



Historic Heritage Assessment

Mount Albert War Memorial Hall

773 New North Road, St Lukes, Auckland



Prepared by Auckland Council Heritage Unit
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Final Report November 2016

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of the document is to consider the place located at 773 New North Road, St Lukes against the criteria for evaluation of historic heritage in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (**PAUP**).

The document has been prepared by Sum Yee Ling on the specific instructions of Auckland Council. It is solely for the use of Auckland Council for the purpose it is intended in accordance with the agreed scope of work.

2.0 Identification

Site address	773 New North Road, St Lukes (Also known as 751-761 New North Road and 751-773 New North Road)
Legal description and Certificate of Title identifier	PT Lot 1 DP 53828 PT LAND ON DP 6763 PTS LOT 15 DRO BLUE50 PT ALLOT 38 PSH TIT CT NA270/60
NZTM grid reference	1753766, 5917153
Ownership	Auckland Council
PAUP zoning	Open Space – Community Zone (Adjoins Informal Recreation Zone)
Existing scheduled item(s)	No scheduled historic heritage places within the wider site
Additional controls	No relevant additional controls
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga listing details	Not listed
Pre-1900 site Section 6 (HNZPT Act 2014)	The place does not predate 1900 and has no identified archaeological values
CHI reference/s	
NZAA site record number/s	

3.0 Constraints

This evaluation is based on the information available at the time of the assessment. Due to the timeframe presented, research for the evaluation was undertaken to an extent that enables the site to be evaluated against the criteria, but is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information.

This evaluation does not include an assessment of archaeological values or an assessment of the importance of the place to Mana Whenua. This evaluation does not include a structural evaluation or condition report; any comment on the structural integrity or the condition of the building are based on visual inspection only.

4.0 Historical summary

Refer to Appendix 3, 5 and 6 for images

4.1 History of war memorial halls

More than 500 ornamental memorials were built in New Zealand after the First World War to commemorate the soldiers.¹ Different ideas on the remembrance of soldiers who participated and were scarified had been suggested, from providing financial support to the soldiers to development of utilitarian memorials.² However, Sir James Allen, who was the Minister of Defence during the war, stated that utilitarian memorials could not represent the lessons of the war and the idea and history behind the memorials.³ Utilitarian memorials and other ideas were rejected, resulting in the erection of ornamental memorials with high artistic values. The Great War was marked by monuments in many communities, with obelisks, cenotaphs and statues of solitary soldiers. The design varied from botanic images, images of empire to military symbols, often with the Union Jack symbol on the memorials.⁴ The memorials were funded by local communities predominately women, with little financial support from the government and artistic guidance on the memorials.⁵ Districts and townships would have their individual memorial with names of the local soldiers who fought in the war.⁶

The first Labour government encouraged the establishment of 'living memorials' in 1940, where they could be used for social, educational, cultural and recreational purposes, to honour the dead and individuals who served in the Second World War.⁷ It was different to the ornamental memorials in the First World War, in that it was seen as a contribution to the community rather than glorifying war. As many boroughs had ornamental

¹ Jock Philips, "Memorials to the First World War". *Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, last modified Mar. 26, 2015, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/memorials-and-monuments/page-4>

² Chris Maclean, and Jock Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*. (Wellington: Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs), 74.

³ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 76.

⁴ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 104.

⁵ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 81.

⁶ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 82.

⁷ Jock Philips, "Memorials and monuments – Memorials to the centennial and the Second World War". *Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, last modified Mar. 26, 2015, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/memorials-and-monuments/page-6>

memorials to commemorate individuals who were sacrificed in the First World War, living memorials are an addition to the existing memorials. Living memorials were open for everyone to commemorate every individual who served in the war.

The government introduced a pound-for-pound subsidy for war memorial community centres to symbolically perpetuate every man and woman who served to sustain the war effort.⁸ With funding from government and local communities, parks, plunket rooms, rest rooms, swimming pools and public halls were built to commemorate soldiers sacrificed in the war. War memorial halls were the most common type of 'living memorials', with approximately 350 war memorial halls built in the country, which included four different types of memorial halls: Marae, country halls, new halls and urban halls. In October 1946, the Minister of Internal Affairs, W. E. Parry announced a new policy on war memorials to every local authority:

"The nature of any local war memorial is entirely a matter to be decided by the community, but the Government feels that the type which can most justifiably be subsidised out of national funds is one that while erected or established in reverent memory of our glorious dead in gratitude for what they did to ensure the continuance of a world free of oppression, will be something vitally living, something that from the very nature of its use and enjoyment will ever keep before us and the generations that follow us that freedom of life and personal expression for which our men and women fought and fell".⁹

The subsidy attracted attention from local communities in the country with more than 700 applications submitted and 350 new community centres and additions to existing halls.¹⁰ The War Memorial Committee would call for competitive designs for the choice of the form of the memorial.¹¹ Most of the community centre designs were similar to a typical country hall or ubiquitous shed, with a gabled hall and a distinctive street façade to modernise its appearance, normally with a square or stepped façade.¹² The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall was funded through the Government subsidy built in 1960 to 1961.

4.2 History of the site pre hall

Allan Kerr Taylor, who was a son of a wealthy officer in the Indian Army, began purchasing land in Mt. Albert in 1846.¹³ Taylor had later subdivided the land and sold it to different individuals and parties for development. Edmund George Sandall purchased Part of Allot 171, 38 and 39, which is the site currently known as Mt. Albert War Memorial Reserve, from Taylor in 1907.¹⁴ No development was constructed on the site.

⁸ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 140.

⁹ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 139.

¹⁰ Bill McKay, Andrea Stevens, and Simon Devitt, *Beyond The State: New Zealand state houses from modest to modern*. (Auckland: New Zealand Penguin Group), 66.

¹¹ Maclean and Philips, *The Sorrow And The Pride*, 96.

¹² Fiona Jack, *Fiona Jack: Living Halls*. (New Plymouth: Govett-Brewster Art Gallery), 80.

¹³ Matthews and Matthews Architect Limited et al., "Mt Albert Heritage Study", report prepared for Auckland Council, June 2009, p. 24.

¹⁴ Certificate of Title NA270/60. North Auckland.

The reserve was filled with broken lava flow and was initially used for grazing stock before it was purchased from Sandall estate in 1939.¹⁵

4.3 The development of living memorial in Mt. Albert

Mt. Albert Ex-Servicemen's Club was the first club to raise the need for a memorial that commemorated the sacrifice of individuals as well as being an amenity with high utilitarian value. The Ex Servicemen's Club wanted a memorial to commemorate and honour the men from Mt. Albert, who went overseas during the war and ensure that future generations recognise and appreciate the history of our past.¹⁶ The club suggested the development of two tennis courts, a full-sized bowling green and a play area on 19th June 1946.¹⁷ Different local clubs and associations had also expressed their interest in development of living memorials, as a result a number of utilitarian memorials had been proposed.

On 22nd August 1946, Mt. Albert Methodist Youth Council suggested a building with a large and small hall attached, with smaller rooms constructed for group meetings, a gymnasium, playing areas and a swimming pool to be built to commemorate and serve every member in the community.¹⁸

Auckland Badminton Association had also proposed on 11th May 1950, a large hall of approximately 18 metres wide and 67 metres long designed specifically for badminton, table tennis, indoor bowls, squash or indoor basketball. They saw this as an adequate and preferable utilitarian memorial for the community and future generations.¹⁹

4.4 Proposed design

The first proposed community centre memorial for the Borough of Mount Albert was designed by Clifford Sanderson Chartered Architect in September 1950.²⁰ It was designed as a large multi-purpose community centre, including an auditorium, dance hall, cinema, swimming pool and tennis and bowl area (see figure 58).²¹ No information has demonstrated the reason for disapproval of the design.

¹⁵ Certificate of Title NA270/60. North Auckland.

¹⁶ Letter from the President of Mount Albert Ex-Servicemen's Club, to the Mayor and Councillors of the Borough of Mt. Albert, 19 June 1946. MAC 107-29-207 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

¹⁷ Letter from (illegible perhaps A. J. Lewis) to Your Worship the Mayor and Councillors, Borough of Mount Albert, "War Memorial – Mount Albert Youth Centre", 22 August 1946. MAC 107-29-207 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

¹⁸ Letter from (illegible perhaps A. J. Lewis) to Your Worship the Mayor and Councillors, Borough of Mount Albert.

¹⁹ Letter from T. E. Ramsay, Secretary of Auckland Badminton Association, to the town clerk, Mount Albert Borough Council, 11 May 1950. MAC 107-29-207 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

²⁰ Architectural drawing by Clifford Sanderson Chartered and Registered Architect, September 1950. MAC001-91-100 Roding Plans including Parks, Reserves, Buildings and General Drawings. Auckland Council Archives.

²¹ Architectural drawing by Clifford Sanderson Chartered and Registered Architect.

In 1952, the Mt. Albert War Memorial Committee advised the citizens within the Borough of a community centre to be erected in the reserve site of New North Road, which is the current Mt. Albert War Memorial Reserve.²² The memorial hall would include a Roll of Honour of names of the individuals who served in both World Wars.²³ In addition, the war memorial hall was to include an auditorium, a dance hall, a lecture hall, a supper room, a memorial vestibule, a library with suitable amenities.²⁴ The Borough of Mt. Albert and the War Memorial Committee estimated a cost of £70,000, with the pound-for-pound subsidy, £35,000 was to be fundraised by the citizens of Mt. Albert Borough by June 1953.²⁵ Different associations and societies had held fairs and social functions to raise funds, including children's toy fair at Christmas, Auckland Birthday Carnival and industrial exhibitions.²⁶

The second proposed design of the Mt. Albert Memorial Hall was also designed by Clifford Sanderson, Chartered Architect, on 30 June 1955.²⁷ The proposed design consisted of an auditorium, a stage, a supper room, a kitchen, a gallery, a memorial foyer with a memorial hall (see figure 60).²⁸ The scale of the memorial hall was smaller than the first proposed community centre. The estimated cost of the war memorial hall by the architectural practice was higher than the estimated cost of the war memorial hall by the Borough and the War Memorial Committee, which was £70,000 included the subsidy from the government.²⁹ Due to financial constraints, the second proposed design of the Mt. Albert Memorial Hall did not proceed.

4.5 Final design

The local architecture practice Wilson Moodie and Gillespie was appointed by Mt. Albert Borough Council to design a war memorial hall for their borough. No information on the exact year Wilson Moodie and Gillespie was appointed to design the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. The plans and specifications were submitted to the Minister of Internal Affairs in 1960 to ensure all the requirements and specifications met with the government's specification to be eligible for the subsidy.³⁰ The multi-purpose war memorial hall was designed in 1959 to seat 500 people and was purposely designed to

²² Draft Letter from Mayor of Mt. Albert and Chairman of Mt. Albert War Memorial Committee, to the citizens of the Borough of Mt. Albert. MAC109-7-55 Borough Engineers Subject Files 1942-1978. Auckland Council Archives.

²³ Draft Letter from Mayor of Mt. Albert and Chairman of Mt. Albert War Memorial Committee, to the citizens of the Borough of Mt. Albert.

²⁴ Letter from H. A. Henderson, Chairman of Mount Albert War Memorial Committee, to all members of the management committee, 24th April 1953. MAC109-7-55 Borough Engineers Subject Files 1942-1978. Auckland Council Archives.

²⁵ *The Kingsland Carrier*, Vol. 1 no. 1 December, 1952. MAC109-7-55 Borough Engineers Subject Files 1942-1978. Auckland Council Archives.

²⁶ *The Kingsland Carrier*.

²⁷ Architectural drawing by Clifford Sanderson Chartered and Registered Architect, 30 June 1955. MAC001-91-100 Roading Plans including Parks, Reserves, Buildings and General Drawings. Auckland Council Archives.

²⁸ Architectural drawing by Clifford Sanderson Chartered and Registered Architect.

²⁹ Anonymous, untitled, undated, 3 pages document. MAC109-7-55 Borough Engineers Subject Files 1942-1978. Auckland Council Archives.

³⁰ Letter from L. J. Sullivan, Secretary for Internal Affairs, to the Town Clerk, Mount Albert Borough Council. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

be stepped down to the main stage area to provide better visibility compared to a flat floored hall.³¹ An entrance foyer, vestibule, kitchen, toilets and a supper room were also designed.³²

Before the commencement of construction, Wilson Moodie and Gillespie had accessed the site and proposed valuable suggestions for the current and future development of the war memorial hall. The reserve was covered in lava flow rock diagonally across the site in a northerly direction, and the location of the hall was covered by large pieces of solid materials and gullies of approximately four metres deep, that was not suitable for building over.³³ The firm had recommended the area with gully be used to provide basement space with dressing and storage rooms (see figure 54). They also recommend that the fundamental part of the building was to be built above the ground lines to reduce the cost of excavation of rock and provide a stable and solid foundation.³⁴ Consideration also included visibility, accessibility, the space around the hall and possible extension in the future.³⁵

The Borough approved for the construction of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall in 1960 with the design of Wilson Moodie and Gillespie and the construction of the hall began in c.1960 to 1961 (see figure 11).³⁶

4.6 Opening of the war memorial hall

The Borough of Mount Albert and the War Memorial Committee invited different local groups and organisations to join the parade with the military units and the returned servicemen on the official opening of the war memorial hall as part of the opening ceremony.³⁷

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall was officially opened on 29th July 1961 by the Minister of Housing, Mr. John Rae M.P on behalf of the Prime Minister.³⁸ The ceremony began at two o'clock in the afternoon with an assembly and parade, Mr John Rae unveiled the plaque and commenced the use of the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall at three o'clock (see

³¹ Letter from Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, to M. C. Ensor, Town Clerk of the Borough of Mount Albert, 12 October 1959. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

³² Plan of the proposed electric heating system for Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall prepared by Cooke Heating Ltd, November 1963. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

³³ Letter from Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, to M. C. Ensor, Town Clerk of the Borough of Mount Albert.

³⁴ Letter from Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, to M. C. Ensor, Town Clerk of the Borough of Mount Albert.

³⁵ Letter from P. R. Ross, Chairman of Mount Albert War Memorial Committee, to the Mayor and Councillors, Borough of Mount Albert, 13 October 1959. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

³⁶ Letter from L. J. Sullivan, Secretary for Internal Affairs, to the Town Clerk of Mount Albert Borough Council.

³⁷ Letter from M.C. Ensor, Town Clerk of the Borough of Mount Albert, to Mount Albert Groups and Organisations, 18 July 1961. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

³⁸ Letter from M.C. Ensor, Town Clerk of the Borough of Mount Albert, to Mount Albert Groups and Organisations.

figure 16).³⁹ An opening concert was held in the evening in the hall after the opening ceremony.⁴⁰

4.7 Architecture practice: Wilson Moodie and Gillespie

Wilson Moodie and Gillespie were a local architecture practice in Auckland from 1947 to 1970.⁴¹ The firm was best known for designing residential homes, grandstands and churches. In addition, the practice is important in the introduction of new and advanced technology for the buildings they designed. Some of their outstanding works include Ellerslie Grandstand, Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall, the addition to the Methodist Church recommended in Takapuna and a former building at 100 Anzac Avenue which was one of the first concrete slab buildings in the city.⁴²

Frank Moodie partnered with Arthur Wilson in 1910 to establish the architecture practice of Wilson & Moodie.⁴³ Later in 1947, Gillespie joined the practice as a partner and changed the name of the practice to Wilson Moodie and Gillespie. It is not clear which specific individuals were involved in the design of the hall from the firm as the architectural plans were not signed by any specific individuals to directly ascribe the design to beyond being from the firm.

4.7.1 Francis (Frank) Lizars Moodie

Moodie was born in Essex, England and moved to Auckland with his family in 1884.⁴⁴ His passion in architecture allowed him to partner with Wilson in developing the architecture practice Wilson and Moodie, to continue his passion in this field.

Moodie was elected as the President of the New Zealand Institute of Architects in 1927-1928 and Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Auckland Branch of the Institute.⁴⁵ His enthusiasm in modern techniques and contemporary architectural design resulted in a number of significant designs to be built. The Ellerslie racecourse was the last project he was involved in. Moodie died on 25th November, 1967.⁴⁶

4.7.2 Barton Vernon Gillespie

³⁹ Programme of Mount Albert War Memorial Hall Opening, 29 July 1961. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

⁴⁰ Opening of War Memorial Hall. 10 July 1961. MAC107-10-71 Subject Files Alphabetical 1910-1998. Auckland Council Archives.

⁴¹ "Gillespie Barton Vernon", two pages biographic note in Sheppard Collection. Sheppard Collection G478b. University of Auckland Architecture and Planning Library.

⁴² Helen Gillespie, and Smith Gregory, "Barton Vernon Gillespie". *Lost Property*, <http://www.lostproperty.org.nz/architects/barton-gillespie/>.

⁴³ "Moodie Francis Lizars", two pages biographic note in Sheppard Collection. Sheppard Collection M817df. University of Auckland Architecture and Planning Library.

⁴⁴ "Moodie Francis Lizars". Sheppard Collection M817df.

⁴⁵ "Moodie Francis Lizars". Sheppard Collection M817df.

⁴⁶ Gillespie and Gregory, "Barton Vernon Gillespie".

Gillespie was born in Nelson, New Zealand on the 1st November 1922.⁴⁷ He worked as a studio instructor at Auckland University College before joining Wilson and Moodie as a partner in 1947.⁴⁸ Gillespie was involved in various building types with the practice, including the building for The New Zealand Herald, Northcote Methodist Church, Stanley Court flats in Stanley Point and a number of grandstands throughout New Zealand.

One of Gillespie's representative designs is the Gillespie house at William Denny Avenue, Westmere, which was built in 1953.⁴⁹ He introduced new concepts, technologies and style to suburban housing in New Zealand. His passion and advanced ideas associated with technology and design influenced other projects designed by the practice. His architectural contribution is significant to the growth of architecture in New Zealand.

Gillespie continued to work in the practice which changed to Wilson Moodie Gillespie and Partners in 1970, and would become Gillespie Newman and Pearce and then Gillespie Newman West and Pearce, before working as an independent valuer at the end of the 1970s.⁵⁰ Gillespie passed away on 8th November 2011.

4.7.3 Arnold Neal

Neal was an architect who specialised in practical application and technical drawing.⁵¹ He worked as a partner at Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, while working as a Senior Lecturer at the Auckland University College.⁵² Prior to 1962, the University of Auckland was called the Auckland University College.

Neal suggested the idea of the paraboloid roof for Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall to Gillespie, who then handed responsibility over to Colin West.⁵³ It was an unfamiliar and advanced design in the country for the time and no local builders were thought to understand the concept. A Swiss roofer who had knowledge in hyperbolic paraboloid roofs hand made the roof shapes with the correct timber lining.⁵⁴

Neal left the architectural firm in the late 1970s when he disagreed with the new partners in the firm and felt left out of the decision making process.⁵⁵

5.0 Physical description

⁴⁷ Gillespie and Gregory, "Barton Vernon Gillespie".

⁴⁸ "Gillespie Barton Vernon".

⁴⁹ Gillespie and Gregory, "Barton Vernon Gillespie".

⁵⁰ Gillespie and Gregory, "Barton Vernon Gillespie".

⁵¹ Pers. Comm. Arnold Neal, in interview with Helen Gillespie and Gregory Smith, 2011. Copy held by Auckland Council Heritage Unit.

⁵² Pers. Comm. Neal to Gillespie and Smith.

⁵³ Pers. Comm. Neal to Gillespie and Smith.

⁵⁴ Pers. Comm. Neal to Gillespie and Smith.

⁵⁵ Pers. Comm. Neal to Gillespie and Smith.

Refer to Appendix 4 and Appendix 7 for images and maps

5.1 Site and setting

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is located in the suburb of St Lukes/Mt. Albert, approximately six kilometres southwest of Auckland Central Business District. It is located in the Mt. Albert War Memorial Reserve, on the corner of New North Road and Wairere Avenue. The wider site comprises the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall, Mt. Albert Community and Leisure Centre, Mt. Albert Senior Citizens Hall and Rocket Park. The Memorial Hall is situated to the south of Councillors Drive, with a car parking area to the north of the hall. The hall can be accessed through the path from New North Road. A stainless steel flagpole is erected in the front of the hall, to the southeast. There is no information on the date of the construction of the path and erection of the flagpole.



Figure 1: Aerial of the site and immediate area in 2010-2011. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.

5.2 Exterior

The war memorial hall comprises the main hall building and a rear building. The main hall building is constructed with a striking reverse hyperbolic paraboloid roof (see figure 2). Hyperbolic paraboloid roof structure is influenced by structural expressionism, which gives bold expression to the structure. This form of roof structure requires no internal support and only minimal contact with exterior walls and the concrete buttress, in creation of an open and economic structure.⁵⁶ The four shells of standing seam covers an approximate area of 510 square meters with only four supporting corners that are tied to a triangular concrete buttresses mounted on solid rock. The exterior cladding for the

⁵⁶ Gregory Smith, "Hyperbolic Paraboloid roofs and buildings". *Lost Property*, <http://www.lostproperty.org.nz/odds-sods/hyper-roofs>

four elevations is constructed of concrete blocks, covered with Roskill Stone.⁵⁷ The north and south elevations are identical with steel frame windows and timber frame glass doors make up most of the walls. The west elevation consists of a proscenium opening. The east elevation consists of a series of steel frame windows and the east annex is attached to this elevation.

The roof of the east annex is constructed in the form of a saw tooth roof from profile metal sheeting and pitched roof in similar cladding for the vestibule, covering approximately 330 square meters (see figure 3). The cladding of the east annex is also constructed with concrete blocks, Roskill Stone and large steel frame windows and doors. The building is made of concrete blocks covered with Roskill Stone, and steel frame windows on all elevations. Timber frame glass doors are present on the north elevation of the east annex. An informative bronze tablet is constructed on the south elevation of the east annex, next to the entrance of the later addition of the entrance hall (see figure 27).

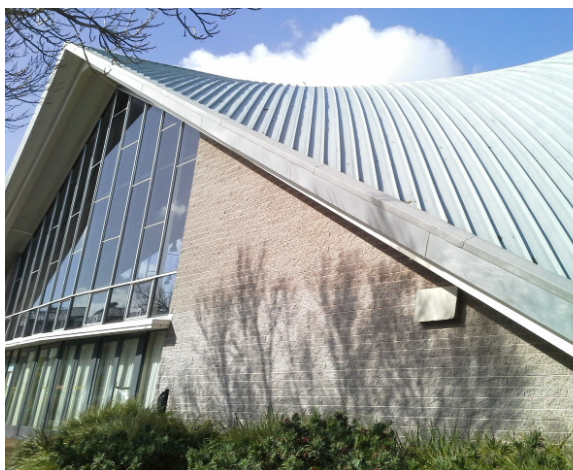


Figure 2: South elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall showing the standing seam roof. Auckland Council, 2016.



Figure 3: East annex constructed in concrete blocks and Roskill Stone, with a saw tooth roof. Auckland Council, 2016.

5.3 Interior

The main hall building consists of an auditorium, a stage with two changing rooms located in the south of the stage and a table and chairs storage space to the east of the stage. A basement area can be accessed through the southern end of the stage, which consists of a toilet and two changing rooms with original cladding materials and hardware. The auditorium covers 282 square metres of the main hall building, which can accommodate approximately 500 people.⁵⁸ The floor is constructed of the original treated Tawa floorboards. The three-tiered floor was specifically designed for concert use and playing bowls.⁵⁹ The ceiling is made of a handmade timber lattice framework by an unknown Swiss roofer with the support of only four steel ridge beams (see figure 30).

⁵⁷ "War Memorial Hall for the Borough of Mt. Albert". *Home & Building* 24, no. 4 (September 1961).

⁵⁸ "War Memorial Hall for the Borough of Mt. Albert".

⁵⁹ Auckland Council, *Owairaka – Mt Albert Heritage Walks*. (Auckland: Auckland Council), p. 35.

The steel frame windows and timber frame, glass doors make up most of the walls in the auditorium. These elements have created a spacious area for the community to utilise (see figure 4). The internal light fittings constructed on the ceiling of the auditorium are unique and splendid (figure 30). An internal canopy is over the middle five paired doors and winding windows on all the windows in the auditorium. The proscenium wall is structured to accommodate the requirements specified by New Zealand Drama Council.⁶⁰

The east annex consists of a vestibule, kitchen, lobby and male and female toilets. The space has a zigzag roof, distinct from the main hall building. The kitchen is located in the north east of the east annex and male and female toilets are situated next to the kitchen. A timber tablet of Mt. Albert Returned Services Committee. Life Members timber tablet is positioned outside the female toilet to acknowledge these individuals. A carpeted ramp is positioned in the south east of the building, which can be accessed through the north entrance. Two timber commemorative tablets are positioned in the south-eastern wall to commemorate local soldiers who were died in the World War (see figure 28). The vestibule area is lined with timber with a white paint finish and beading detail. Timber columns support a horizontal overhead panel. The entrance lobby is composed of tile flooring and glazed windows and doors (see figure 5). This section of the building is a later addition to the original east annex. The later additions were built with similar materials and style, such that it is unnoticeable. The original main entrance of the war memorial hall was constructed in the southern side of the building, before erecting the current entrance lobby. The kitchen space has also been extended, with the original position of the door repositioned to the northeast of the kitchen.



Figure 4: Interior of the auditorium hall. Auckland Council, 2016.



Figure 5: A later addition of the entrance lobby constructed in 1970. Auckland Council, 2016.

5.4 Additions and alterations

Known additions and alterations include but are not necessarily limited to:

⁶⁰ "War Memorial Hall for the Borough of Mt. Albert".

- Kitchen addition and lobby in 1970
- New standing seam zinc canopy roof in north elevation in 2006
- Change of entrance door
- Internal stairs with guardwell and a pair of ramps.

5.5 Key features

Key features include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Striking reverse hyperbolic paraboloid roof
- Interior ceiling interconnected to the exterior hyperbolic roof
- Volume and composition of the central hall space
- Zig zag roof (folded plate)
- Timber commemorative tablets and metal tablet
- Roskill stone
- Timber lattice framework
- Specially designed three-tiered floor
- Use of glazing on all elevations to maximise the natural light
- Original light fittings
- Stainless steel flagpole
- Path.

5.6 Condition

Based on primarily visual observation, the condition of the building is generally acceptable with only minor damages and defects.

5.7 Use

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is a council owned, public community venue for hire. It is currently used for exhibitions, events and social functions.

6.0 Comparative analysis

Refer to Appendix 2 for further details

In considering the significance of the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall, it is useful to compare it to:

- Other examples of Second World War memorial halls in Auckland, built at a similar time and designed in modernist style
- Other architectural projects designed by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie
- Other examples of buildings with hyperbolic paraboloid roofs and experimental roof forms.

The five modernist memorial halls, Mangere Brigade War Memorial Hall, Mount Eden War Memorial Hall, Mount Roskill War Memorial Hall, Northcote War Memorial Hall, Pukekohe War Memorial Hall and Titirangi War Memorial Hall, are the most relevant to compare with the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall which also have a similar setting and distinct architectural feature(s). Northcote War Memorial Hall has windows influenced by

architect Le Corbusier and the Pukekohe War Memorial Hall has a deck situated off the upper level balcony. These memorial halls are built with a gabled or flat roof with the street façade being the most significant and outstanding elevation. In comparison, all elevations of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall are of exceptional and notable significance, with the highlight being the unusual roof, a striking reverse hyperbolic paraboloid roof and the other section of the roofline a zig zag.

Wilson Moodie and Gillespie are well regarded in designing modernist churches, residential housing and commercial buildings in the Auckland region. Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is distinctive and different to their previous building types and styles. In comparison to the extension of Takapuna Methodist Church and Eilerslie Grandstand, they were all designed and constructed with advanced technologies and architecture, including experimentation and the application of unfamiliar materials and structural technique in the country.

Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is certainly a strong representative work of theirs, with an advanced architecture and structural technique applied to the building. Within the number of modernist architecture works Wilson Moodie and Gillespie had designed, the war memorial hall is one of the most outstanding designs with significant technological, architectural and aesthetic values. In addition, Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is the only known community hall and auditorium architecture Wilson Moodie and Gillespie had designed among the number of architecture projects they were involved in, in New Zealand.

Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is an outstanding example of Post Second World War and modernist design by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, in the context of the Auckland Region. The hall is a relatively rare example of a memorial hall with a rare architectural design of the time. The structure itself consists of concepts similar to Wright's Guggenheim museum and the Ronchamp Chapel. The practicality and attractive design of the building have also resulted in construction of a symbolic and representative of living memorial and Post Second World War building in Auckland. The on-going use of the memorial hall for commemorative and recreational purposes demonstrates the high public esteem for the hall and its current context.

Similarly, to the Futuna Chapel in Wellington and St George's Presbyterian Church in Takapuna, the architects applied an experimental roof form to the building, resulting in distinctive and unique architecture. The construction and architecture of the St George's Presbyterian Church are similar to Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall with a spacious interior as a result of their experimental roof forms. However, Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall was constructed with a hyperbolic paraboloid roof form. The overall roof presents a gentler and pleasant appearance with only four shells of standing seam formed the roof. The Double Hyperbolic Paraboloid House in the United States has an extremely similar roof form to Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. It was listed on the National and Kansas Historic Registers in the States of Kansas. The hyperbolic paraboloid roof is rare and relatively unusual in New Zealand, Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is one of the remaining surviving

example of this roof form in the country. Although there are international examples of this style, it is still of unique and distinctive significance and values.

7.0 Significance criteria

(A) 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 idea or early period of settlement within nation, region or locality.

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is of **considerable** local historical significance for its association with an important event in the locality, representing the memory, community identity and constructed for the commemoration of the local soldiers from Mt. Albert Borough sacrificed in the Second World War. The memorial in the form of a hall reflects the national emphasis following the Second World War to create 'living memorials'. The development of the hall was a significant achievement for the area, with funding contributed by local people. The Memorial Hall has been a focus for ANZAC day services and contributes to the identity of the Mt. Albert area.

(B) 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 war memorial hall is of **considerable** local significance for its symbolic, spiritual and commemorative values. The construction of the war memorial hall reflects the intent and effort of the local community immediately after the Second World War and onwards to honour and commemorate individuals who gave their life, and this continues today.

(C) Mana Whenua

The place has no association with, or is held in high esteem by Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

The place has not been assessed in relation to whether it is associated with or is held in high esteem by Mana Whenua. Any values would be for the relevant Mana Whenua to determine.

(D) 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.

This place is not considered to be strongly associated with scientific knowledge or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of

the nation, region or locality and as such is considered to be of **little** significance under this criteria.

(E) Technological

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

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is of **moderate** local technological significance for its significance in structure, construction and building materials. Wilson Moodie and Gillespie's experimentation in the roof form and the unique construction technique reflect the significance. The paraboloid roof was constructed without the support from pillars or columns and demonstrated the adaptation to new technology in a creative manner. Acoustical lining was not required in the auditorium as the shape of the ceiling has resulted in an excellent sound quality. Further research on the structural element of the building is required to fully access its significance.

(F) 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.

The War Memorial Hall is considered to be of **considerable** regional significance for its physical value. It is a representative example of an important commemorative building type within the locality. The place has value for its high level of integrity, reflecting simplicity of design and detailing.

It is also of local significance as an example of the work of local architectural firm Wilson Moodie and Gillespie, which also designed the contemporary addition of the Takapuna Methodist Church (1959) and Congregational Church in Papatoetoe (1964). The original footprint by the building remained, with few additions or modifications to the building.

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is notable for its architectural design and strong representation of Post Second World War modernist design. The architectural design of the building is distinctive and an important Auckland example of modernist architecture in the 1960s. It is an indication of contemporary architecture and reaction to standardisation of building design. Moreover, the application of handmade timber lattice framework by an unknown Swiss roofer increased the significance and value of the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall.

(G) Aesthetic

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

The War Memorial Hall is considered to be of **considerable** regional significance for its aesthetic, visual and landmark qualities. Its distinctive visual appearance, especially its roofs, has notable value.

The building is distinctive for its landmark value, located in the Mt. Albert War memorial Reserve, in company with Rocket Park, which is well known in the Mt. Albert community. The war memorial hall was also required to be the dominant building on site and have high visibility within the area. Although the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall has a distinctive appearance in comparison to the surrounding buildings, the selection of materials and colours are comparable and integrate with the rest of the suburb. The architecture of Mt. Albert War memorial has successfully attracted publicity and interest due to its unique appearance and construction.

(H) Context

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

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is considered to be of **little** significance for its association with the landscape or setting. It is located on an open reserve in Mount Albert and still remained on the site where it was built. Mt. Albert Community and Leisure Centre, Rocket Park and Mt. Albert Senior Citizens Hall were constructed to the north, east and southwest of the site subsequently. It is a prominent feature within the reserve and associated within a number of other community buildings. It forms part of a designed landscape which includes the formal path leading from New North Road and the flagpole.

8.0 Statement of Significance

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall at 773 New North Road, St. Lukes, is a widely recognised war memorial building in Auckland. The memorial in the form of a hall reflects the national emphasis of utilitarian memorials, especially a living hall after the Second World War, for the commemoration of individuals sacrificed in the war. The development of the war memorial hall was a significant achievement of the suburb with funding contributed by the local community.

The Mt. Albert War Memorial is also of regional significance as an example of the work of local architectural firm Wilson Moodie and Gillespie. It is one of the strongest surviving modernist works they designed. The unusual architecture and construction technique, in particular the striking reverse hyperbolic paraboloid roof with internal timber lattice framework, have significance in terms of social, technological, physical and aesthetic values. The building still largely retains its original plan layout and form with relatively modest later additions and modifications.

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall is used continuously as a public community venue, often for exhibitions, events and social functions, as well as a focus for ANZAC day

services. The development of Mt. Albert Memorial Hall is significant for past, present and future generations.

9.0 Extent of the place for scheduling

The area identified below is considered the most appropriate area to recognise the heritage values of the place. The extent relates to the meaning, function and relationships of the place. Although some modifications and additions have been made to the site, the organization and arrangement of the vegetation, development of the path and redevelopment of the flagpole have integrated and unified with the memorial hall.

The Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall forms part of the reserve landscape which incorporates a number of buildings, built and natural landscaping. Therefore, the identified extent of the place recommended for scheduling includes an area within the Mt. Albert War Memorial site encompassing the war memorial hall, the flagpole, the footpath and partial area of the site as shown in Figure 6 which reflects the formal landscape associated with the hall.



Figure 6. Proposed extent of place recommended for scheduling.

10.0 Recommendations

Based on the above evaluation, the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall, at 773 New North Road, St Lukes meets the threshold for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place: Category B.

The heritage values which meet the threshold of Category B include its considerable historical, social, physical attributes and aesthetic significance. The overall significance of the place is of considerable value locally.

The extent of the historic heritage place is delineated by the boundary set out in section 9.0, figure 6. The entire exterior and interior of the building is recommended within the extent of scheduling. Most of the elements in the interior of the building are original and have distinctive values. The interior ceiling of the main building is interconnected to the exterior hyperbolic roof. The interconnectedness of interior and exterior elements demonstrates the speciality and significance of the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. Although there are later additions and alterations to the building and the site, the additions have no intrusive values to the memorial hall and the use of materials and style are relatively similar to the original, and they are generally unnoticeable and unobtrusive.

11.0 Table of Historic Heritage Values

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value* (None, Little, Moderate, Considerable, Exceptional)	Context (Local, Regional, National, International)
A – Historical	Considerable	Local
B – Social	Considerable	Local
C – Mana Whenua	Not Accessed	NA
D – Knowledge	Little	NA
E – Technological	Moderate	Local
F – Physical Attributes	Considerable	Regional
G – Aesthetic	Considerable	Regional
H - Context	Little	Local

*Levels of significance or value:

Exceptional: of outstanding importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/ significance is essential

Considerable: of great importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/ significance is very important

Moderate: of some importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/ significance is desirable

Little: of limited importance and interest

NA/None: none identified

12.0 Overall Significance

Place Name and/or Description Category	Mount Albert War Memorial Hall
Category	B
Primary Feature	Original memorial hall
Known Heritage Values	A, B, F, G
Extent of Place	Refer to Figure 6 and the entire interior of Mt Albert War Memorial Hall
Exclusions	
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	

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Date

November 2016 (revised June 2017)

Reviewer

Cara Francesco
Principal Specialist Built Heritage

Date

November 2016

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Certificate(s) of title

Appendix 2 Comparative Analysis

Appendix 3 Historic Photographs

Appendix 4 Contemporary Photographs

Appendix 5 Drawings and Plans for Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall

Appendix 6 Drawings for the proposed memorial halls

Appendix 7 Maps

Appendix 1 Certificate(s) of title



COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952



Historical Search Copy

Identifier NA270/60
Land Registration District North Auckland
Date Issued 27 September 1917

Part-Cancelled

Estate Fee Simple
Area 2.3927 hectares more or less
Legal Description Deposited Plan 7269
Purpose Public works

Original Proprietors
The Mount Albert Borough Council

Interests

154226.1 Gazette Notice taking part (13.5p) within land for street - 22.2.1974 at 1.49 pm
D626310.1 CERTIFICATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 37 BUILDING ACT 1991 (ALSO AFFECTS CST
NA5A/1266, NA1999/21, NA217/108, NA7D/1149, NA719/128, NA717/314, NA719/127) - 30.7.2001 AT 12.15 PM
7197692.4 Removal of Certificate D626310.1 as to CT NA5A/1266 - 19.1.2007 at 9:00 am
8770577.1 Application pursuant to section 99A Land Transfer Act 1952 vesting the within land in Auckland
Council - 20.5.2011 at 7:00 am

Transaction Id
Client Reference rford005

Historical Search Copy Dated 5/08/16 10:00 am, Page 1 of 3

Figure 7: The Certificate of Titles for 773 New North Road, St Lukes in 1917. NA270/60 Auckland Council, 27 September 1917.

REGISTER NEW ZEALAND

PART - CANCELLED
PART TAKEN BY GAZETTE NOTICE

Vol. 270, folio 60

Reference: Vol. Folio
Transfer No.
Application No. 5210
Order for N/C No.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.

This Certificate, dated the twenty seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of Auckland. Witness that Edmund George Sandall of Mount Albert in the Municipal District of Auckland is the owner of the land described in the following particulars:

in respect of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under written or endorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered green, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing five (5) acres three (3) roods and twenty six (26) perches more or less being all the land on the plan deposited in the Land Registrar's Office at Auckland under No. 7269 which said parcel of land comprises portion of allotment No. 111 (one hundred and seventy one) of section No. 10 (one) of the Suburbs of Auckland and portion of allotments No. 35 (thirty five) and 39 (thirty nine) of the Parish of Titirangi —

5-3-26.0
13.5
5-3-12.5

METRIC AREA IS 2.3927 ha
2.3927 Ha

NET EQUIVALENT METRIC AREA IS 2.3585 ha
2.3585 Ha

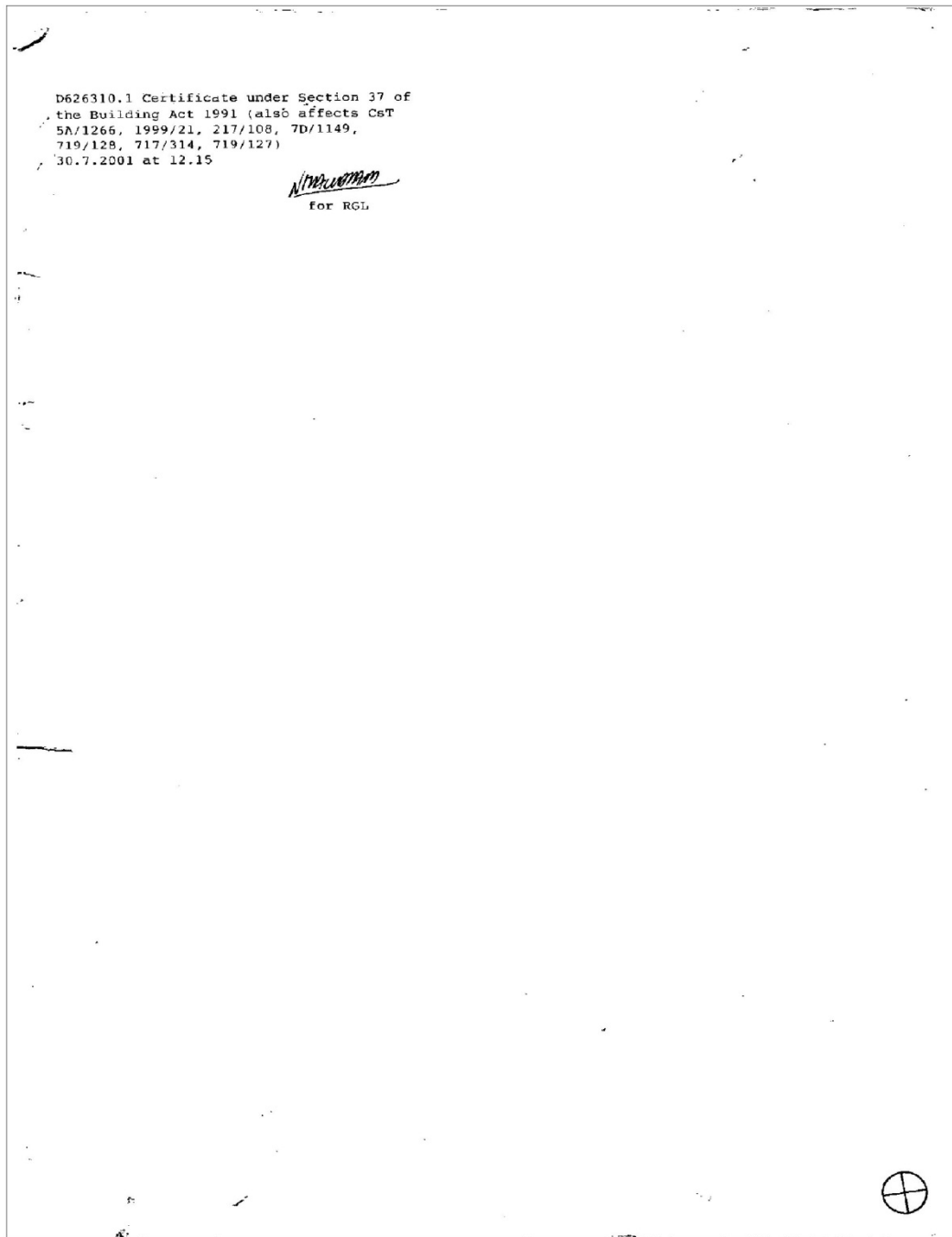
THIS REPRODUCTION (ON A REDUCED SCALE) CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL REGISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 215A LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952.
L. G. G. G. D.L.R.

154226+ Gazette Notice taking part (12.5 p) within land for street - 22.2.1974 at 1.49 ac. A.L.R.

Figure 8: The Certificate of Titles for 773 New North Road, St Lukes in 1917. NA270/60 Auckland Council, 27 September 1917.

Identifier

NA270/60



Transaction Id
Client Reference rford005

Historical Search Copy Dated 5/08/16 10:00 am, Page 3 of 3

Figure 9: The Certificate of Titles for 773 New North Road, St Lukes in 1917. NA270/60 Auckland Council, 27 September 1917.

Sec. 10		Suburbs		171	66		
		Tirirangi		38.39.			
Number.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	PARTIES.	Date of Instrument.	Where Recorded.	Reference.	Signature.
			Plan 50				
12819	10 8 Mar 1907	conveyance	Taylor to Sandall	21 Jan 1907	181-26	18A 731	Stbaultain
BROUGHT UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, VOL. 270							FOLIO 60

Figure: Land transferred from Allan Kerr Taylor to Edmund George Sandall on 21st January 1907. Auckland Council, 8 March 1907.

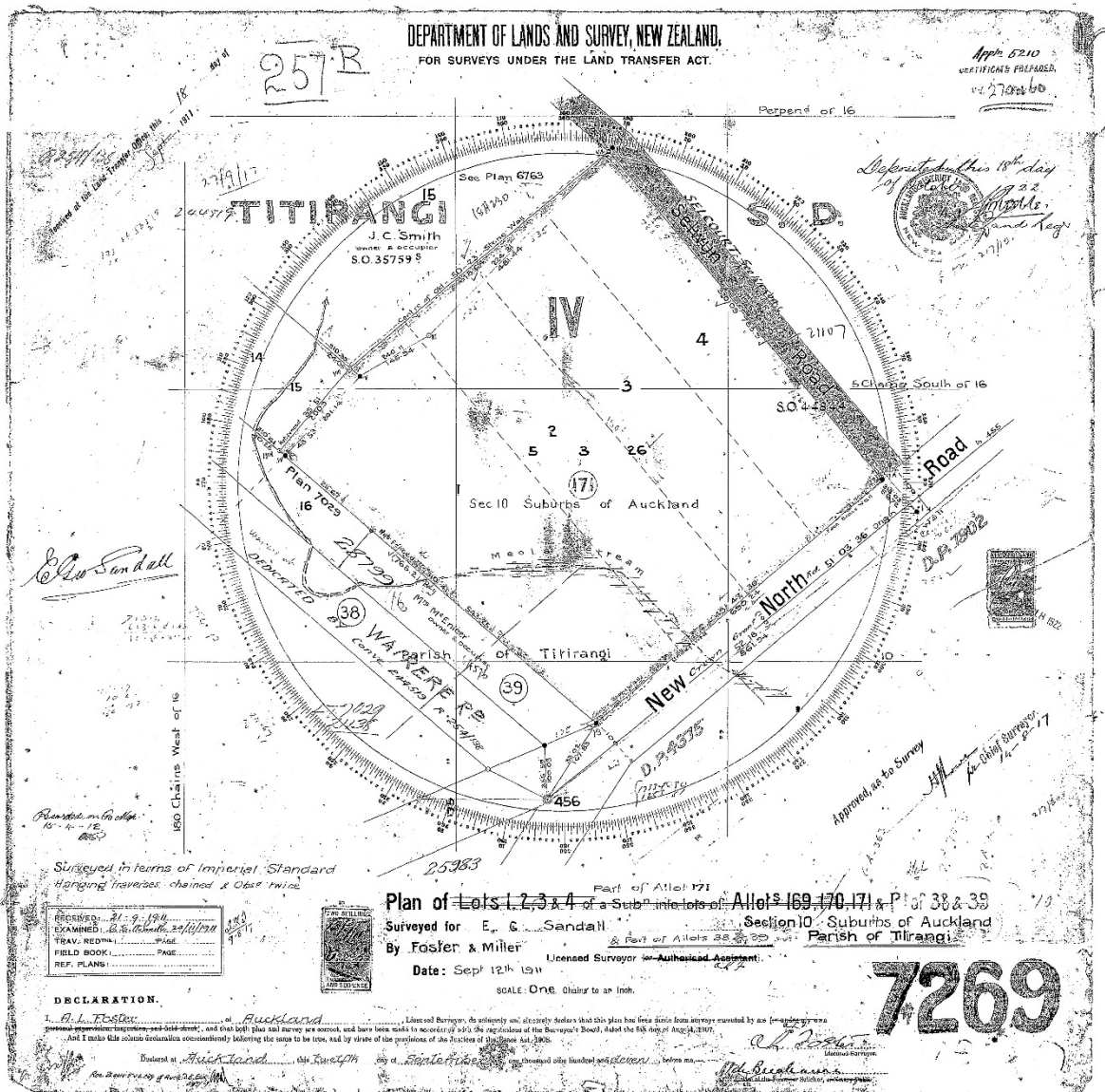



Figure 10: The Deposited Plan for Mt. Albert War Memorial Site in 1911. DP7269, Auckland Council, 12 September 1911.

Appendix 2 Comparative Analysis

Wilson Moodie and Gillespie	
<p>Takapuna Methodist Church</p> <p>429 Lake Road, Takapuna</p>  <p>Image: Auckland Council, February 2012</p>	<p>Scheduled: Category B</p> <p>(Abridged from North Shore City Heritage Inventory)</p> <p>A portion of the Takapuna Methodist Church is a post-World War II Modernist church, while the other portion-constructed in 1923, constructed in Spanish Mission style. The post war portion of the building has a rectangular floor plate with a gabled roof and an apparent bell tower. The church is constructed from pink 'Vibrapak' concrete blocks with timber joinery and windows of the tower are in Gothic design (in the inventory list). An enlarged linking building was constructed in 1959 to connect with the earlier church.</p> <p>The modern portion of the church designed by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie was officially opened on 21st March 1959 by the president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. G.H.R. Peterson. This is an important building in association with the Takapuna community and is the second church built on the site.</p>
<p>Ellerslie Grandstand</p> <p>80 Ascot Avenue, Remuera</p>  <p>Image: Fotothing, 2007.</p>	<p>(Abridged from Lost Property)</p> <p>The Ellerslie Grandstand was designed in 1956 and constructed by Fletchers in 1958 to 1959. It is one of the most significant and representative pieces of architecture Wilson Moodie and Gillespie had designed.</p> <p>The Grandstand is a six storey high building with a cantilever upper deck. It was built in 'space frame construction', which tensile metal tubes were applied. The roof was constructed without columns and supports to provide a better view. The materials, structural technique and</p>

	architecture were unique and distinctive.
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War Memorial Halls in Auckland	
<p>Mangere Bridge War Memorial Hall</p> <p>Domain Road and Domain Lane, Mangere Bridge</p>  <p>Image: Auckland Council, 2016</p>	<p>Not scheduled</p> <p>The Mangere Bridge War Memorial Hall was officially opened on 19 November 1955 to memorise men who served in both World Wars.⁶¹ It is one of the largest halls in Manukau region.⁶² The Mangere District does not have a First World War Memorial to honour the soldiers.⁶³ Therefore, this living memorial is dedicated to commemorate the local soldiers in both wars.</p> <p>The hall was designed by one of the most well-known architectural practices in New Zealand, Gummer and Ford and Partners. The main hall is constructed with gabled roof and built of brick. Large glazed windows are constructed in the north and south elevations. A timber commemorative tablet is constructed in the centre of the street façade.</p>
<p>Mount Eden War Memorial Hall</p> <p>487 Dominion Road, Mount Eden</p>	<p>Not scheduled</p> <p>(Abridged from Home and Building, vol. 22, no. 8, January 1960)</p> <p>The Mount Eden War Memorial Hall was designed by architect Cyril Bernard Watkin in c. 1947 for the Eden-Roskill Returned Services' Club and the Mount Eden Borough Council.⁶⁴ It comprises of two halls, a gymnasium, a library, billiard and card rooms, a cafeteria, supper rooms and</p>

⁶¹ "Manukau's Journey: Mangere War Memorial Hall Opened". *New Zealand Herald*. 22 November, 1955.

⁶² "Mangere War Memorial Hall". *Auckland Council*. 2016.

<https://bookings.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/facilities/facility/mangere-war-memorial-hall>

⁶³ Bruce Ringer, "Mangere War Memorial Hall," *New Zealand History*, last modified 2013,

<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/mangere-memorial-hall>

⁶⁴ "Community Centre for Mt. Eden". *New Zealand Herald*. 23 December 1949.



Image: Auckland Council, 2016

suites of committee rooms and offices.

The Mount Eden War Memorial Hall is constructed of reinforced concrete with brick infill panels, and the street façade is covered with light-coloured bricks and specially selected slab stonework. The main roof of the building is covered with aluminium and pitched on steel trusses. The building and the site are carefully planned with spacious lawns, gardens, paths and driveways attached to integrate and harmonise the building with the surrounding. The unique canopy in the main entrance is a later addition to the memorial hall.

The memorial hall has been served as a living memorial for the men and women from the Borough of Mt. Eden sacrificed their lives for the country and clubrooms for the Mount Eden Returned Services' Club.

Mount Roskill War Memorial Hall

13 May Road, Mount Roskill



Image: Auckland Council, 2016

Scheduled: Category B


Known Heritage Values: A,B,F,G,H

(Abridged from Heritage Assessment of War Memorial Hall and War Memorial 13 May Road, Mt. Roskill Auckland prepared by Matthews & Matthews Architects Ltd)



The Mount Roskill War Memorial Hall was officially opened in 1955 by Mt Roskill mayor Keith Hay. The hall was designed by architect Stephen G Wright, who had also designed the cenotaph. It is designed in a vernacular building style with the original gabled hall and gabled verandas constructed along the eastern end of the building to provide sheltered entry points.



The hall was built to commemorate the local soldiers who had sacrificed in the Second World War and used for primarily commemorative events in the early stage. As a living memorial of the region, Mount Roskill War Memorial Hall has been served

	<p>as community centres with social, educational, cultural and recreational purposes.</p>
<p>Northcote War Memorial Hall 2 Rodney Road, Northcote Point</p>  <p>Image: Auckland Council, January 2016</p>	<p>Scheduled: Category A*</p> <p>Known Heritage Values: A,B,F,G,H</p> <p>(Abridged from Heritage Asset Management Project)</p> <p>The Northcote War Memorial Hall was formerly known as the Northcote War Memorial Community Building in 1965. The hall was designed by Thorpe, Cutter, Pickmere and Douglas chartered architects and civil engineers. It was designed in the Post World War II Modern International Style to commemorate the borough soldiers who died in the war. This has recognised as one of the most significant designs of Post-World War II schemes within the North Island.</p> <p>The building has a Modernist cubiform shaped main block, featuring architect Le Corbusier influenced windows. A black and white framed marble Roll of Honour and a timber Roll of Honour with flat reeded panels and scrolled capitals are set in the hall to commemorate the borough's dead in the First and Second World War.</p>
<p>Pukekohe War Memorial Hall 14-16 Massey Avenue, Pukekohe</p> 	<p>Scheduled: Category B</p> <p>Known Heritage Values: A,B,F,G,H</p> <p>(Abridged from Heritage Asset Management Project)</p> <p>The Pukekohe War Memorial Hall was opened on 8 June 1957. A well-known architectural firm in 1950s and 1960s Massey Beatson Rix-Trott Carter & Co. designed the hall with an imposing and striking modernist design on the front/corner section.</p> <p>The hall is significant for its design and was</p>

<p>Image: Auckland Council, March 2016</p>	<p>manually built with locally available materials and a team of skilled workmen. The detailed street façade includes notable features such as shield motifs, wave detailing above the front entrance and deck situated off the upper level balcony. The large concert hall accommodates up to 850 people and also consists of changing rooms and bathrooms in the basement area.</p>
<p>Titirangi War Memorial Hall</p> <p>500 South Titirangi Road, Titirangi</p>  <p>Image: Auckland Council, May 2016</p>	<p>Not scheduled</p> <p>(War memorial obelisk in front of hall is Scheduled: Category B)</p> <p>Known Heritage Values: A</p> <p>(Abridged from Heritage Asset Management Project)</p> <p>The Titirangi War Memorial Hall was used as a theatre for the first time in November 1964 and was not officially opened until 30 January 1965 by Governor-General Sir Bernard Fergusson.</p> <p>The hall has a street façade of multi-patterned/coloured brick topped with vertical boarding, and large glazed wall panels with white frames on the other elevations. The glazing is multi-divided into alternate patterns of top-hinged and fixed panes, with tight flush fitting frames. Plunket Rooms and local public library were constructed as part of the War Memorial Hall to serve as a living memorial for the local community.</p> <p>A bronze Roll of Honour is set in the exterior western wall of the hall to commemorate 22 Titirangi men who died in the First and Second World War.</p>


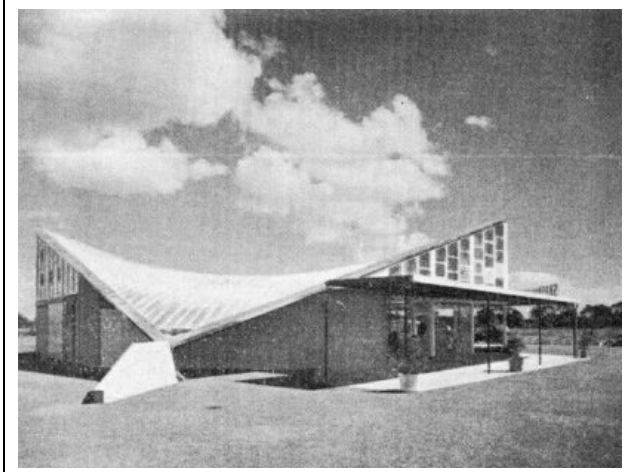
Experimental Roof Form

<p>Beth Shalom</p> <p>190 Manukau Road, Epsom</p>  <p>Image: Google Map, October 2015</p>	<p>Beth Shalom building was designed by architect Albert Goldwater, who also designed the modernist Jewish Synagogue and Community Centre on Greys Avenue in the Auckland CBD.</p> <p>The building consists of a folded roof and has applied extensive use of steel to create a spacious area similar to the St George's Presbyterian Church.</p>
<p>Futuna Chapel</p> <p>62 Friend Street, Karori, Wellington</p>  <p>Image: Taken by Rebecca O'Brien, Heritage New Zealand, n.d.</p>	<p>Historic Place Category 1</p> <p>(Abridged from Heritage New Zealand)</p> <p>Futuna Chapel is a Post War Modernist style chapel designed by a well-known Maori architect, John Scott from 1958 to 1961. It is recognised nationally and internationally, and has been awarded a gold medal in the New Zealand Institute of Architects in 1968.</p> <p>The design of the chapel incorporates characteristics of Maori architecture, a whare and striking elements, featuring the inverted V shape roof forms which is reminiscent of the Gothic pointed arch. The concept of the roof is designed to response to the passage of the sun.</p>
<p>St George's Presbyterian Church</p> <p>2 The Terrace, Takapuna</p>	<p>Scheduled: B</p> <p>Known Heritage Values: A, B, D, F, G, H</p> <p>(Abridged from St George's Presbyterian Church Complex prepared by Salmond Reed Architects)</p> <p>St George's Presbyterian Church is a Post War Modernist church designed by Thorpe Cutter Pickmere and Douglas.</p>

 <p>Image: Auckland Council, February 2010</p>	<p>The church incorporated traditional planning and layout of churches with unique elements to create a distinctive and significant appearance. It consists of a folded roof and has applied extensive use of steel to create a spacious interior.</p>
<p>St. Francis Church 27 Carlton Gore Road, Grafton</p>  <p>Image: Google Map, April 2014</p>	<p>The St. Francis Church in Grafton was designed by architect Jack Gibson Patterson for the Theosophical Society and Liberal Catholic Church in 1963 to 1964.⁶⁵</p> <p>The roof form of the building is similar to the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall and consists of timber lattice framework in the interior ceiling in the church.</p>

Hyperbolic Paraboloid Roof	
<p>Double Hyperbolic Paraboloid House 934 West 21st Street, Lawrence, Kansas, United States</p>	<p>(Abridged from National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Double Hyperbolic House Paraboloid House, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service)</p> <p>The Double Hyperbolic Paraboloid Roof House is a private residential dwelling in Kansas, United States. It was designed by Donald Dean in 1956, with the help of his students. It is listed on the National and Kansas Historic Registers because of its distinctive and experimental architecture</p>

⁶⁵ Gregory Smith, "Jack Gibson Patterson". *Lost Property*, <http://www.lostproperty.org.nz/architects/jack-g-patterson/>

 <p>Image: Lawrence Modern, n.d.</p>	<p>and engineering significance.</p> <p>The hyperbolic roof is a distinctive feature, which it was thought to be one of the first residential dwellings in the United States to apply a wooden lattice hyperbolic paraboloid roof. The roof is supported by three concrete pillars and no rafters are used.</p>
<p>Elsmore Supermarket (demolished) 10 Aylesbury Street, Pakuranga</p>  <p>Image: Home and Building, May 1959</p>	<p>(Abridged from Home and Building, 1 May 1959)</p> <p>The Elsmore Supermarket was designed by architect Michael Brett. It had a striking hyperbolic paraboloid roof and the roof shell was supported by reinforced concrete buttresses.</p>
<p>Graham House New Brighton, Christchurch</p>	<p>The Graham House was designed by architect Paul Pascoe in 1958.⁶⁶</p> <p>The house was designed with a striking hyperbolic paraboloid aluminium roof to create a spacious interior space for his client.⁶⁷</p>

⁶⁶ Justine Clark, and Paul Walker, *Looking For the Local: Architecture and the New Zealand Modern*. (Wellington: Victoria University Press), 53.

⁶⁷ Clark and Walker, *Looking For the Local*, 53.

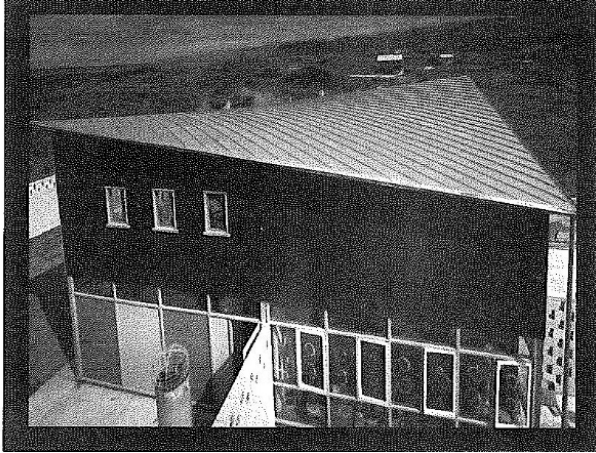


Image: Mannering and Donaldson, 1959

Appendix 3 Historic Photographs

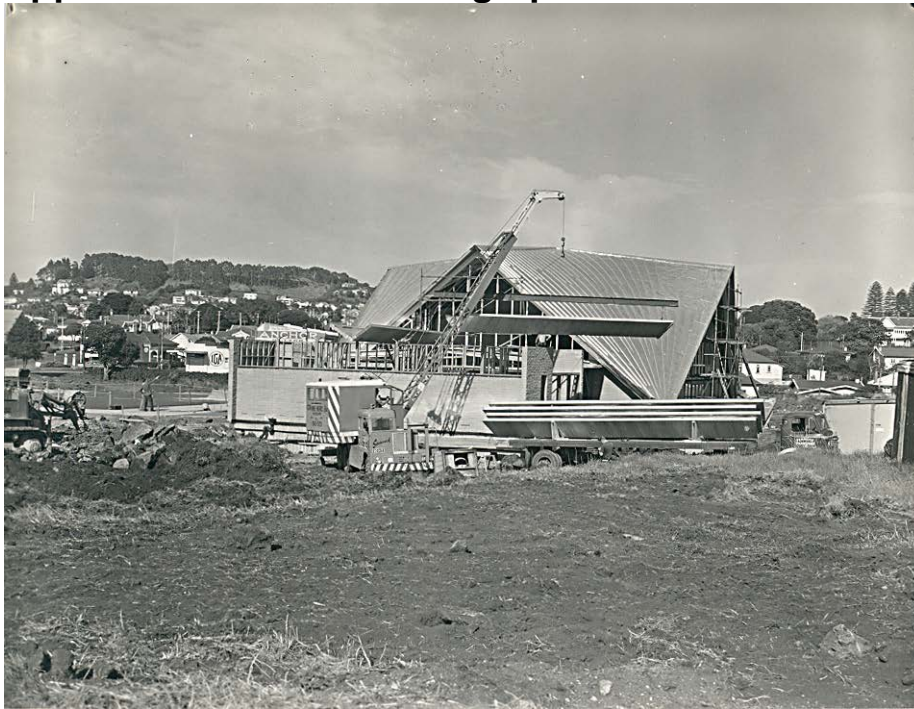


Figure 11: Photo of the construction of the eastern elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall in 1961. MAC029-12-115062 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 1961.

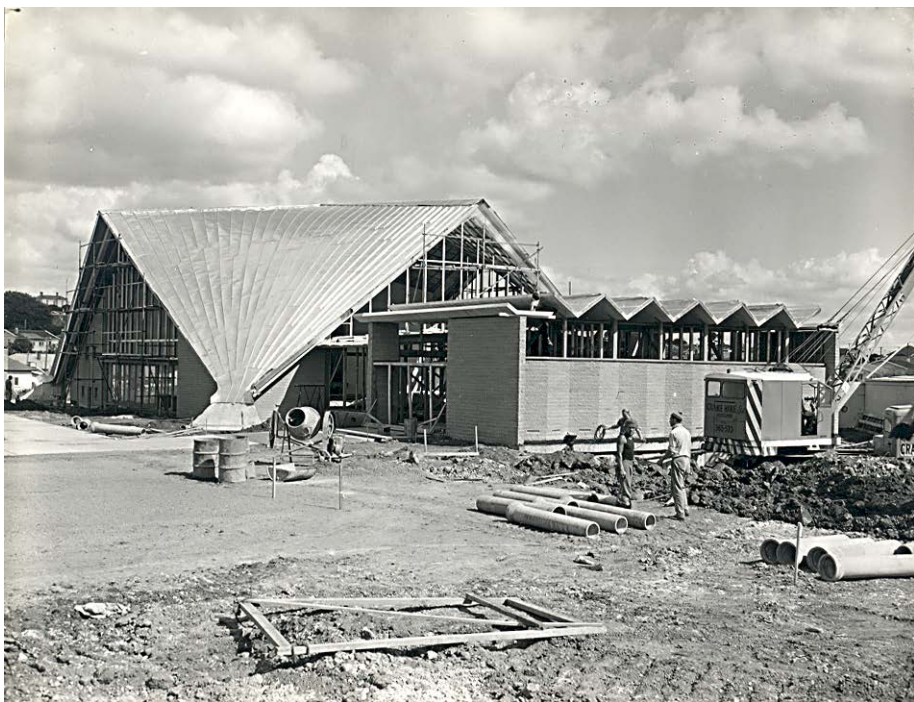


Figure 12: Photo of the construction of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall in 1961. MAC029-15-115065 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 1961.



Figure 13: Photo of the construction of the original entrance of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. MAC029-18-115068 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 1961.



Figure 14: Photo of the official opening ceremony of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. MAC029-31-115081 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 29 July 1961.



Figure 15: Photo of wreath laying at the official opening of Mt. Albert War memorial Hall. MAC029-32-115082 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 29 July 1961.



Figure 16: Photo of the official opening of Mt. Albert War Memorial hall. MAC029-38-115088 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 29 July 1961.



Figure 17: Photo showing the south elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall at the official opening day. MAC029-24-115074 Untitled File. Auckland Council Archives, 29 July 1961.

Appendix 4 Contemporary Photographs



Figure 18: South elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 19: West elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall with the proscenium wall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 20: North elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 21: East elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall, featuring the rear building east annex and the later addition of the entrance hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 22: Later addition of the entrance hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 23: The addition in 2006 of standing seam zinc canopy rood in north elevation. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 24: The detail of the hyperbolic roof. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 25: The extensive use of glazing in the north elevation. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 26: The surrounding environment of the memorial hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.

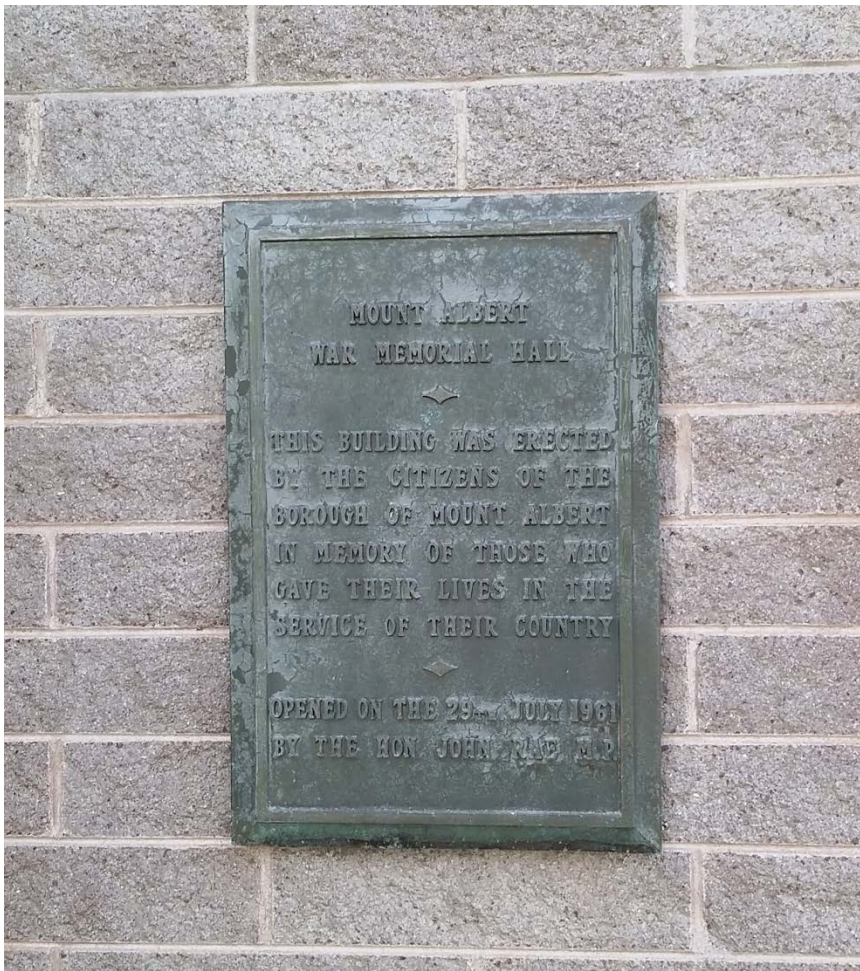


Figure 27: The bronze tablet erected besides the entrance hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.

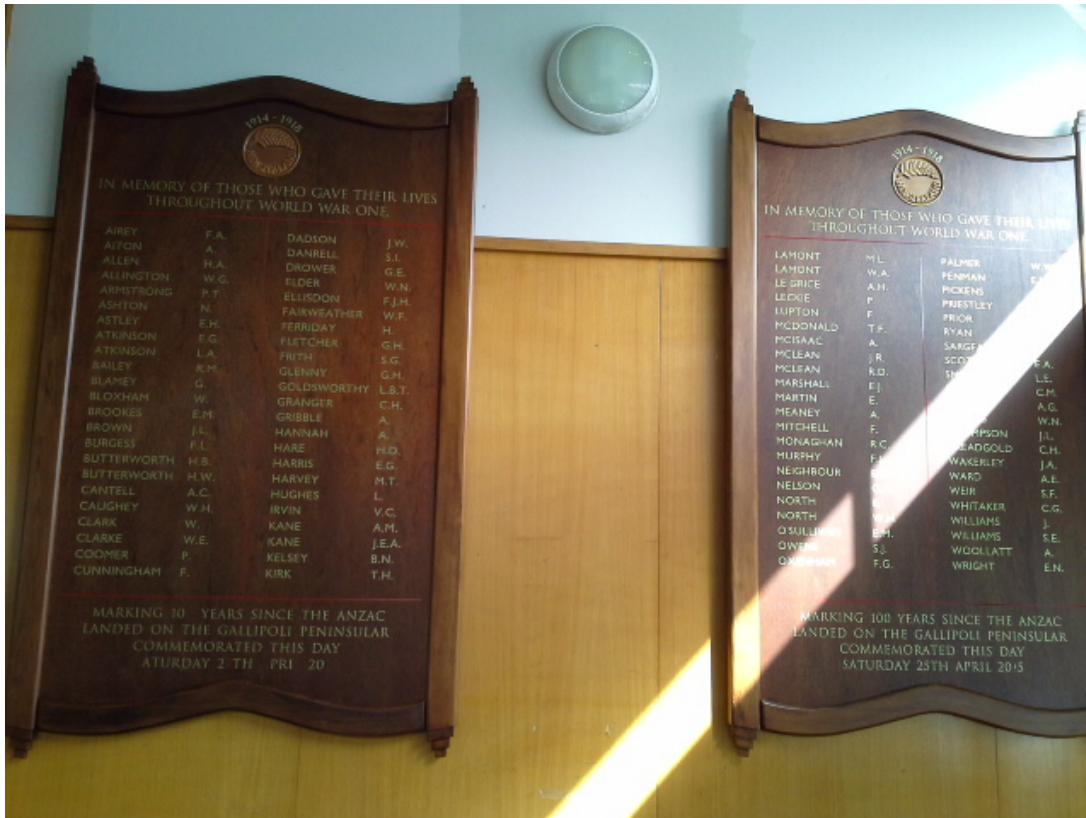


Figure 28: Commemorative tablets positioned in the south-eastern wall to commemorate local soldiers who sacrificed in the World War. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 29: The timber lattice framework of ceiling of the main hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 30: The timber lattice framework of the ceiling of the main hall, with the support of four steel ridge beams. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 31: The spacious area of the hall and the stage. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 32: The use of glazing in the auditorium hall maximise the natural light. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 33: The zig zag ceiling of the rear building. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 34: The later extension of kitchen space. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 35: Interior of the rear building taken from the entrance hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.



Figure 36: The interior of the entrance hall. Auckland Council, July 2016.

Appendix 5 Drawings and Plans for Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall

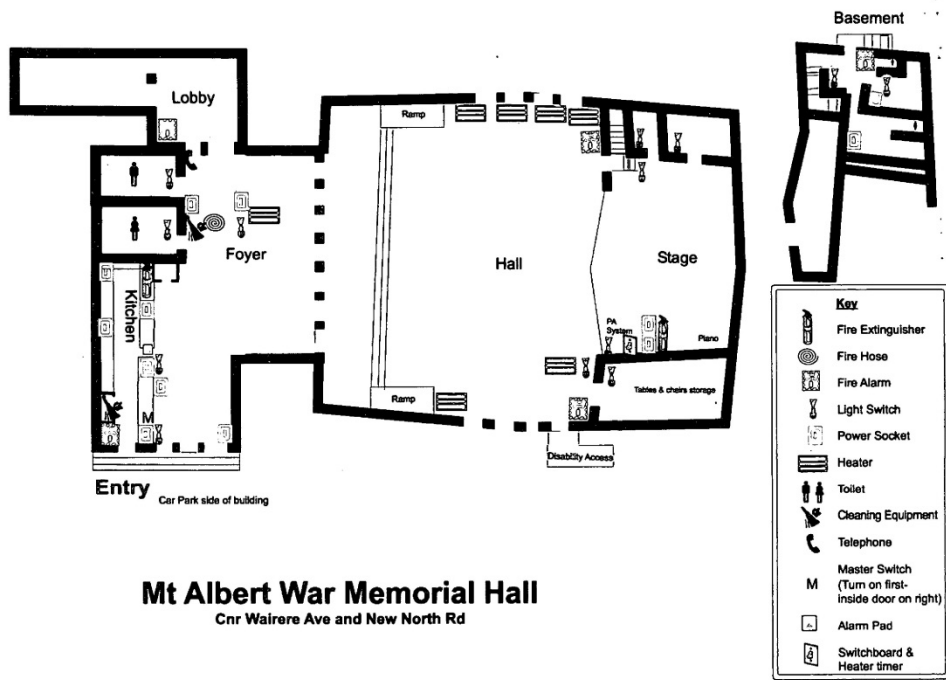


Figure 37: Plan of the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. Auckland Council, n.d.

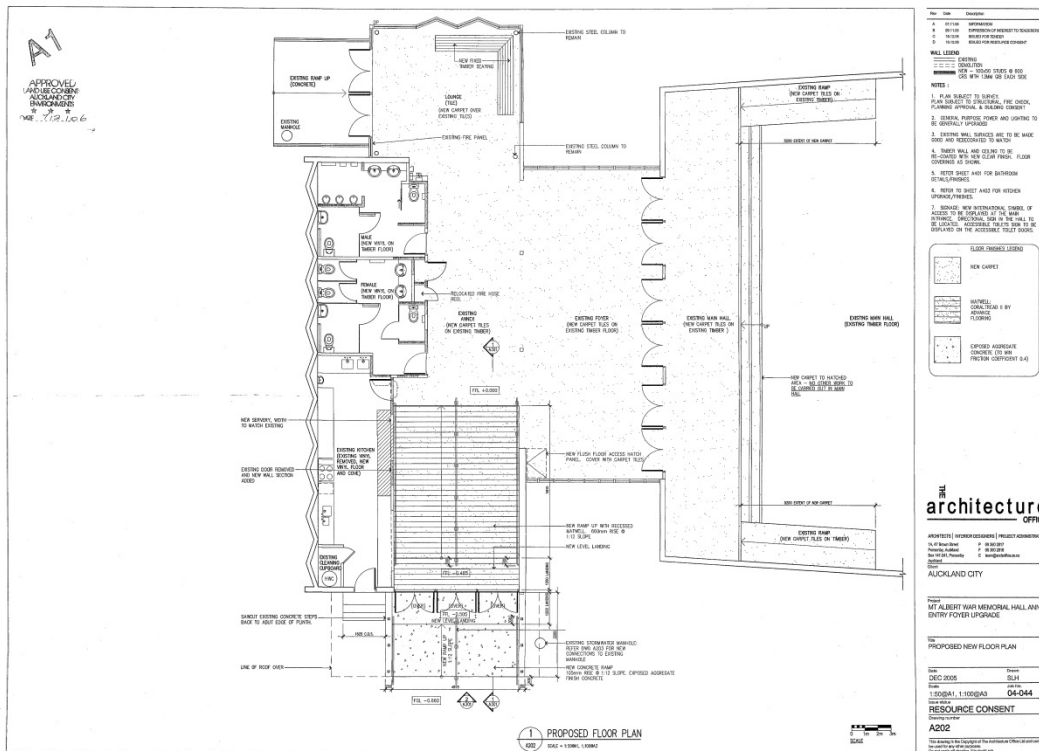


Figure 38: Plan shows the current rear building. Canopy Addition and Internal Alterations at Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall, The Architecture Office, December 2005.

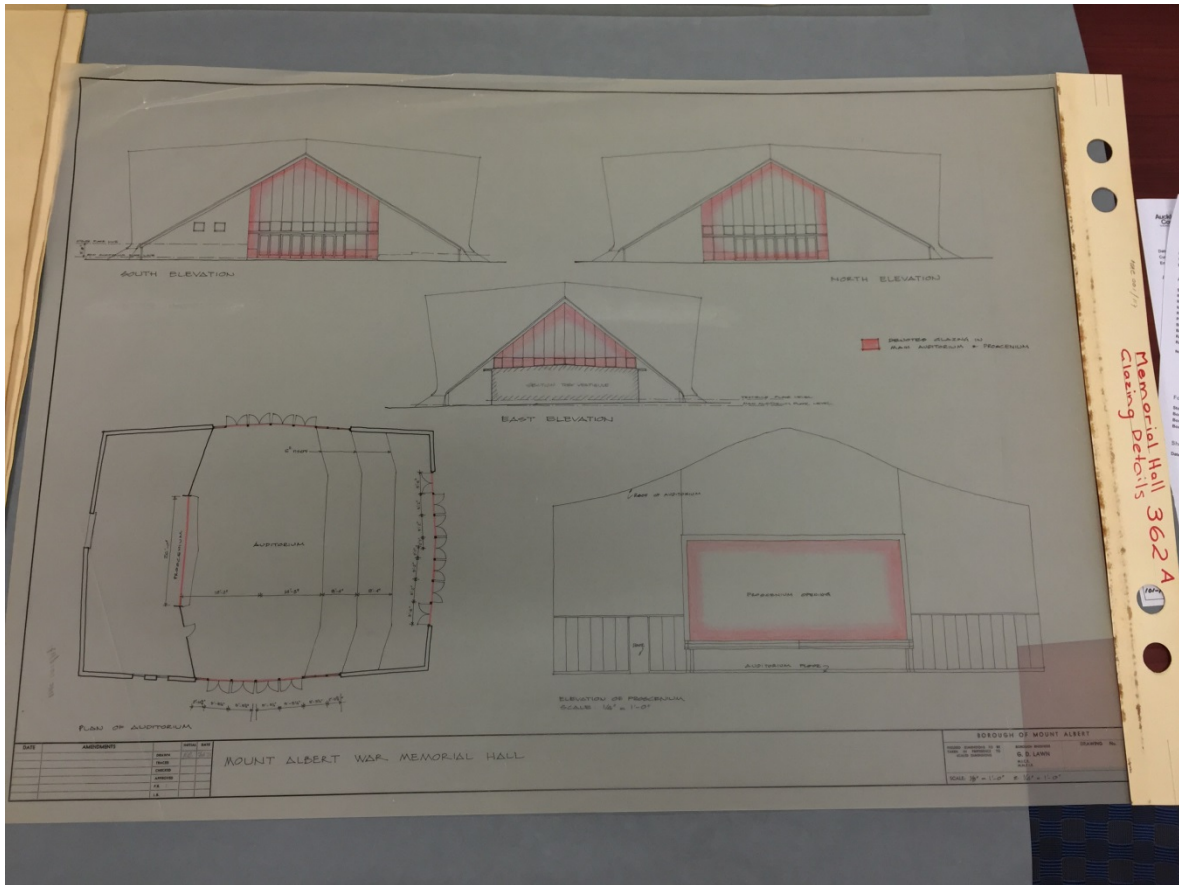


Figure 39: Drawings of the elevations and plan of auditorium of the main hall building of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall. MAC001-111-120 Auckland Council Archives, February 1971.

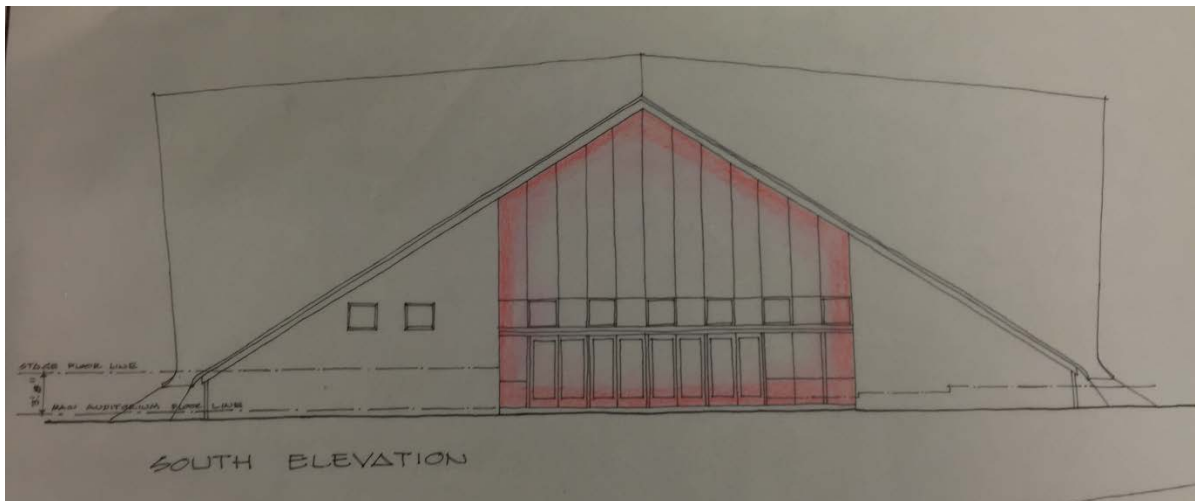


Figure 40: Drawing of the south elevation of the main hall building. MAC001-111-120 Auckland Council Archives, February 1971.

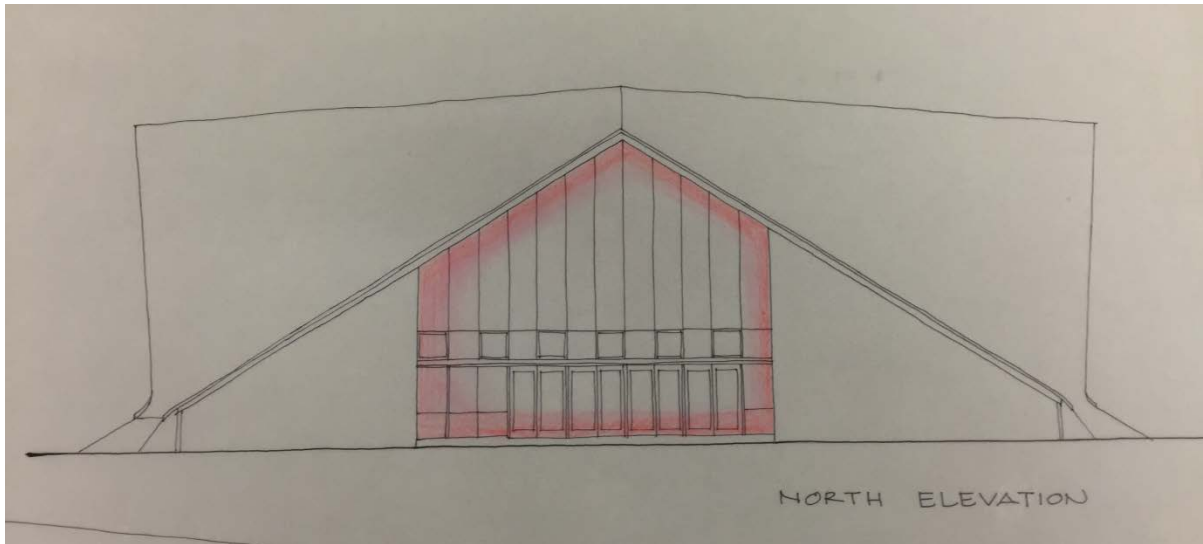


Figure 41: Drawing of the north elevation of the main hall building. MAC001-111-120
Auckland Council Archives, February 1971.

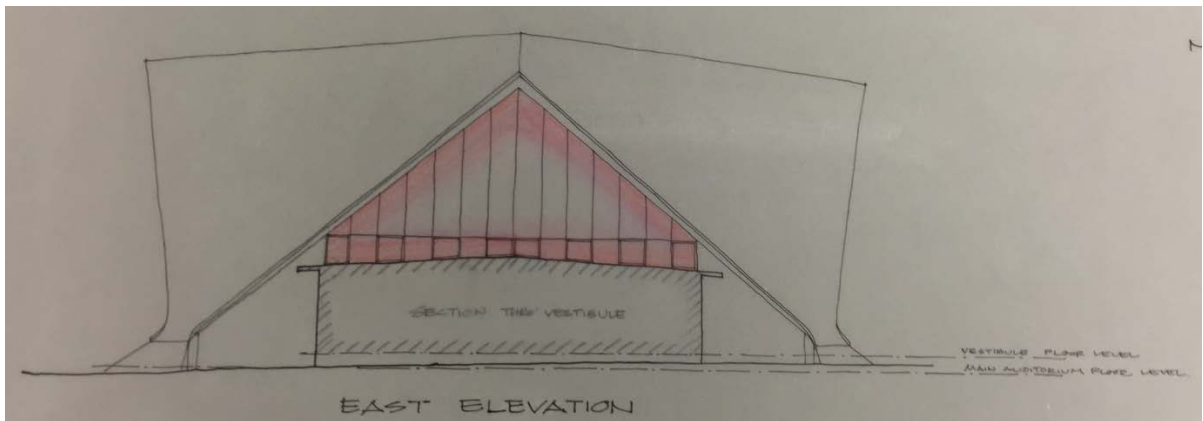


Figure 42: Drawing of the east elevation of the main hall building. MAC001-111-120
Auckland Council Archives, February 1971.

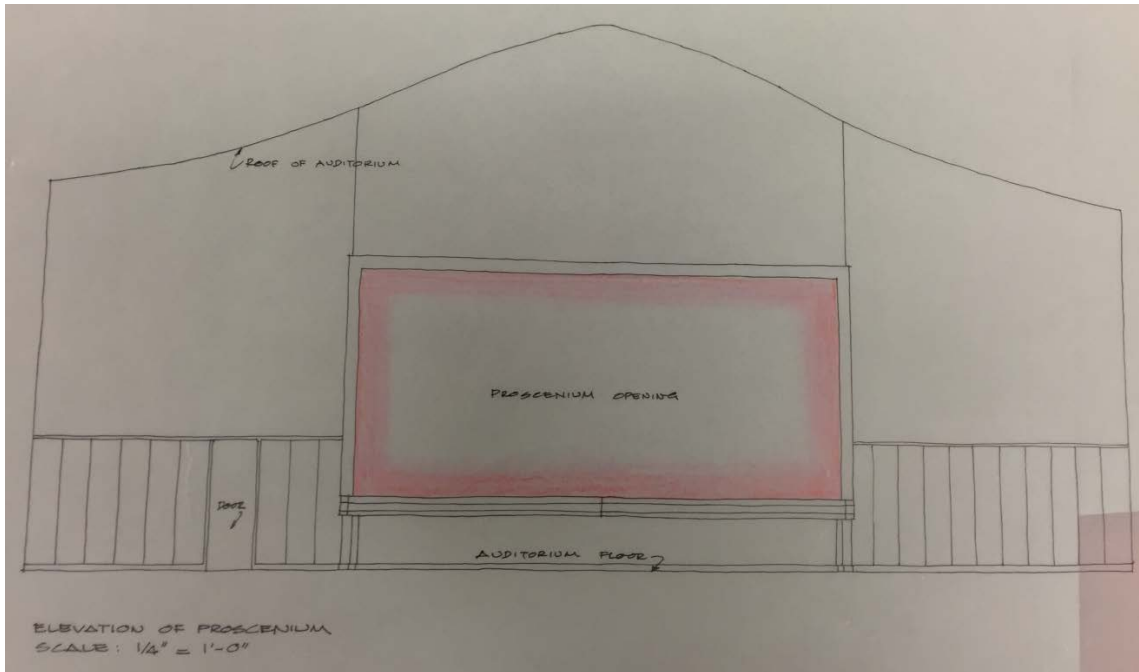


Figure 43: Drawing of the west elevation of the main hall building. MAC001-111-120 Auckland Council Archives, February 1971.

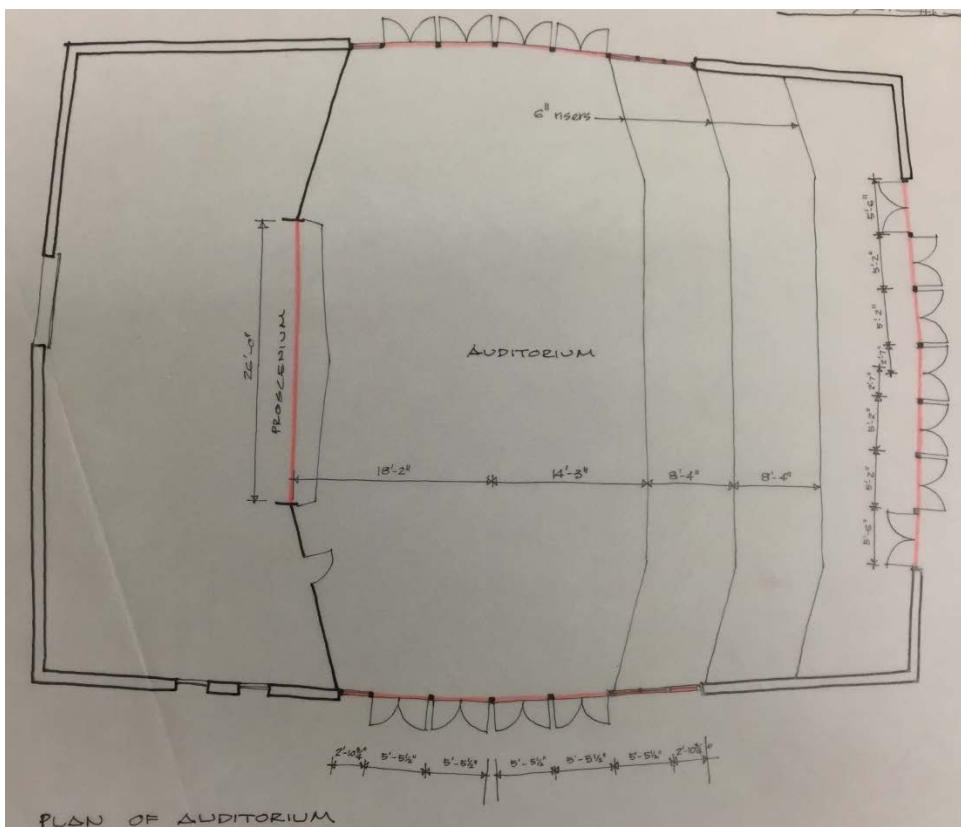


Figure 44: Plan of the interior of auditorium. MAC001-111-120 Auckland Council Archives, February 1971.

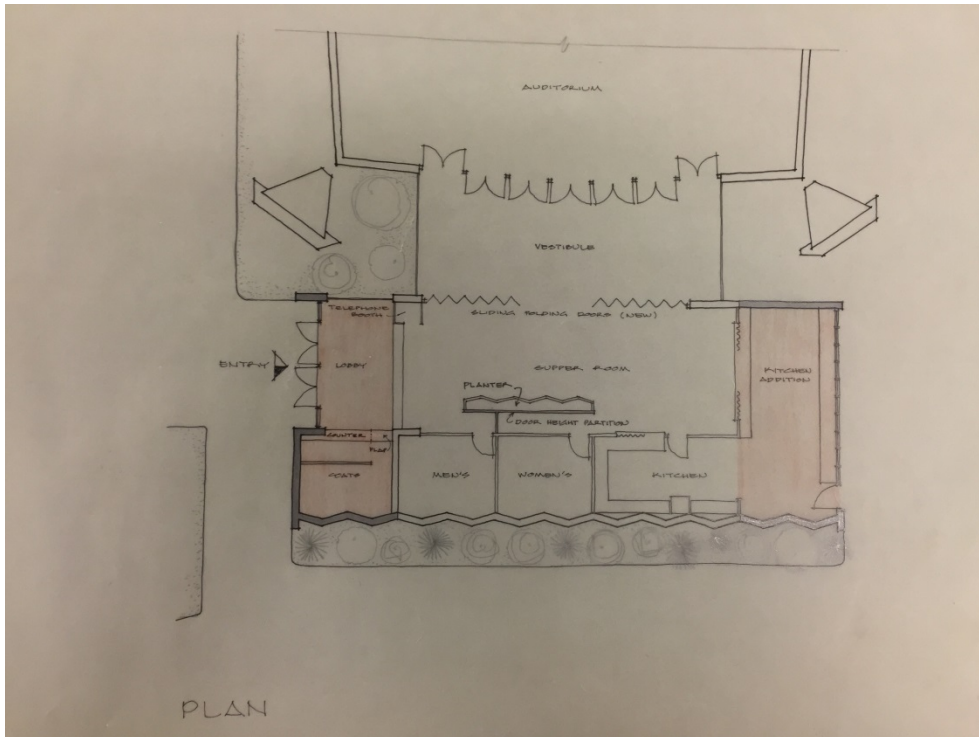


Figure 45: Drawing of proposed alterations and additions to Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie in 1970. MAC001-111-120 Auckland Council Archives, 1 December 1970.

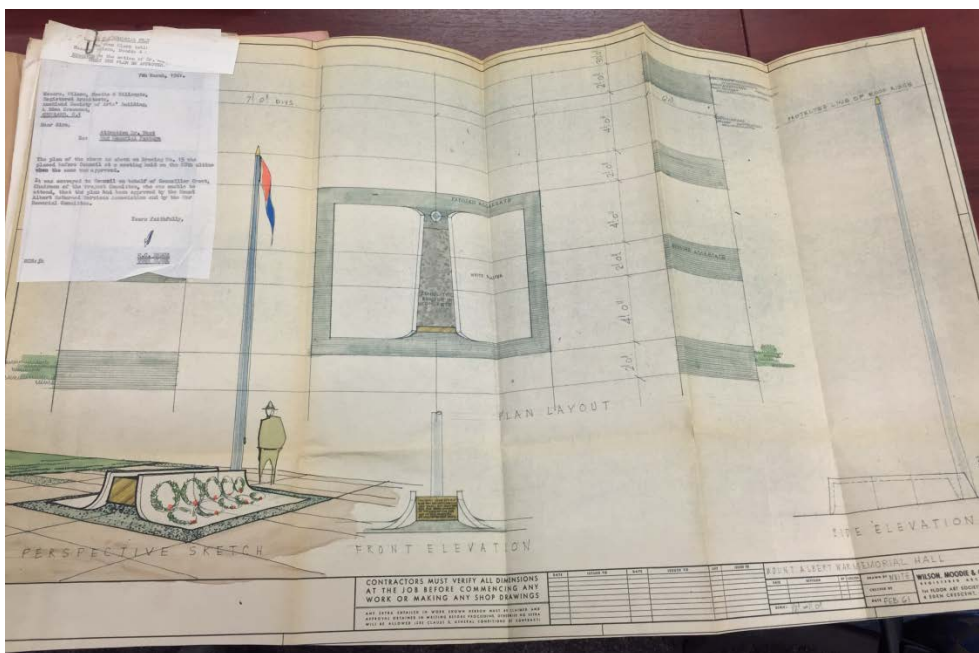


Figure 46: Drawing of the cenotaph in front of the south elevation of Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie. MAC107-10-71 Auckland Council Archives, February 1961.

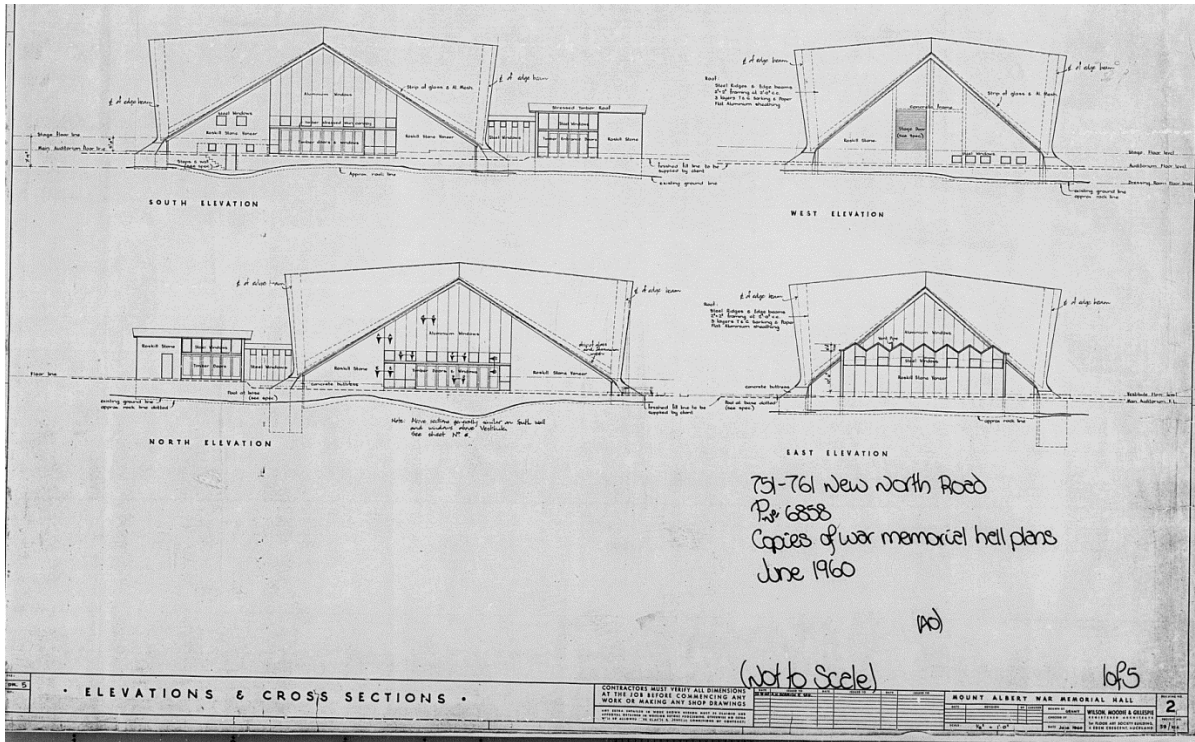


Figure 47: Drawings of all elevations of the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, June 1960.

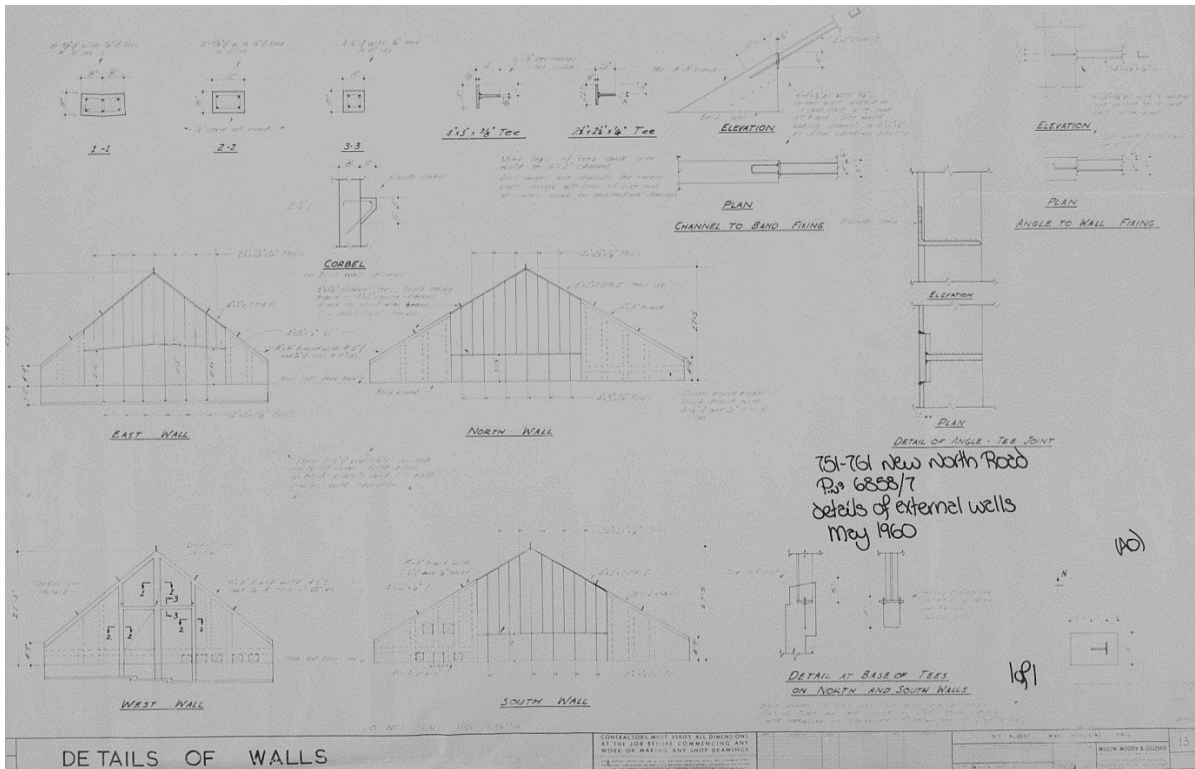


Figure 48: Drawings of the construction of external walls for the Mt. Albert War Memorial Hall by Wilson Moodie and Gillespie. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, May 1960.

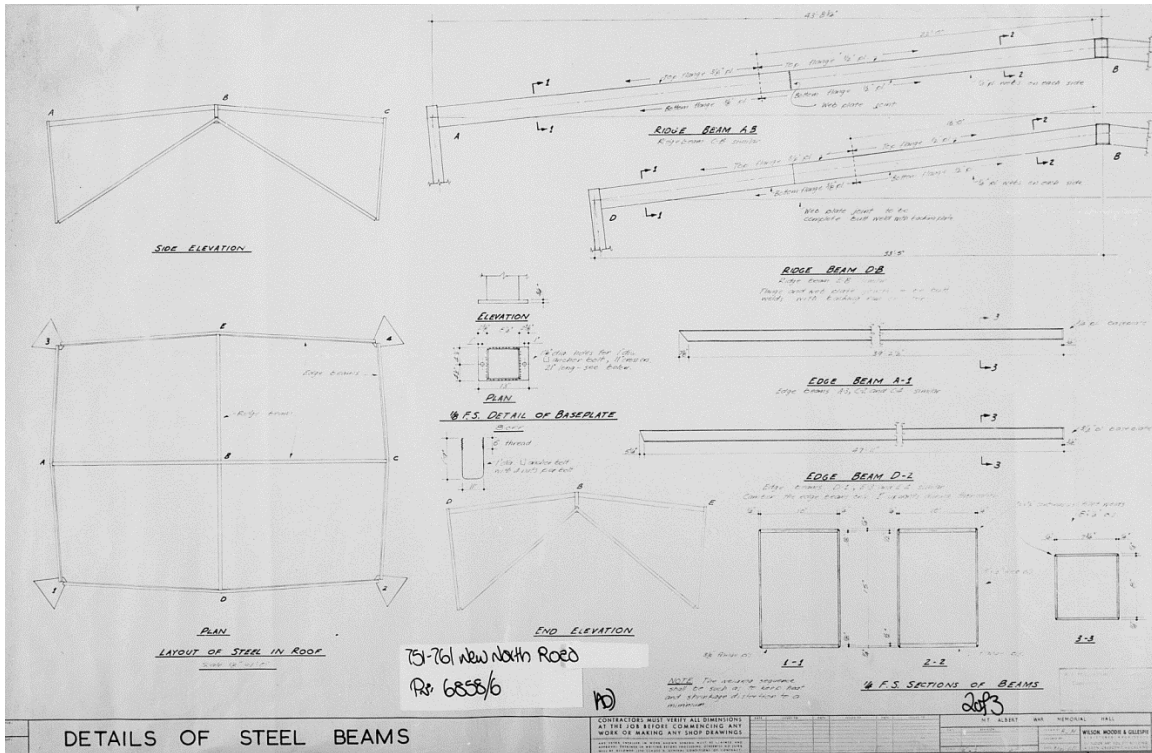


Figure 49: Drawings demonstrate the use of steel beams for construction of the hyperboloid roof. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, May 1960.

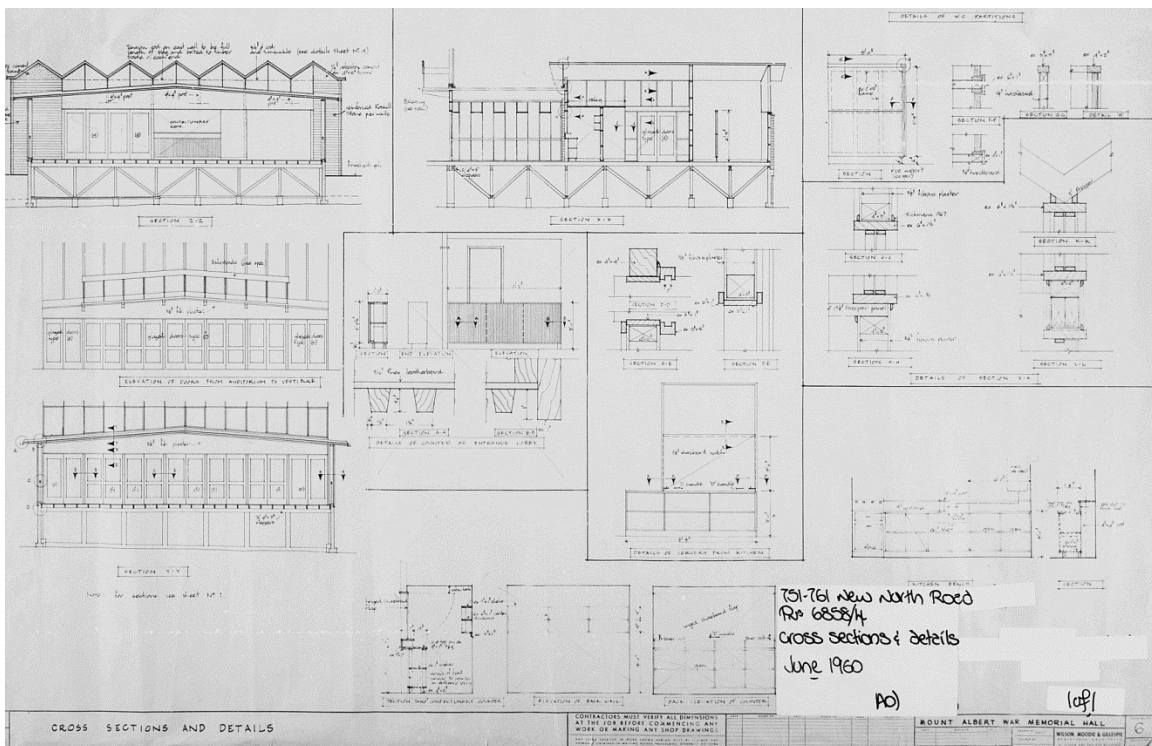


Figure 50: Drawings show the cross sections of the rear building. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, June 1960.

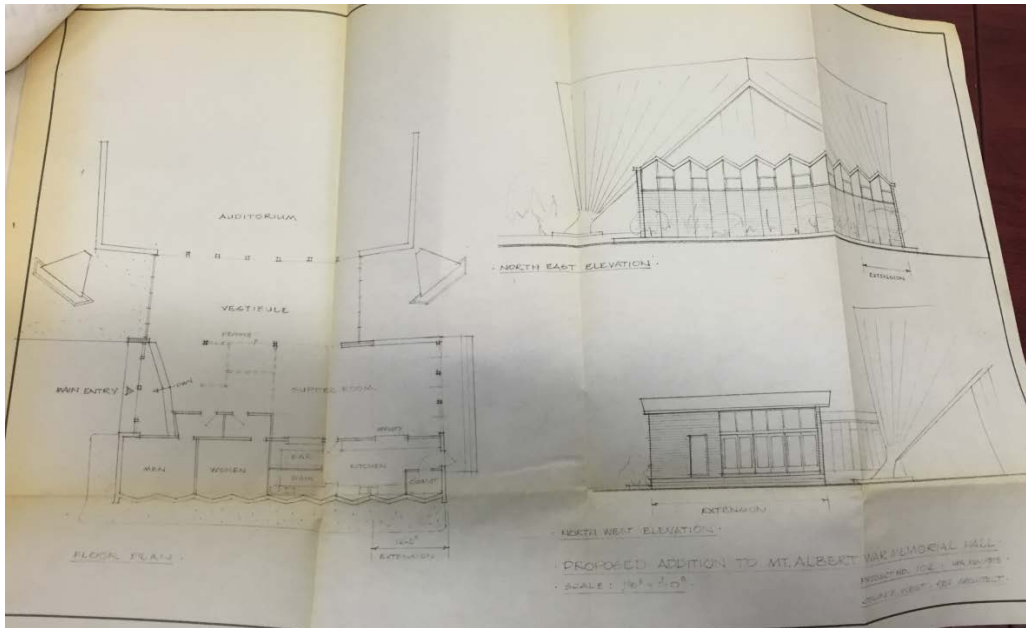


Figure 51: Drawings of interior and exterior of kitchen extension by Colin E. West Architect. MAC107-29-208 Auckland Council Archives, 14 May 1973.

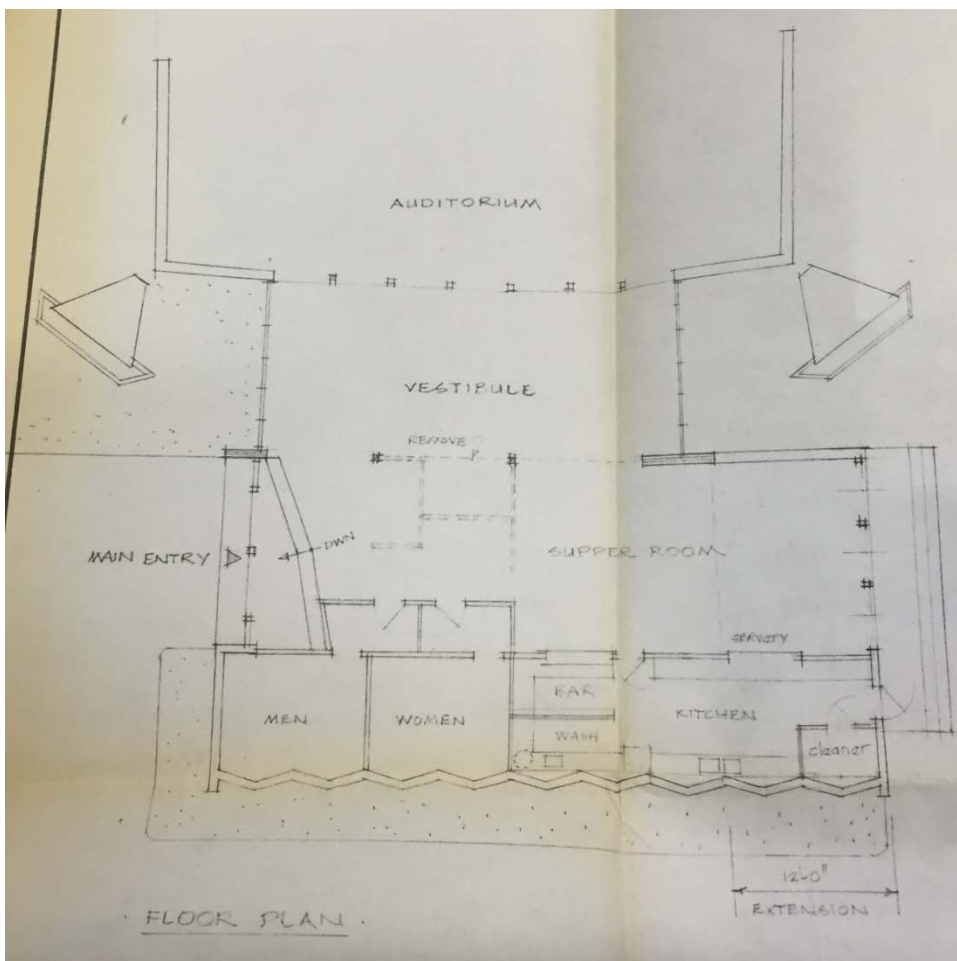


Figure 52: Floor plan shows the extension of kictchen. MAC107-29-208 Auckland Council Archives, 14 May 1973.

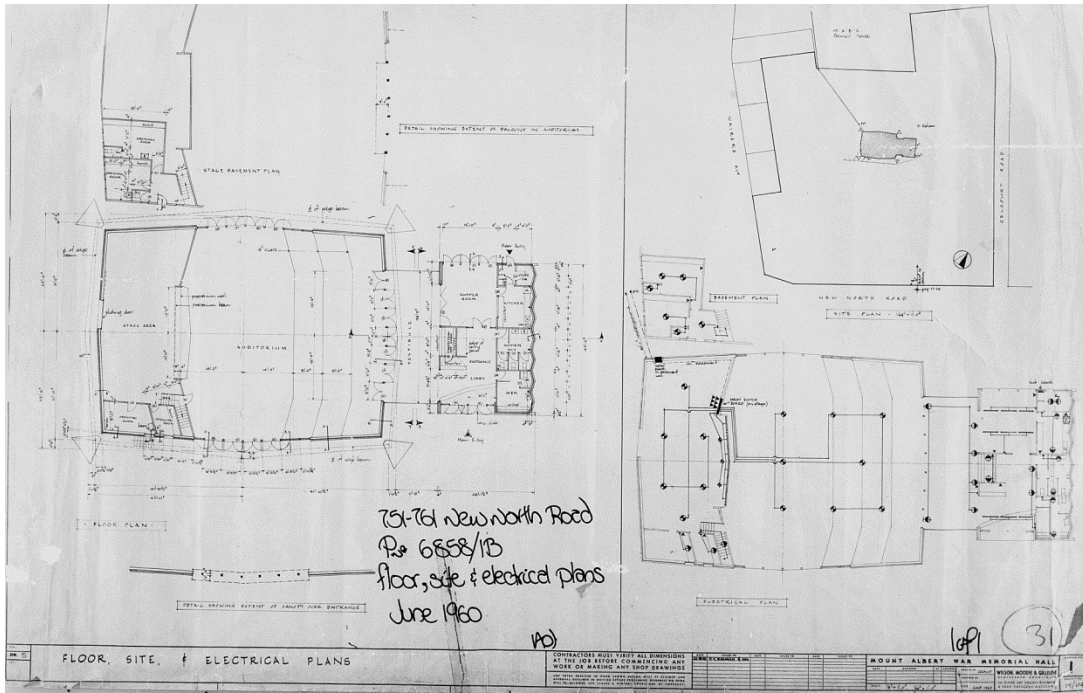


Figure 53: Drawings show the location of the memorial hall and the floor plan of the hall. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, June 1960.

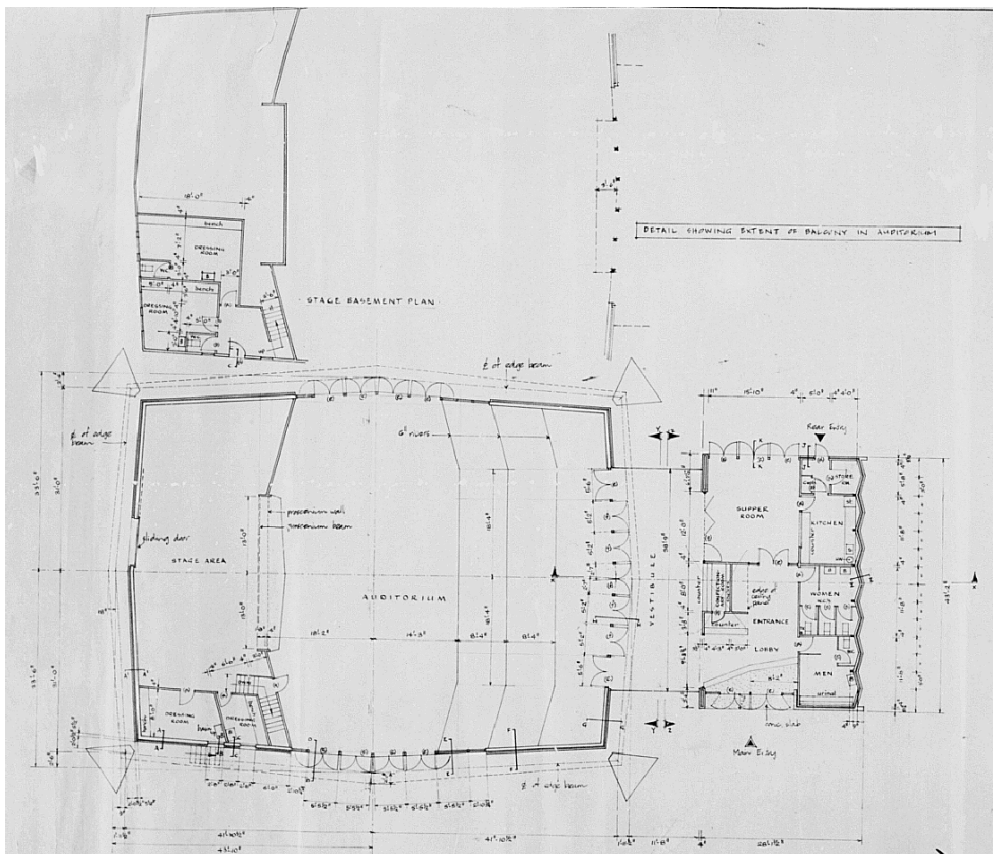


Figure 54: Plans of the original memorial hall. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, June 1960.

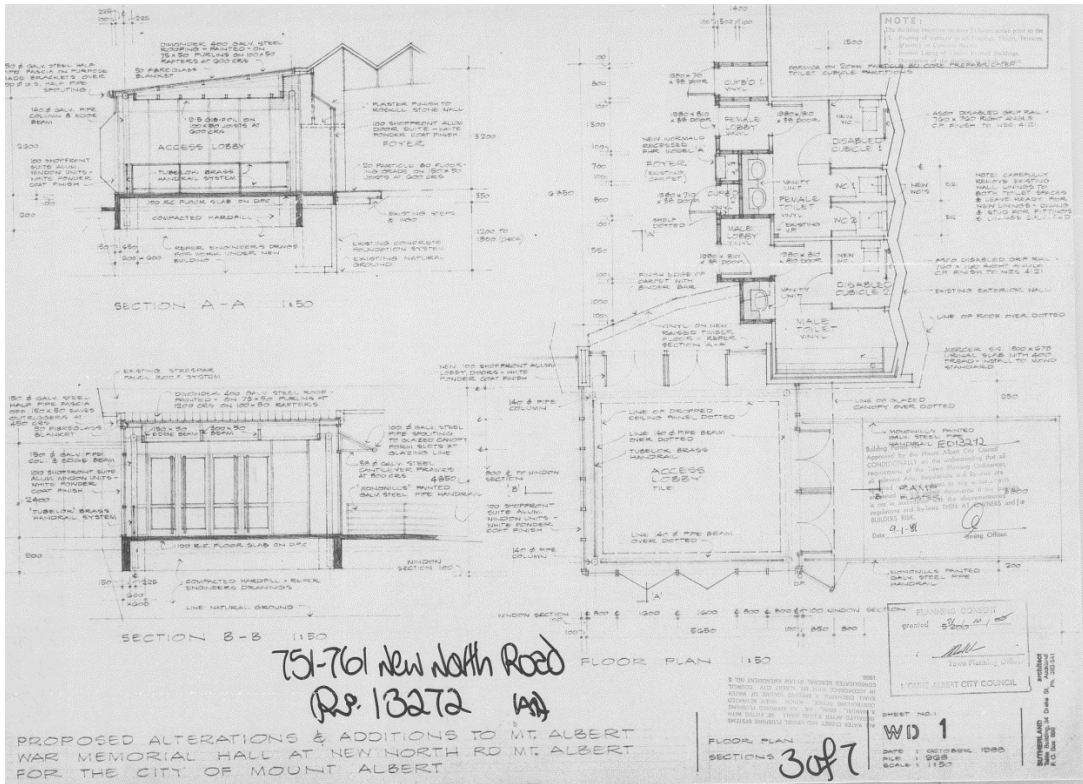


Figure 55: Drawings show the later addition of the entrance hall. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, October 1988.



Figure 56: Drawings show the additions of the entrance hall and alteration to the rear building. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, June 1988.

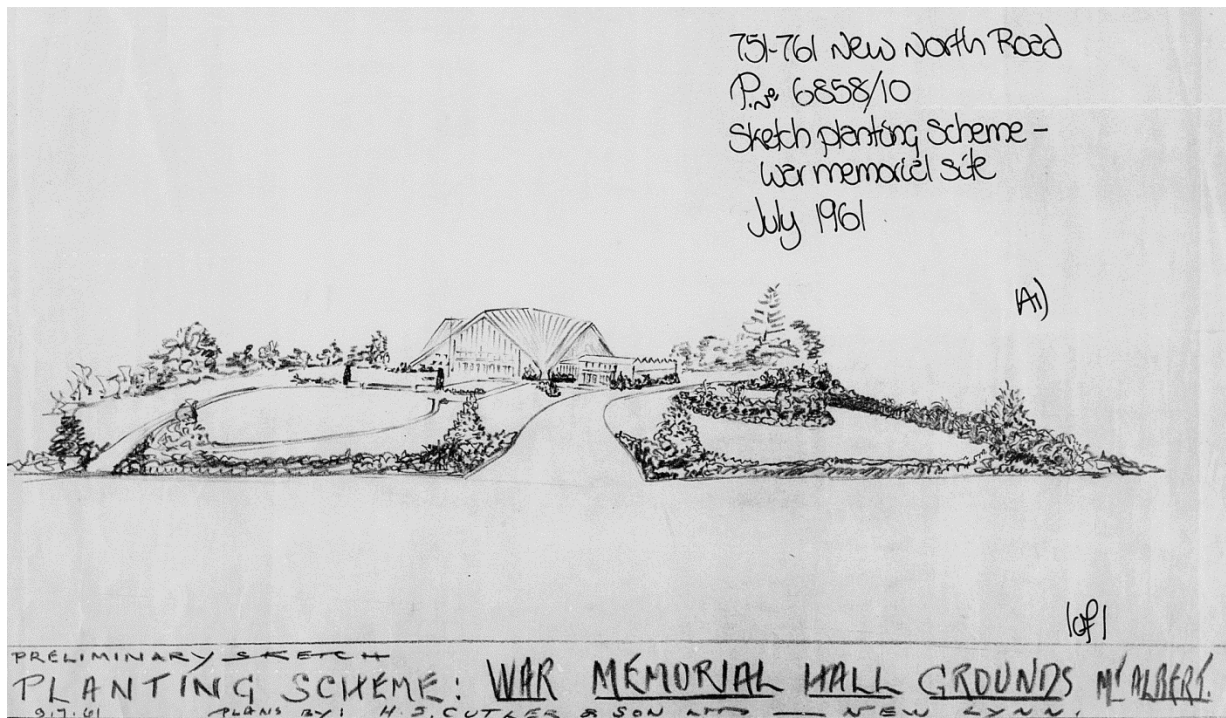


Figure 57: Drawing shows the planting scheme and the war memorial site. Auckland Council Archives microfilm, July 1961.

Appendix 6 Drawings for proposed memorial halls

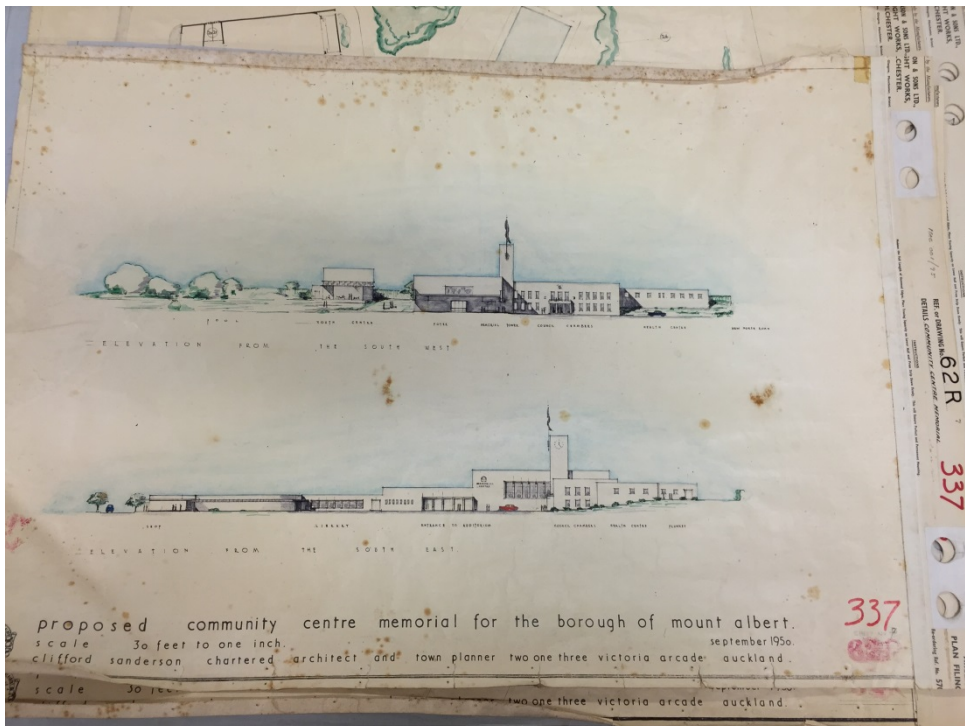


Figure 58: Drawings of the exterior of the first proposed memorial community centre for the Borough of Mt. Albert by Clifford Sanderson Chartered Architect and Town Planner. MAC001-91-100 Auckland Council Archives, September 1950.

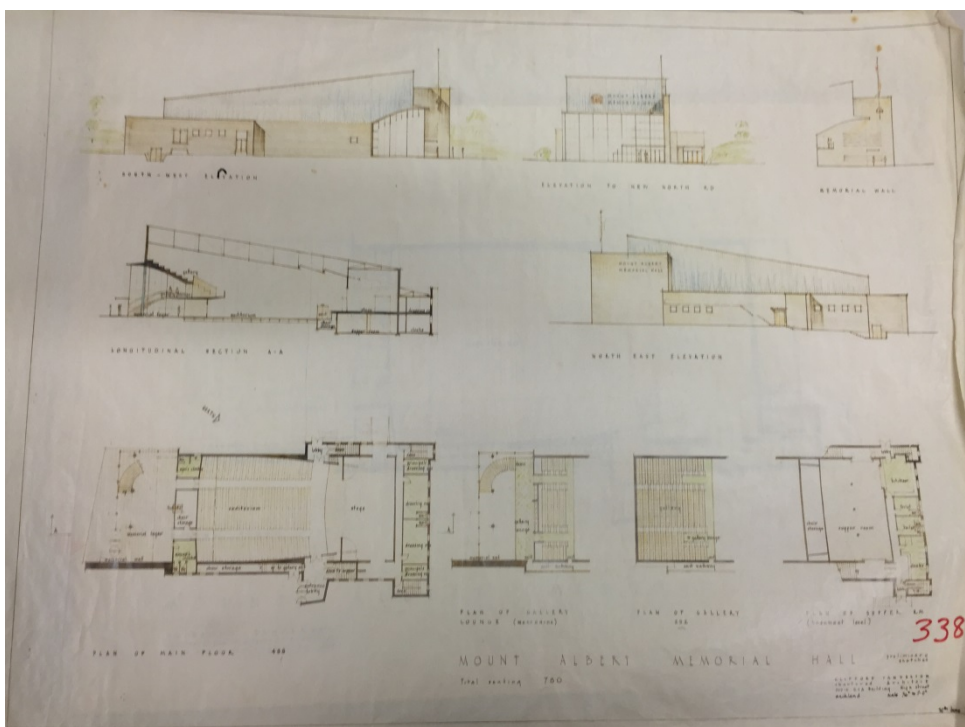


Figure 59: Drawings of the second proposed hall for the Borough of Mt. Albert by Clifford Sanderson Chartered Architect. MAC001-91-100 Auckland Council Archives, 30 June 1955.

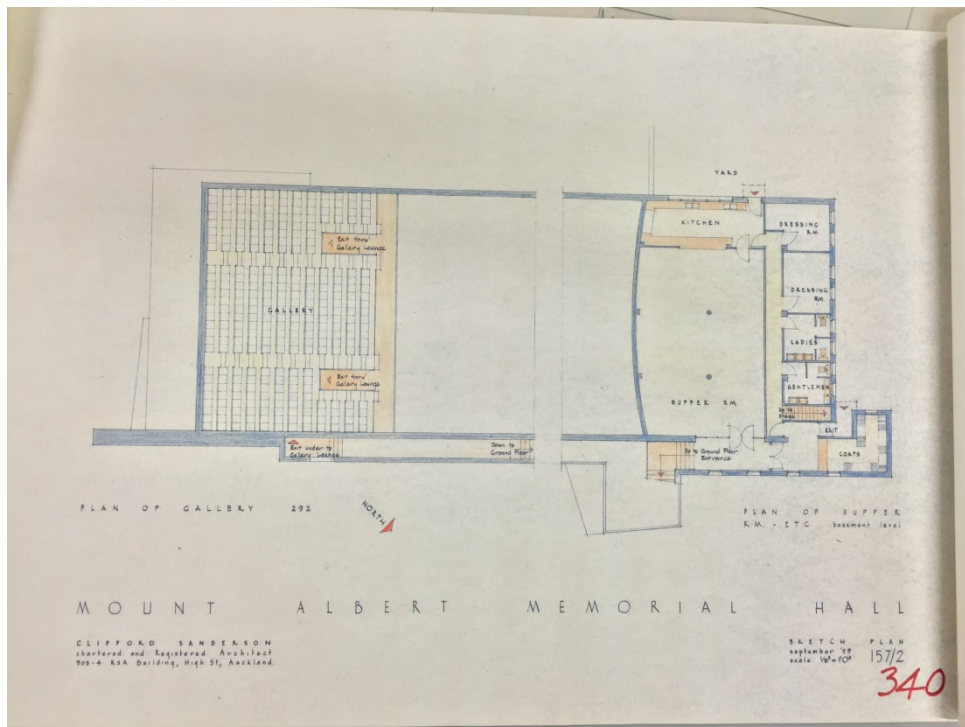


Figure 60: Proposed plan for the second proposed memorial hall by Clifford Sanderson Chartered Architect. MAC001-91-100 Auckland Council Archives, September 1955.

Appendix 7 Maps

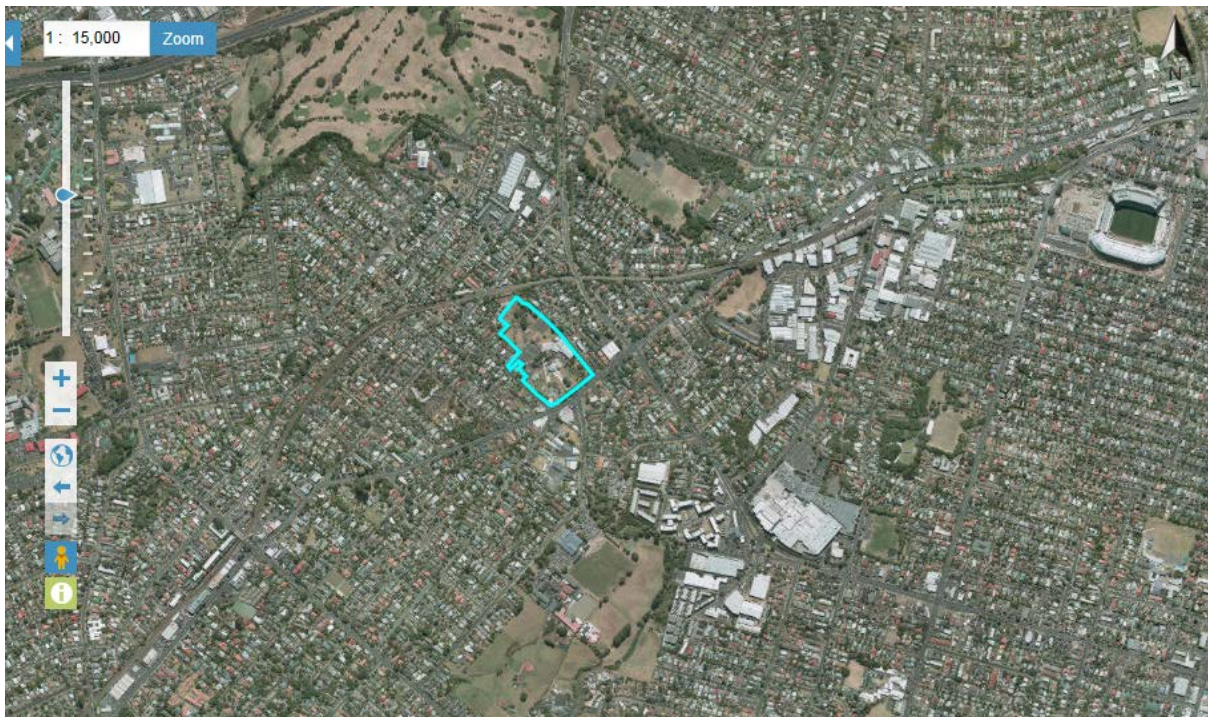


Figure 61: Aerial Map shows the wider environment of the suburb of Mt. Albert. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.



Figure 62: Map shows the aerial of the site and the immediate area in 1940. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.



Figure 63: Map shows the aerial of the site and the immediate area in 1959. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.

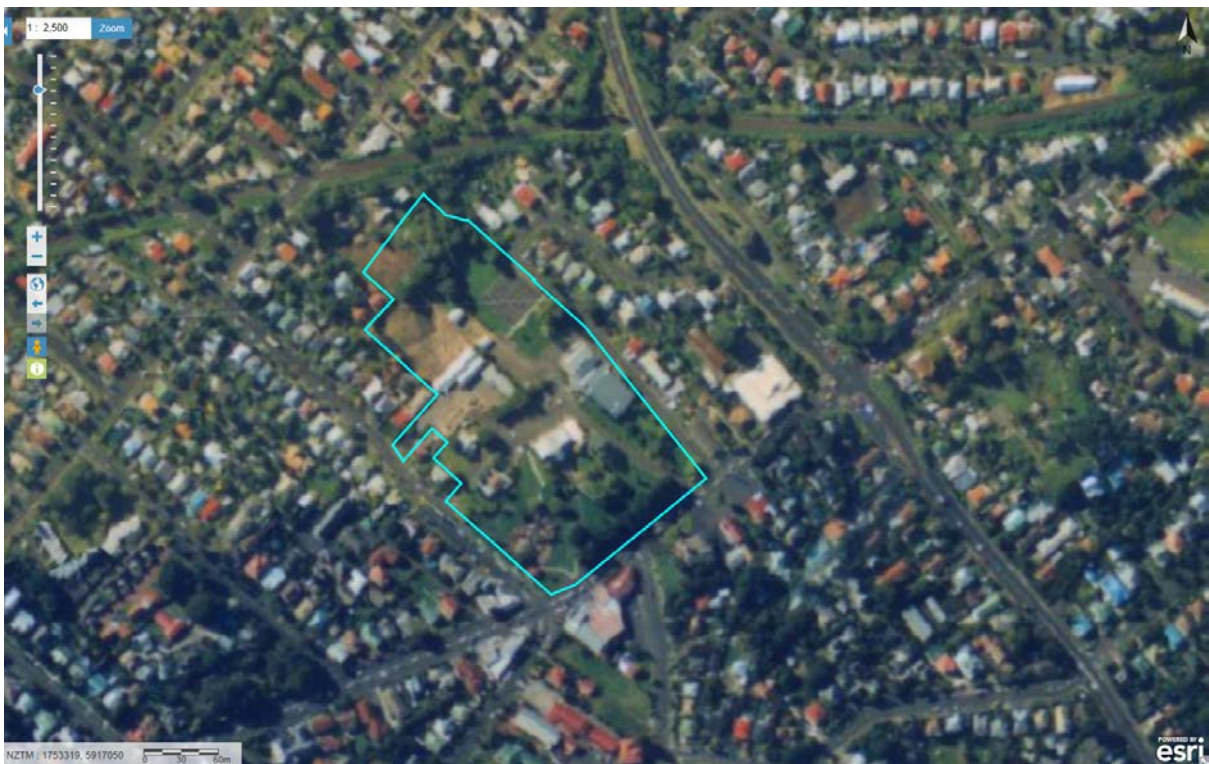


Figure 64: Map shows the aerial of the site and the immediate area in 1996. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.



Figure 65: Map shows the aerial of the site and the immediate area in 2001. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.

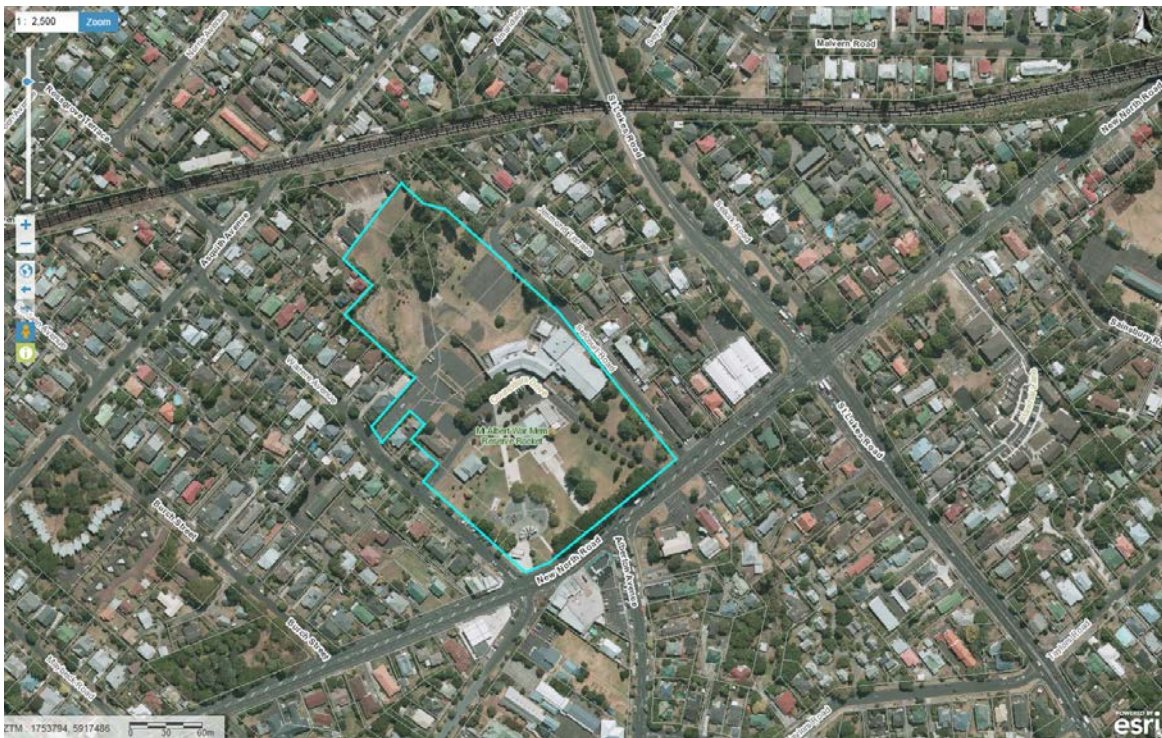


Figure 66: Map shows the aerial of the site and the immediate area in 2012. Auckland Council GIS, 2016.