

St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former) (ID 00189)

40 Rankin Avenue (also known as 22 Margan Avenue), New Lynn



Figure 1: The site of St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former) with remaining steps to hall and manse in the background (Google Street View, 2021).

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This review assesses the heritage values of St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former) to determine whether it meets the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) (**AUP**) threshold for scheduling as a category B place. This review has been prompted by the former Sunday school hall being demolished in November 2019.

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

Schedule ID	00189
Place Name/and/or Description	St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former)
Verified Location	40 Rankin Avenue (also known as 22 Margan Avenue), New Lynn
Verified Legal Description	LOT 1 DP 49993
Category	B
Primary feature	Not identified
Known Heritage Values	A, B, F
Extent of Place (Refer to Figure 2)	Refer to Figure 2
Exclusions	Interior of building(s)
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	NA
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	NA

Background & constraints

Information on the history of the place and a physical description are sourced from Auckland Council Heritage Unit's property files and any other sources as noted.

This review does not include an assessment of archaeological values or an assessment of the importance of the place to Mana Whenua. This review does not include a structural evaluation or condition report of the remaining features on site.

A site visit was conducted on 15 May 2022.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The historic summary for this place is contained in:

- The Auckland Heritage Unit review, dated 11 May 2022
- The conservation plan by Burgess & Knight Architects Ltd, dated November 2016.

The Place



Figure 2: Location map of 40 Rankin Avenue (outlined in blue showing the extent of place), showing the former manse (1) the wall (2) and the steps (3) Note this is prior to the hall being demolished. (Auckland Council GeoMaps, 2017).



Figure 3: The former St Andrews Sunday school hall from an image taken in 2016 by Lilli Knight (Conservation Plan, Burgess, Treep & Knight).

Description

The former Sunday school hall was demolished in November 2019. The remaining features of the place are on a large corner lot facing Rankin Avenue and Margan Avenue. The lot is now surrounded by three storey townhouse development on either side of its boundaries.

The remaining features within the Extent of Place include the following:

- 1 The former manse
- 2 A brick retaining wall on the western boundary
- 3 The original steps and balustrade to the former Sunday school hall.

The Former Manse



Figure 4: The former manse (Auckland Council, May 2022).

Constructed around 1955, the former manse is located on the north-western corner of the property and is accessed from Rankin Avenue. The house is a simple box-like form and is of timber framed brick veneer construction with timber joinery. The roof is hipped with corrugated steel cladding. A brick

chimney is located on the eastern side of the house and the main entry is from a large open porch located on the northern side. Another smaller rear entry porch is located on the eastern side of the house. A basement garage on the western side of the house takes advantage of the slight gradient of the land.

The former manse is typical of the brick and tile (in this case corrugated steel) houses that were a popular design for family homes in the 1950s, a building typology that was commonly used in the construction of state houses.

Retaining Wall



Figure 5: The remains of the boundary retaining wall (Google Street View, 2021).

On the western boundary are the remnants of a brick boundary wall which formerly ran along both the Rankin Avenue and Margan Avenue Street boundary. Previously, a war memorial archway – ‘The Gateway to Remembrance’ (built in 1933 commemorating WWI and demolished in the later decades of the 20th century), was constructed as an entrance to the site on Margan Avenue and sat adjacent to the entry to the Sunday school hall. It is believed the current boundary wall may have been built at the same time as historic images display similar bricks being used for the memorial arch and it appears to be a continuation of the boundary wall. The wall to the former memorial arch was much higher and, it is likely this wall has been reduced in height also. The current wall only reaches as far as the corner of Margan Avenue now.

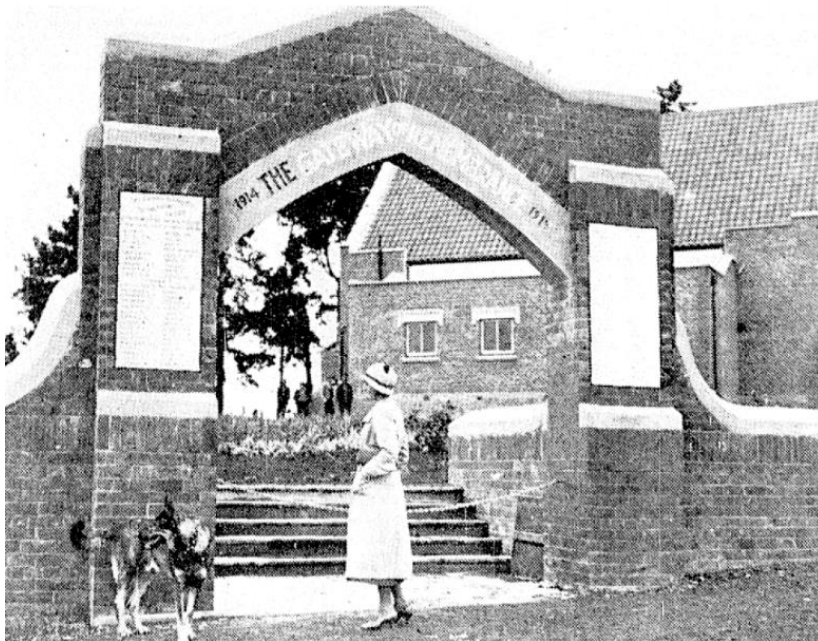


Figure 6: The Gateway of Remembrance in 1933 adjacent to the St Andrews Sunday School Hall. (*New Zealand Herald*, 2 November 1933).

The Original Steps



Figure 7 and Figure 8: Steps to the former Sunday school hall (Auckland Council, May 2022).

The steps are constructed of brick with a cement render with exposed brick side walls and cement rendered coping. They have a landing at the top that was once part of the porch entry to the hall.

The Site

The entire site for Crum and Friedlander's NZ Brick, Tile and Pottery enterprise was 64 acres in three sections, fronting present day Matai (now Rankin) Avenue, bound by Totara Avenue, Astley Avenue and Margan Avenue. Albert Crum and his financial backer Hugo Friedlander established this enterprise in 1905 in competition to R O Clark and other brickmakers in New Lynn. By 1927, Crum's New Zealand Brick, Tile and Pottery was the largest ceramic business in New Zealand.¹ The brickworks company donated the land on the corner of Rankin Avenue and Margan Avenue to the church so that they may construct a Sunday school hall.

¹ R O Clark was to buy him out and in 1929 the four major companies of the West Auckland Clay industry were combined to form the Amalgamated Brick & Pipe Company Ltd, later known as AMBRICO.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.

The relationship of the former manse to St Andrews Church and the former Sunday School Hall has some historic value by association. However, this is tenuous, given the manse was built much later than the church, in particular, and the hall, and was not part of the early history associated with the either. Since the former Sunday school hall has been demolished, there is less significance in this association.

The remnants of the brick wall are believed to have been constructed when the war memorial arch (The Gateway of Remembrance) was added in 1933. If this was the wall, (and it is likely that it was) then it remains as a tangible reminder of the war memorial. However, since the arch was demolished along with the entire Margan Avenue section of the wall, there is little historic value remaining in this association.

The steps are a tangible reminder of the former Sunday school hall and the only substantial remnant of the hall. However, as a stand-alone item they have lost their context.

The site has an important history in being once part of the early 20th century brickmaking industry in New Lynn. The surrounding area was also owned and used by the brickworks and has since been intensely developed. There are no known tangible reminders of the industry on this site.

The place is now considered to have **little local** historical value.

Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

The place has social values in its representation of the role of the Presbyterian Church in the community. Once representative of the Presbyterian Sunday School movement, the place once represented an important aspect of Presbyterian life. Once used as a theatre and for other social purposes, the former Sunday school hall was well-known in the community and highly regarded. There was a considerable effort on the part of the community to save the building prior to it being demolished. However, as it was the most significant tangible reminder, its loss has depleted the value of the place overall and remaining remnants within the extent have little significance in this regard.

The place is now considered to have **little local** social value.

Mana Whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former) is not identified in the AUP Schedule 12 Sites or Places of Significance to Mana Whenua (**Schedule 12**). This place has been evaluated primarily for its built heritage values.

Council has a process for assessing sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua. The first step in this process is for iwi to nominate sites. If a site or place is evaluated as significant to Mana Whenua against the factors set in the AUP, it will be considered for inclusion in Schedule 12 and/or, if it has

additional values, Schedule 14. No nomination has been received by iwi for this place for its inclusion in Schedule 12.

St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former) specifically is unlikely to have value to Mana Whenua in accordance with the factors or criteria set out in the AUP. However, this is not to say that the place does not have value to Mana Whenua or that the site or landscape may not be nominated by iwi at a future time. Mana Whenua are required to be consulted during the preparation of any future plan change to consider the addition of this place to the AUP. If / when Mana Whenua values are identified this evaluation will be amended.

The residence has **no known** Mana Whenua value.

Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

Because the former Sunday school hall has been demolished, the place is considerably compromised and its potential to provide useful information through built heritage has been lost. On site interpretation on the history of the site could provide information on the former brickworks and the former Sunday school hall. However much of this information can be obtained from other sources.

The place has **little local** knowledge value.

Technology

the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

The techniques used to construct the manse, the wall and the steps are typical of the time period and are readily understood through other places and sources. However, there is some significance in the use of materials from the local brickworks in the locality, in constructing the steps and possibly the boundary wall. However, other buildings convey similar information and are finer examples.

The place has **little local** technology value.

Physical Attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

There is nothing unique about the physical characteristics of the manse, the boundary wall or the steps. The design of the manse is unremarkable.

The place has **no** physical attributes value.

Aesthetic

the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

The aesthetic values of the place have been lost with the demolition of the former Sunday school hall.

The place has **no** aesthetic value.

Context

the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

The place has some value in its association with the former St Andrews Church (ID 00182) at 39 Margan Avenue. However, the demolition of the former Sunday school hall has compromised this historical context of the place. The site no longer reflects its earlier history as part of the former New Zealand Brick and Tile Company, particularly as the place is now surrounded by intensive development on all frontages.

The place has **little local** context value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has some value in its association with St Andrews Church and the St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former), and also in the place's history of originally being part of the larger site of the New Zealand Brick and Tile Company. However, the demolition of the former Sunday school hall has severely compromised the values of the place. The remaining elements only marginally contribute to the overall significance of the place, and it is no longer deemed to have considerable value.

TABLE OF HERITAGE VALUES

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value	Context
A- Historical	Little	Local
B- Social	Little	Local
C- Mana Whenua	None known	NA
D- Knowledge	Little	Local
E- Technology	Little	Local
F- Physical Attributes	None	NA
G- Aesthetic	None	NA
H- Context	Little	Local

CATEGORY RECOMMENDATION

Following the demolition of the St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former), the place is not considered to meet the threshold for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place. It is recommended that the place is deleted from Schedule 14.1 as a Category B place.

RECOMMENDATION BASED ON HERITAGE VALUE

Schedule 14.1

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Maori interest or significance
00189	St Andrews Sunday School Hall (former)	40 Rankin Avenue (also known as 22 Margan Avenue), New Lynn	LOT 1 DP 49993	B		A,B,F	Refer to planning maps	Interior of buildings(s)		

Evaluator

Megan Walker –Specialist Historic Heritage
May 2022

Peer reviewer

Carolyn O’Neil, Heritage Consultant
17 May 2022

Managerial Sign-Off

Megan Patrick
Team Leader Heritage Policy
19 May 2022

KILN – ID 00200

Ambrico Historic Reserve, 8 Ambrico Place, New Lynn



Figure 9: Kiln (Source: Auckland Council, 2019)

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This review assesses the heritage values of the kiln in Ambrico Historic Reserve, New Lynn to determine whether it meets the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in part) 2016 (**AUP**) threshold for scheduling as category A or category B or a historic heritage area, and also provides recommendations on refining the management of the place based on its identified heritage values.

The subject place is currently scheduled in the interim category A*, which was created during the development of the AUP to address the disparity among the ways top tier scheduled historic heritage places were managed across the different legacy councils.² Category A* is effectively a holding pattern for some of the region's most significant scheduled places until they can be reviewed to confirm their category.

As part of its Strategic Vision, the Auckland Council Heritage Unit identified the A* reviews as a priority, aligned with the 10-year target of ensuring Schedule 14.1 is robust.

² AUP, D17.1 Background

Background and constraints

Information on the history of the place and a physical description are sourced from the Auckland Council Heritage Unit's property files and any other sources as noted. The information in the files is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information about the place.

This review does not include an assessment of archaeological values or an assessment of the importance of the place to Mana Whenua. This review does not include a structural evaluation or condition report.

A site visit was conducted on 23 September 2020.

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

Schedule ID	ID 00200
Place Name/and/or Description	Kiln
Verified Location	Ambrico Historic Reserve, 8 Ambrico Place, New Lynn
Verified Legal Description	LOT 3 DP 124443
Category	A*
Primary feature	Kiln
Known Heritage Values	A,F
Extent of Place (Refer to Figure 2)	Refer to planning maps
Exclusions	Interior of building(s)
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	

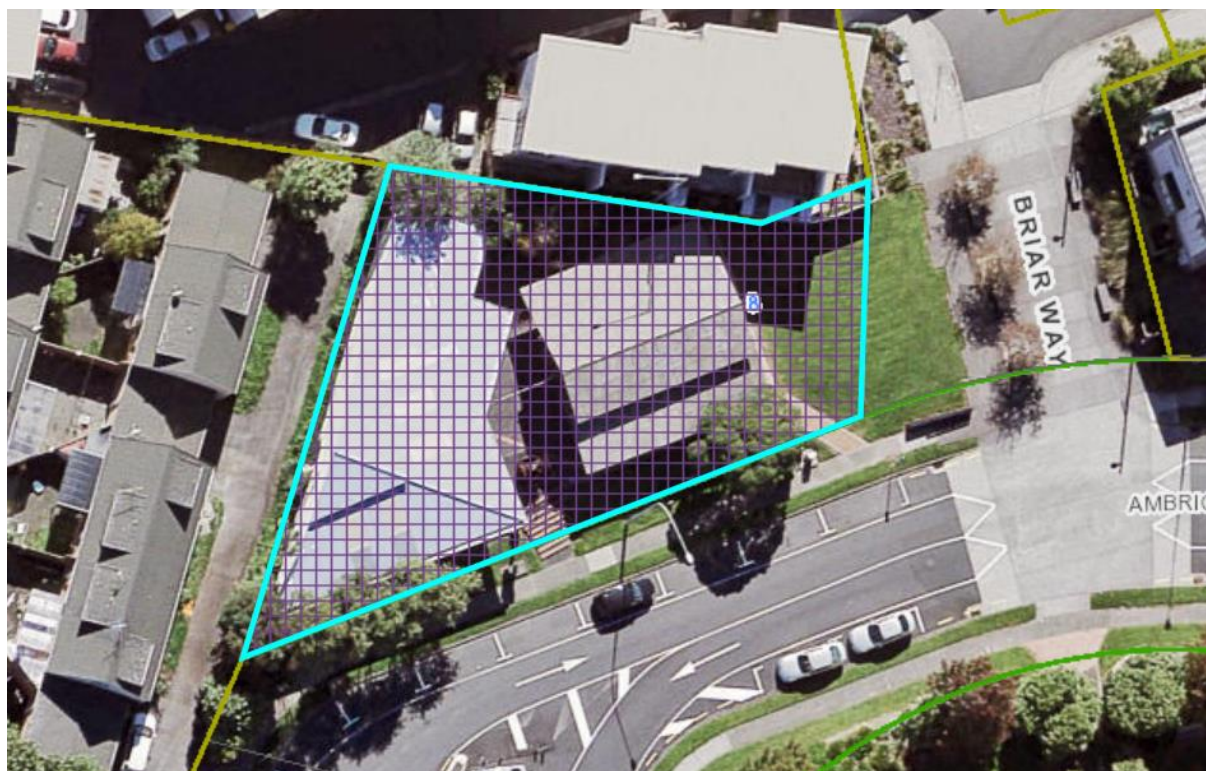


Figure 10: Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (EOP) for ID 00200 (Auckland Council GeoMaps)

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Planning background

The kiln at Ambrico Place was originally scheduled in the Waitākere District Plan 2003 as a category I place.

The place was included in the AUP as a category A* place.

The place is recorded the New Zealand Archaeological Association (**NZAA**) site recording scheme as site R11_2755, a downdraught kiln constructed in around 1926. The place is identified in the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory as Gardner Brothers Kiln/Ambrico kiln (ID 3738).

History³

Bricks were first made in Auckland in the 1840s in brickyards in Freemans Bay. The industry relied on extensive deposits of clay laid down during the Pleistocene Epoch about one million years ago. By the 1860s, many of the clay deposits in central Auckland had been exhausted. This led to the establishment of many smaller brickworks in the outskirts of the town, where deposits of fine clay could be found. Within a short time, West Auckland and the Whau, in particular, became the new centre of brickmaking for the region. The area had all the necessities: clay was plentiful, and the finished merchandise could be easily transported to the Auckland market downriver by scow.

The earliest brick yard on the Whau River is thought to be that of Dr Daniel Pollen, established sometime in the late 1850s or early 1860s (exact date unknown). By 1870 there were 16 brickworks in West Auckland, 13 of these located on the Whau.⁴ Eventually, some 39 brick and pottery works would be established in West Auckland, with 23 of these located around New Lynn and the Whau River.

The New Lynn brickworks of Gardner Brothers & Parker (**Gardner Bros & Parker**) was established in 1902 when John Gardner negotiated the purchase of a 50-acre property from Jagger and Parker. Jagger and Parker had operated a pottery on the land since 1892. As a condition of the sale, WJ Parker Junior was taken into the firm as a partner. Parker Jnr joined the three Gardner brothers, John Owen Gardner, Charles Fisher Gardner and Rice Owen Gardner⁵, and the brickmaking yard was in operation by February 1903.⁶

The bulk of the Gardner Bros & Parker brickworks was built between 1904 and 1911.⁷ The Gardner Bros & Parker clay pit, which provided significant reserves, was sited between the Rewarewa Creek and Rankin Avenue, with a railway siding leading into the works. In 1904 a large Hoffman continuous kiln was built, with a 110-foot-high chimney. In 1926 a smaller downdraught kiln was constructed. This kiln is the subject of this review. Originally intended for use as a pipe kiln in competition with the neighbouring New Zealand Brick Tile and Pottery company, the downdraught kiln was primarily used for the production of bricks.

³ The history is sourced from *Gardner Brothers & Parker Downdraught Kiln, Ambrico Place, New Lynn, A Conservation Plan*, David Reynolds, 1989, unless otherwise noted

⁴ Ceramic House (former) evaluation, David Bade, Auckland Council, Final draft – July 2020

⁵ The three brothers of Gardner Bros & Parker were from Glorit and sons of one of Rice Owen Clark's daughters, Louisa, so connected to the Hobsonville brickmaking industry

⁶ Truttman, Lisa J. 2015. *New Lynn's brickmakers (1860s to 2015)*

⁷ Low, Jennifer and Sarah Macready. 2012. *New Lynn Archaeological Study*. Clough & Associates report prepared for Auckland Council

Designed by Athol Miller under the supervision of Henry Clark, and built by Henry Clark, the 14-burner rectangular downdraught kiln shared the Hoffman kiln's 110-foot chimney. The sharing of one chimney with another kiln was a typical practice. The downdraught kiln had a capacity of 30,000 bricks and was fired on a fortnightly basis.

Downdraught kilns were one of three types of intermittent kilns used in New Zealand brickworks in the second half of the nineteenth century. Downdraught kilns, in circular or rectangular forms, were derived from a two-chambered porcelain kiln patented in 1873 by Thomas Minton in England. Downdraught kilns, which were capable of reaching temperatures of up to 1150°C, tended to have more even heat distribution than updraught kilns, but their success was very much dependent on a powerful chimney draught.

As well as bricks, the Gardner Bros & Parker downdraught kiln was used to fire the works of two of New Zealand's well-known potters, William Speer and Briar Gardner. Speer arrived at Gardner Bros & Parker in 1922. He was an expert thrower at the Royal Doulton factory in England before emigrating to New Zealand. Speer was employed by Gardner Bros & Parker, and during his time with the company he experimented with domestic ware and is well known today for the quality of his red and white agateware. While working for the company, he gave assistance and advice to Briar Gardner, one of New Zealand's earliest studio potters, in her early attempts at studio pottery manufacture.

Briar Gardner (born Maria Louisa) was born in 1879 into the Gardner family. The family was a large pottery-industry family. Her uncles owned the Amalgamated Brick and Pipe Company in Hobsonville and she was sister to the three Gardner brothers who established Gardner Bros & Parker.⁸ Briar, one of New Zealand's earliest studio potters, was mainly self-taught with some guidance from Speer.⁹ She held what was believed to be the first exhibition of Auckland-made pottery in 1930 and, following this, she exhibited regularly.¹⁰ Briar produced a considerable amount of pottery in the 1940s. Demand for her work increased during and after the Second World War, when imported ceramics were largely unavailable. Her work sold at retail outlets including the Milne and Choyce and Smith and Caughey department stores in Auckland, elsewhere in New Zealand, and her work was also exported to Australia.¹¹

In March 1929, several companies, including Gardner Bros & Parker, R O Clark Ltd, the New Zealand Brick, Tile and Pottery Co and Glenburn Fireclay & Pottery Co Ltd amalgamated into one company, Amalgamated Brick and Pipe Ltd. This company further amalgamated in August 1929 into its parent company to become Consolidated Brick and Pipe Investments Ltd. The company had the largest combined factory for the production of earthenware pipes and bricks in New Zealand. The company diversified after 1940 to establish the Crown Lynn ceramics factory, which became one of New Zealand's most important companies, producing millions of pieces of domestic crockery and selling these in New Zealand and overseas.

The New Lynn clay, brick and ceramic industry reached its height in the 1960s, with the production of over 10 million pieces of tableware and pottery per year. This boom was not to last. With import restrictions lifted and overseas products entering the New Zealand market, the New Lynn industry began to decline.

⁸ <https://www.teuru.org.nz/teuru/assets/File/Leading%20Ladies%20exhibition%20texts.pdf>

⁹ Interpretation board, Ambrico Reserve

¹⁰ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4g4/gardner-maria-louisa>

¹¹ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4g4/gardner-maria-louisa>

The last firing of the Gardner Bros & Parker downdraught kiln took place in around 1957 and bricks from that firing were used to build the Greenlane Presbyterian Church (located on the corner of Great South Road and Green Lane). The Consolidated Brick and Pipe Investments Ltd works closed in 1971 and the brickworks structures, apart from the downdraught kiln, were gradually demolished.¹² The Hoffman kiln was demolished in 1977-78. The structures and works associated with other companies in the New Lynn clay, brick and ceramic industry were all demolished in the late 1970s and early 1980s, leaving the downdraught kiln as the only surviving early-twentieth century structure associated with the industry.¹³ The kiln is one of only two remaining structures associated with the brickmaking industry in New Lynn, the other being Ceramic House (located at 3 Totara Avenue, New Lynn), which was built as the headquarters for Consolidated Brick and Pipe Investments Ltd in 1969.

The last brickmaking operation in New Lynn ended in 2015 with the closure of Monier CSR on the former Ceramco factory site, ending the district's over 150-year association with the firing of clay on an industrial scale.

The kiln has undergone some modification over the years. In 1988, the lean-to on the south elevation was removed as it was considered to be structurally unsound. Around the same time, a section of the floor was removed, galvanised steel gates were installed in both doorways and the firehole openings blocked to prevent further damage. The land surrounding the downdraught kiln was sold and subdivided for housing development in 1988. At that time, community interest resulted in the kiln being preserved; the building was restored, a new roof was added and the land in which it is located was designated as a reserve.¹⁴ The reserve is called Ambrico Reserve, the name Ambrico being the abbreviated name for the Amalgamated Brick and Pipe Company.

In 1992, a building was erected alongside the kiln for the purpose of displaying pottery memorabilia. This building houses Te Toi Uku/Crown Lynn Clay Works museum, which has operated there since 2015. The museum's collection includes examples of ceramics produced by Crown Lynn over its 40-year history, tools and machinery involved in its manufacture, and an archive of documents, photographs and designs. The museum's collection also includes heavy clay objects and machinery, and a large collection of historic bricks.

The construction of the access road through Ambrico Reserve in connection with the reconfiguration of the railway and roads in the area in 2010 provided an opportunity for archaeologists to monitor excavation works and record any remains.¹⁵ The excavations revealed demolition debris from the destruction of the Hoffman kiln, a circa 1926 brick flue, and elements of brick paving from former working floors and paths.¹⁶

¹² Clough & Associates, 2012

¹³ Ceramic House (former) evaluation, David Bade, Auckland Council, Final draft – July 2020

¹⁴ Note: Ambrico Reserve is now classified as a historic reserve, but this classification occurred in 2019, not when the reserve was initially created

¹⁵ Clough & Associates, 2012

¹⁶ Macready, S.B., Pick and E. Ussher. 2010. Archaeological Monitoring of Access Road Construction, Ambrico Place, New Lynn. Clough & Associates report prepared for Auckland Council

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln¹⁷ is associated with the West Auckland clay, brick and ceramic industry, which began in the mid-19th century and flourished until the late 1960s. Gardner Bros & Parker established the brickworks associated with the kiln in 1902 and were one of nearly 40 brick and pottery works that established in West Auckland. The Gardner Bros & Parker clay pits provided significant reserves, and the main items manufactured were pipes and bricks, which were fired in the kiln.

The kiln has significant associations with the development of commercial and craft pottery in New Zealand, as it was used to fire the works of William Speer and Briar Gardner, two of New Zealand's well-known potters. Briar Gardner was one of New Zealand's earliest studio potters and was sister to the three Gardner brothers who established Gardner Bros & Parker and built the kiln.

The kiln is a physical reminder of the dominance and importance of the clay, brick and ceramic industry to New Lynn and how this industry grew within the local area and provided bricks and pottery to Auckland and beyond.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **outstanding local** historical value.

Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln is held in high public esteem. The importance of the kiln to the New Lynn community was demonstrated by the community project that began in the early 1990s to preserve the kiln, which resulted in the kiln being restored and the land on which the kiln stood designated as a reserve.

There is a lot of public interest in the history of New Lynn's brick and pottery industry. The Portage Ceramics Trust was set up in 2005 to purchase a large private collection of ceramics and pottery-making equipment relating to Crown Lynn Potteries. The home of the trust is at Te Toi Uku/Crown Lynn Clay Works museum, which is located in the building adjacent to the Ambrico kiln.

The kiln is identified in several historical walking tours of New Lynn.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **considerable local** social value.

¹⁷ Note: it is proposed to amend the name of the place to Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln, so this is the name used from this point onwards

Mana Whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has been included in Schedule 14 primarily for its built heritage values. Information about the history of the place and research undertaken for this review has not revealed any Mana Whenua value relating to the kiln.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **no known** Mana Whenua value.

Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has the potential to provide new information about the history of the New Lynn clay, brick and ceramic industry. The kiln and surrounding reserve area are likely to contain sub-surface remains including products of the industry and evidence of earlier structures. The area is recorded as an archaeological site (R11_2755).

The place has considerable knowledge value as a place that has the potential to be used to educate the public through on-site interpretation. There is already a sign in front of the kiln, in Ambrico Reserve, which identifies the kiln as a remnant of the extensive clay, brick and ceramic industry that once flourished in the New Lynn area. The sign provides information about the purpose of the kiln and how it worked. The kiln is located in a public reserve and on the same site as Te Toi Uku/Crown Lynn Clay Works museum, which displays pottery and memorabilia from the New Lynn clay, brick and ceramic industry.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **considerable local** knowledge value.

Technology

The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has no known technology value. Although the kiln was originally fitted with equipment that allowed it to fire bricks and other ceramics, these features were removed when the kiln ceased operation in 1957. The kiln is unique, being the only surviving kiln from the New Lynn clay, brick and ceramic industry. However, its rarity has been addressed under other criteria. The materials and techniques used to construct the kiln are understood from other places and sources.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **little local** technology value.

Physical attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style; a method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials; or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln is the sole surviving kiln and one of only two remaining standing structures associated with the manufacture of bricks in New Lynn (the other being Ceramic House). The place is a locally unique example of a building type that was once common in the New

Lynn area but has now been mostly destroyed. This building type is strongly associated with New Lynn, being the centre of the clay, brick and ceramic industry in Auckland for a long period of time.

The kiln is also one of only a few remaining intact brickmaking kilns in New Zealand, affording it significant physical attributes value beyond its local area. Not only is the Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln the only kiln remaining in New Lynn, but it is also the sole surviving rectangular downdraught kiln in the Auckland region, and one of only a few surviving downdraught kilns in New Zealand.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **outstanding local** and **regional** physical attributes value.

Aesthetic

The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has aesthetic value as a visual landmark in the reserve within which it sits. The place has a notable aesthetic quality that is derived from the passage of time, and contrasts with the surrounding, newer residential development.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **considerable local** aesthetic value.

Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has some context value as it remains on its original site. It was once surrounded by other buildings and structures that were part of the Gardner Bros & Parker brickworks, but those structures were destroyed or demolished in the 1970s, after the kiln ceased operation in 1957 and the brickworks closed in 1971. Both the wider Gardner Bros & Parker brickworks and the wider brick and pottery industry in New Lynn has all but disappeared, reducing the context of the kiln.

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has **little local** context value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln is associated with the West Auckland clay, brick and ceramic industry, which began in the mid-19th century and flourished until the late 1960s, before ending in 2015 with the closure of the last brickmaking operation in New Lynn. The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln is a downdraught kiln, a type of kiln that was once common in the New Lynn area, used to fire bricks, pipes, tableware and other ceramics. The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln is the only surviving kiln from an industry that was associated with New Lynn since the 1860s. The kiln is a physical reminder of the importance of the industry to New Lynn and is one of two surviving standing structures associated with the manufacture of bricks in New Lynn (the other being Ceramic House, built as the headquarters for Consolidated Brick and Pipe Investments Ltd in 1969).

Restored through the efforts of the community in the late 1990s, the kiln is located in Ambrico Reserve, alongside Te Toi Uku/Crown Lynn Clay Works museum. The Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln has the potential to educate the public about the history of the New Lynn clay, brick and ceramic industry, both via on-site interpretation and through archaeological techniques.

The kiln has aesthetic value as a visual landmark in the reserve within which it sits, in contrast to the surrounding, newer residential development.

TABLE OF HERITAGE VALUES

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value	Context
I- Historical	Outstanding	Local
J- Social	Considerable	Local
K- Mana Whenua	No known	NA
L- Knowledge	Considerable	Local
M- Technology	Little	Local
N- Physical Attributes	Outstanding	Local and Regional
O- Aesthetic	Considerable	Local
P- Context	Little	Local

CATEGORY RECOMMENDATION

Gardner Bros & Parker kiln/Ambrico kiln meets the thresholds for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place. It is recommended that the place is included in Schedule 14.1 as a category A place.

REFINING MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Additional changes are recommended to refine the management of this place, including:

- Amend the name to refer to Gardner Bros & Parker and the name the kiln is now called;
- Amend legal description;
- Known heritage values – the review above has identified the values as (a) historical, (b) social, (d) knowledge, (f) physical attributes and (g) aesthetic;
- Amend exclusions to identify the adjacent museum building as an exclusion;
- Amend the extent of place (see below); and
- Identify the place as being subject to additional rules for archaeological sites or features.

RECOMMENDATION BASED ON HERITAGE VALUE

Schedule 14.1

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Maori interest or significance
00200	Kiln Gardner Bros & Parker <u>/Ambrico</u> <u>downdraught</u> <u>kiln</u>	Ambrico Historic Reserve, 8 Ambrico Place, New Lynn	LOT 3 DP 124443; <u>LOT 4 DP 124443</u>	A* <u>A</u>	Kiln	A, <u>B</u> , <u>D</u> , <u>F</u> , <u>G</u>	Refer to planning maps	Interior of building(s); <u>Te Toi Uku museum building</u>	<u>Yes</u>	

Planning maps

The Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place should be amended so that it includes all of the reserve around the kiln (see **Appendix 1**).

Evaluator

Emma Rush, Principal Advisor Special Projects – Heritage, October 2020 (updated August 2021)

Peer Reviewers

Robert Brassey, Principal Specialist Cultural Heritage and Rebecca Freeman, Senior Specialist Historic Heritage, September 2020

Managerial Sign-Off

Megan Patrick, Team Leader Heritage Policy, 6 October 2020 (updated August 2021)

Appendix 1 – Proposed Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (purple cross-hatched area)

