifle range.⁸⁵

Places that represent this theme include:

Glenfield Recreation Centre Bentley Avenue

6.7 Community Organisations and Facilities

In Glenfield the Mayfield School, built in 1891, provided makeshift accommodation for community events. School desks were cleared for dances and socials, and the school hosted fundraising events for the war effort as well as local fairs. However from the early 1900s there was general acknowledgement of the need for a purpose-built facility for social functions, entirely separate from the school. The Glenfield Mission Hall, built in a single day in September 1915, was an important community facility that continues to fill this role.



Fig. 17 [left] & Fig. 18 [right]. Exterior and interior views of Glenfield War Memorial Hall, at Hall Road, Glenfield. Photos Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010.

⁸³ *Old Glenfield*, p. 92.

⁸⁴ NZ Index Cards, Sheppard Collection.

⁸⁵ *Old Glenfield*, p. 92.

A Glenfield Hall Association was formed in 1915, but the land itself was only bought in 1932 by local families. The hall constructed by local labour in 1933-34 at a cost of £855. The builder was SK Alexander, of Northcote, and the architect was TC Mullions. Mullions was in practice with Sholto Smith & F McDonald, who were responsible for designing the Albany Memorial Library, amongst other projects. The main hall was 50ft long and 30ft wide. The stage was 16ft deep and 30ft wide, with anterooms, including a kitchen and committee room.

The hall opened on 10 February 1934. A Harris, the local Member of Parliament, officiated. On opening day, stalls operated inside the building to raise funds to repay the loan, and later that evening a grand ball was held to celebrate the momentous occasion. The Mayall Dance Band provided the music.⁸⁶

During its lifetime the Glenfield Hall has been the venue for many organisations holding weekly, monthly or occasional events, among them:

- Order of the Buffalo
- Senior Citizens organisations of all kinds
- Pre-school groups of various nationalities
- NZ Labour Party
- NZ Government as a polling booth
- Social Credit Political League
- Glenfield Jaycees
- Dancing classes of many types
- Martial Arts groups
- NZ Girl Guides

Community facilities were greatly extended with the opening of Glenfield Recreation Centre in 1986 designed by architect Don Bidwell.⁸⁷

In 1971 a Senior Citizens' Club was formed in Glenfield. Council provided a site next to the Council office, near the corner of Mayfield and Glenfield Roads on what is now Mayfield Reserve, and a small Reidbuilt clubroom erected.⁸⁸

A library for Glenfield had to wait until incorporation with Takapuna City in 1974, as Waitemata County ran no library service for North Shore residents. From 1989, all the various public libraries on the North Shore, including Glenfield, became part of North Shore Libraries.⁸⁹

The Glenfield Library was designed by architect Ian Reynolds and opened on 22 May 1975. It was opened by Mr Gibbons, Chairman of Glenfield County Council.⁹⁰ The library started with limited funds and a limited numbers of books. Helen Collins, a resident of the new Marlborough Estate, formed the 'Friends of the Library' to involve the community in raising funds for the library. The Friends also initiated the collection of local history information.⁹¹

⁸⁶ No.19, Glenfield Hall, North Shore City Council Heritage Inventory.

⁸⁷ NZ Index Cards, Sheppard Collection.

⁸⁸ Rounthwaite, p.128.

⁸⁹ Verran, p.145.

⁹⁰ Information provided by Philippa Templeton during the Glenfield Heritage Bus Tour, 15 September 2009. NZ Index cards for Glenfield, Sheppard Collection.

⁹¹ Rounthwaite, p. 85.



Fig. 19 [left] & Fig. 20 [right]. Glenfield Library, which opened in 1975, designed by architect Ian Reynolds. Photos Matthews and Matthews Architects Ltd, 2010

Places that represent this theme include:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 497-519 Glenfield Road | Glenfield War Memorial Hall |
| 411 Glenfield Road | Glenfield Mission Hall |
| 90 Bentley Avenue | Glenfield Library |

6.8 Remembering the Past and Preserving it for the Future

The Glenfield Memorial Hall was built in 1934 after a committee had been set up to provide the local community with facilities for recreation. In 1947 the NZ government decided to subsidise pound for pound any money for the building of venues or grounds set aside for the remembrance of those who died in the World Wars. With this in mind, the Reserve Committee voted to rename the park and hall complex. The latter became Glenfield War Memorial Hall and the land was thereafter known as the Glenfield War Memorial Domain.⁹²

Inside the Hall a Roll of Honour commemorates local men who lost their lives during the first and second world wars.

Places that represent this theme include:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 497-519 Glenfield Road | Glenfield War Memorial Hall |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|

⁹² Item No. 19, North Shore City Council Heritage Inventory.