

Pukekohe Heritage Survey

FINAL

**Auckland
Council**
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau



Appendix 2: Timeline

PUKEKOHE: TIMELINE

Overview

This timeline captures an overview of key events of significance in the wider historical development of Pukekohe, Pukekohe East, Paerata, Puni, Helvetia and Buckland. It is not intended or possible to capture all events of historical interest. The timeline should be read as a companion to Appendix 1: Historic Context Statement which often provides more elaborate details in relation to an event.

The timeline details set out below are derived from content within the Historic Context Statement (HCS): Appendix 1, with relevant references set out within the HCS report references list. Information is also derived from the Auckland Libraries online 'Manukau's Journey' timeline in many instances.¹

NB: Images of the events may not relate exactly to how a place appears at the corresponding date, and often relates to a later point in time. The images are illustrative only and serve to reinforce the text. Images are not set out unless there is a relevant known image.

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1843	The Crown purchases a large block of land (Pukekohe Block No. 1) from Ngati Te Ata, stretching from Karaka through to Pukekohe, as far south as the Waikato River. The Karaka portion of land is surveyed and subdivided soon afterwards. Ngati Haua, Ngati Tamaoho and Ngati Mahanga dispute Ngati Te Ata's right to sell parts of the block.	Land and People Building the Place
Mid.1850s	European settlement of the area begins; in particular, in the area today called Pukekohe East.	Land and People Building the Place
1853	June - Disputed purchase of the 'Pukekohe Block', dating back to 17 December, 1843, is settled by a further agreement with Te Akitai (Ngati Tamaoho). However, a native reserve is incorrectly surveyed, and some of the reserved land is sold off to settlers or speculators, resulting in further unrest.	Land and People Building the Place
1857	December - Local Māori petition the Crown to remove European settlers from reserve land, which has been sold because of survey error. A small portion of land is returned to local iwi in 1858 and the European purchasers are well compensated.	Land and People Building the Place
1859	William Morgan purchases a part-share in an allotment at Pukekohe East. He brings his family to the farm on 2 December. Morgan is the first recorded European settler growing potatoes in Pukekohe.	Land and People Building the Place
1862	Pukekohe Highway District is defined under the <i>Highways Act 1862</i> . This is centred on the Pukekohe East settlement but stretches as far as Tuakau to the south. In 1869, the Maungatawhiri Highway District is formed from the eastern portion of Pukekohe Highway District. (In 1872, the remainder is divided into the Pukekohe East and Pukekohe West Highway Districts).	Governance (Local Government)
1861-1863	Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church (the area then known as 'Pukekohe') is constructed and in January the Pukekohe East School is established in a small temporary building, and later (after the conflict) in the new church. The church building is opened 5 April 1863.	Ways of Life (Religion and Education) Building the Place
1863-1864	August - A stockade is constructed around the Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church by the Pukekohe Rifles. 14 September - The Waikato War is fought in various locations across Franklin and down into the Waikato area, including the attack on Burt's farm and battle at Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church. At Pukekohe East, a group of eight volunteers, nine special constables and one boy, hold off a sustained attack by a group of Māori upwards of 200 strong, on the stockade at the Church. After four	Governance (Defence)

¹ Ringer, B. Auckland Council. Manukau's Journey- a Manukau timeline.[Online]. Accessed from: <http://manukau.infospecs.co.nz/journey/home.htm> [January, February, May 2014].

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
	hours when almost out of ammunition, they are relieved by soldiers and militia from the Ramarama and Drury garrisons.	
1864-1865	Arrival of settlers on the Maori and Ganges and other Waikato Immigration Scheme ships from the United Kingdom and South Africa- Cape Colony (settlers originating from Ireland).	Land and People Building the Place
1865	28 February - The surveyor E.J. Gundry is instructed to begin surveying five-acre lots in the Pukekohe area.	Building the Place
1865	Sections in the 'Town of Cameron, Parish of Puni' (Cameron town), on the banks of the Waikato River, are offered for sale. (This settlement never eventuates as a fully-fledged settlement but allotments do appear to have been sold and rated).	Building the Place
1867	25 September - The Karaka Highway District is formed. In 1883 it becomes the Karaka Road District (this includes portions of the area in the vicinity of Paerata). In years to come this is merged with the Franklin County (7 February 1918).	Governance (Local Government)
1868	The first multipurpose civic building is constructed in the 'Paddock Settlement' (Pukekohe West). Constructed as the Presbyterian Church however the building is also used by other denominations and as the first local school.	Ways of Life (Religion and Education) Building the Place
1868	2 May - Mr. Thomas Moore establishes the first store located in the 'Paddock Settlement,' near what is today known as Wellington Street.	Building the Place (Commerical Development)
1868	26 May - A deputation of settlers meets with the Superintendent of the Auckland Provincial Council to lobby for completion of the direct Pukekohe to Tuakau road, which at one spot is blocked by private landowners.	Infrastructure Governance
1870s	The first dairy farms are established in Pukekohe.	Work
1870 (and 1883)	A postal service is established in Pukekohe East in January and in Pukekohe West in February. The Pukekohe West postal service is first based in a local store, run by Thomas Moore, in the Paddock Settlement but is moved to the railway station in 1883, at the end of what is today King Street.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Infrastructure Ways of Life
1871-1873	Auckland Provincial Council makes the first of a number of annual grants to libraries in country districts, including at Pukekohe East. Two years later the first library is founded at Pukekohe East. At first it is housed in the church, but by 1886, it has its own small building nearby.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Ways of Life
1872	The Highway Districts are divided in two becoming the Pukekohe East and Pukekohe West Highway Districts, servicing the two different communities. The former includes the town of Pukekohe; the latter includes Pukekohe East, Buckland and also Tuakau.	Governance (Local Government)
1872	A Catholic school is established at Pukekohe, based in the local Catholic Church. (In the area today known as Seddon Street).	Ways of Life (Education)
1873	The Pukekohe Hotel is established at the end of King Street. John Boles Godkin is granted a conditional license for the hotel.	Building the Place (Commerical Development)
1874	A purpose built school building is erected in the Paddock Settlement, so the Presbyterian Church is no longer used. Situated near the present day corner of Queen and Ward Streets, Pukekohe West School, as it is then called, later becomes known as Pukekohe Primary School.	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1875	Mercer becomes linked to Auckland by rail with a line that runs through Paerata, and with stations opening in Pukekohe and	Infrastructure (Transportation)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
	<p>Buckland. The Pukekohe West Paddock Settlement begins to move away from its original location, with a concentration of commercial activities now located around King Street.</p> <p>Outside the study area railway stations are also established in Pokeno, Mercer, Otahuhu, Papatoetoe, Manurewa, Papakura, Hunua and Drury.</p>	
1876	The first service is held in St Andrew's Anglican Church, Wellington Street. Anglican services had previously been held in private houses, the Presbyterian Church, or the local school.	Ways of Life (Religion) Building the Place
1878	Pukekohe's first Methodist church is opened.	Ways of Life (Religion) Building the Place
1878, 1879, 1881	An Orange Lodge is first formed at Pukekohe, Pukekohe West L.O.L. no. 26. The following year the lodge opens its own building known as the Protestant Hall. A second Orange Lodge, 'Colonel Blacken's' L.O.L. no. 42, is formed in Pukekohe in 1881.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities) Building the Place
1878	The first sale is held in Alfred Buckland's newly established sale yards in Pukekohe. (New sale yards are built in 1893 and rebuilt in 1912. They are closed in 1985).	Work Building the Place
1877-1878	Puni School is established with the first school building erected on Waiuku Road, originally known as 'Mauku South.'	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1879	A new Catholic Church is opened at Pukekohe, replacing a simple slab structure with a nikau roof erected in the 1860s. (What becomes known as St Patrick's Church is later substantially modified, extended and reopened in June 1912, and extended again in 1953, almost wholly rebuilt in 1972 and then demolished in c.2011).	Ways of Life (Religion) Building the Place
1880	Pukekohe East School building is erected not far from its earlier location in the Pukekohe East Church. A teacher's residence is built on the site the following year.	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1881	A post office service is opened in the settlement of Buckland.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Building the Place
1882	Richard Pilgrim opens a flour mill to the north of Pukekohe, using water from a reservoir established at Hickey's Springs. The spring later becomes the source of Pukekohe's first reticulated water supply.	Infrastructure (Utilities) Work
1883 & 1888	<p>The Pukekohe and Mauku Cheese and Bacon Factory Company is established. The venture is not a success and the factory is later taken over by the New Zealand Dairy Association.</p> <p>Wesley Spragg, who takes over the butter operations of the New Zealand Frozen Meat and Storage Company, meets with farmers in Pukekohe to sign them up as suppliers to his newly formed New Zealand Dairy Association. The following year he establishes a butter factory in Pukekohe and goes on to extend his network of creameries throughout South Auckland. The Pukekohe Butter Factory becomes central to the association's operations.</p>	Work
1883	The governing 'Highway Districts' become known as 'Road Districts'.	Governance (Local Governance)
1883	The first Pukekohe courthouse is opened.	Governance (Justice)
1884	The Paerata Railway Station opens.	Infrastructure (Transport)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1885, 1892	Henry Dell establishes his saddler business, occupying the southern corner of West and Queen Street by 1892.	Building the Place Land and People
1885	The Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions open a Catholic convent school at Pukekohe, very close to the church site.	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1885	A post office service is opened at Puni.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Building the Place
1886	The first Pukekohe Agricultural and Pastoral Society's (A & P) show is held to the rear of the Pukekohe Hotel, adjacent to the original train station.	Work Ways of Life Building the Place
1886-1887	The New Zealand Police Force is established as a national civilian, unarmed service, replacing the New Zealand Constabulary. Pukekohe's first resident policeman, Constable William McGovern, takes up his duties. The following year tenders are advertised for the erection of a jail at Pukekohe.	Governance (Justice)
1887	The Masonic Lodge is built on what would become Hall Street. It is a commanding building within the settlement, one of the key civic buildings in the late 1880s-1890s.	Ways of Life (Community Facilities and Organisations) Building the Place
1886	A 20-acre recreation reserve to the southwest of Pukekohe is declared the 'Pukekohe Domain'.	Land and People Governance (Public Services and Facilities)
1887	The <i>Pukekohe Borough Act 1877</i> comes into force, providing for Pukekohe to become a borough if at least 50 resident householders petition for its constitution. (This condition evidently cannot be met at the time and the Pukekohe Town District is not formed until 10 June, 1905).	Governance (Local Government)
1888	Ensilage making, better known as 'silage,' is introduced on a Pukekohe farm for the first time. It is some years before the practice becomes common locally though.	Work
1891	Pukekohe Methodist Church is moved from its original Harris Road site to Queen Street, and the building is enlarged the following year	Ways of Life (Religion)
1892	A school is opened at Buckland. Children in the area had previously gone to the Harrisville School. (The school building is extended in 1920. In the 1970s the original school building is demolished and a new main school building is constructed further forward on the site).	Ways of Life (Education)
1893	The Bank of New Zealand opens its first agency in Pukekohe, located in a building towards the end of King Street. The Bank of New Zealand later establishes a branch in its own right on 11 January, 1911 in the town centre.	Building the Place (Commercial Development)
1895	St Andrew's Anglican Church is shifted from its original Wellington Street site to the vicinity of Queen Street, opposite what is today the public cemetery.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1895	A new police station and residence are opened on Manukau Road. In 1960, the police station is moved into the former courthouse building next door.	Governance (Justice)
1896	The first Pukekohe Cricket Club is formed, competing against teams from Waiuku and Mauku.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1898	The Presbyterian Parish relocates closer to King Street occupying a central position in the township, on the corner of present day King, Queen, Seddon and West Streets.	Ways of Life (Religion)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1899-1900	The St Paul's Anglican Church on Buckland Road, Buckland is constructed and officially opened on 23 March, 1900.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1901	The Pukekohe West Road Board trials its recently acquired stone-breaker. The machine produces enough gravel to surface 25 yards of road per day.	Infrastructure (Transport) Governance (Local Governance)
1902	The Helvetia Ostrich Farm is established by John Schlaepfer for L.D. Nathan & Co. At the time it was to become New Zealand's largest ever ostrich farm and a major attraction in the early twentieth century. Later in the year the ostriches from the Nathan's Whitford Park Estate are transferred to Helvetia. Ostrich farming continues on its Helvetia site until the 1930s.	Work (Agriculture and farming)
1904	The Buckland Methodist Church is constructed and opened on Buckland Road, Buckland.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1904	Bilkey harvested the first commercial potato crop for the Auckland market on Pukekohe Hill.	Work (Agriculture and farming)
1904	Pukekohe West School moves to a new five-acre site closer to town; the school building is relocated and remodelled. In this year a high school is opened in the buildings of the Pukekohe West School, which is renamed Pukekohe District High School, combining both primary and secondary departments. This provides the first opportunity for secondary schooling in the Franklin area.	Ways of Life (Education)
1904	The first purpose built community hall is built (and serves the community for 55 years).	
1905	The Pukekohe Town Board is established, gazetting an area of approximately two miles. This sees a reduction in the size of the Pukekohe West Road District. The newly elected Pukekohe Town Board holds its first meeting in the Pukekohe Public Library on 29 July. The first town commissioners are W. Reid, W. Roulston, H. Dell, J. Kenelly and E. Stevens. Mr Reid is elected chairman.	Governance (Local Governance)
1905	Mr Henry Curd, a Pukekohe blacksmith, and Mr G. Cooper, a coachbuilder, establish a new coach building business in the town. Initially known as the Franklin Carriage Factory, then as Cooper and Curd Ltd, this later becomes Pukekohe's best-known garage and car sales business.	Building the Place Work
1905	The Pukekohe District High School is formally reopened on its new site in Queen Street.	Ways of Life (Education)
1905	The newly formed Pukekohe Tennis Club asks the Pukekohe Agricultural & Pastoral Society to lease part of the A & P Showground, so it can establish permanent tennis courts there.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1906	Gas lamps are first erected in Pukekohe's main street. This is the first public lighting ever provided in the town. (The gas lamps are replaced by electric power poles in 1917).	Infrastructure (Utilities) Building the Place
1906	Pukekohe Drainage District is constituted under the <i>Land Drainage Act 1904</i> . This covers an area of land in the vicinity of Helvetia and Paerata to the northwest of Pukekohe. The Pukekohe Drainage District is later abolished on 15 April, 1920.	Governance Infrastructure (Utilities)
1907	Seddon lamp is erected in memory of the late Prime Minister Richard John Seddon who died in 1906. The memorial is erected at the start of King Street. Premier Sir J.G. Ward performs the unveiling ceremony for the memorial. (The lamp is to move around several times through later decades).	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past) Infrastructure (Utilities)
1907	Loyal Pukekohe Lodge No. 8063 (MUJIOF), a Manchester Unity Oddfellows lodge, is dedicated.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1907	The <i>Fire Brigades Act 1907</i> is passed, replacing a similar 1906 act, and provides for the establishment of local fire districts and united fire districts controlled by fire boards, comprising of local body and insurance company representatives. This system essentially remains in place until 1949. At the time the act is passed there is a fire brigade in Auckland City, but none in South Auckland (the first one formed is at Pukekohe on 17 October, 1911).	Governance (Public Services and Facilities)
1909	The Premier Theatre, later known as the Strand Theatre, opens towards the end of King Street. (The theatre is later burnt in two significant fires in 1915 and again in 1928).	Building the Place Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1909	The Pukekohe Post Office moves to a new location on King Street. It provides upstairs lodging for the postmaster. The first public telephone exchange to open in South Auckland is at Pukekohe; there are 27 subscribers.	Infrastructure Building the Place
1909	Pukekohe School building is destroyed by fire.	Ways of Life (Education)
1911	The milestone of having the first car in Pukekohe, owned by Mr Berridge.	Infrastructure (Transport)
1911	A volunteer fire brigade is formed at Pukekohe. This is the first fire brigade established in the South Auckland area. The Pukekohe brigade is initially administered by the Pukekohe Town Board, then by the Borough Council. Following Pukekohe, brigades are established in Otahuhu in 1914, Papakura in 1925, Waiuku in 1927, Papatoetoe in 1928 and Howick in 1931.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities).
1911	The population of the Pukekohe Town District is recorded as 629.	Land and People
1911	Members of the newly formed Buckland Tennis Club buy land from the Yates Seed Farm for a tennis court.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1911	The Pukekohe Bowling Club is officially formed. A number of clubs are formed in proceeding years around the wider Pukekohe communities.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1911	The Buckland Boy Scout troop is formed. This is the first boy scout troop established in the Franklin area. Although it disbands in 1912 another troop is formed in nearby Pukekohe in 1913.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1911	A three-acre recreation reserve near the centre of Pukekohe is declared the Pukekohe Domain – this is the nucleus of present-day Bledisloe Park. On 7 August, 1911 the Pukekohe Town Board is appointed as the domain board.	Land and People Governance (Local Government)
1911	A Pukekohe branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is formed. (It is uncertain how long it is active since there are also reports of a Pukekohe branch being formed or re-formed on 22 July, 1922).	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1911	The Minister of Education, George Fowlds, formally opens a new brick building at the Pukekohe District High School as a replacement for the wooden building, destroyed by fire in September 1909.	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1912	First electricity generator plant is installed on Nelson Street, Pukekohe.	Infrastructure (Utilities) Governance (Local Government)
1912	Pukekohe's first water works is developed at Hickey Springs (off Paerata Road, between Crisp Avenue and Seddon Street).	Infrastructure (Utilities)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1912- 1914	<p>The Pukekohe Borough is established (dissolving the Town Board) on 1 April, at which time the Franklin County Council is also formed. The first borough elections are held on 1 May.</p> <p>Not long after establishment, the Franklin County Council built their chamber and offices on the corner of Roulston Street and Massey Avenue (c.1913-1914).</p> <p>At this time (1913), the Pukekohe Borough Council takes over responsibility for the local public library, on the Edinburgh Street site, and later the town's first fire station.</p>	<p>Governance (Local Government)</p> <p>Building the Place</p>
1912	A new block for technical training opens at the Pukekohe School. This comprises a science laboratory and a two-room manual training building, largely paid for by local subscriptions.	<p>Ways of Life (Education)</p> <p>Building the Place</p>
1912	The foundation stone is laid for the National Bank's new Pukekohe branch on King Street.	Building the Place
1912	<p>The Franklin Times commences as Franklin's first newspaper, and the Pukekohe & Waiuku Times begins publication. The Franklin Times offices on Roulston Street appear to have been constructed and occupied by the newspaper a few years later in c.1915.</p> <p>The title of the paper is changed to the Franklin & Pukekohe Times in 1919, and to the Franklin Times in 1921. (The Franklin Times merges with the South Auckland News Advertiser in 1971 to form the Franklin Times Advertiser, which in turn merges with the South Auckland Courier. The title Franklin Times resurfaces between 1973 and 1979, as the southern edition of the Courier, but finally disappears on 24 July, 1979.)</p>	Ways of Life
1912	The new hall for the Excelsior Lodge No. 70 (IOOF) at Pukekohe is opened, popularly known as the Pukekohe Oddfellows Hall.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1912	Ratepayers of the newly established Pukekohe Borough approve a proposal for a reticulated sewerage system. The necessary finance fails to eventuate however, and on 21 July, 1915 a night soil, or night-cart, service is approved instead. It is some years before the town gets a proper drainage system.	<p>Infrastructure (Utilities)</p> <p>Governance (Public Services and Facilities)</p>
1912	Pukekohe Orange Lodge, L.O.L. no. 72 opens. An Orange Lodge had previously been active in Pukekohe between 1878 and 1898. It operated out of the Masonic Lodge on Hall Street.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1912	The inaugural meeting of the Pukekohe Chamber of Commerce is held. This is the first chamber of commerce established in the Franklin area.	<p>Work</p> <p>Building the Place</p>
1912	The Pukekohe Golf Club is founded. At first a golf course is established on a local farm, then moved successively to the A & P Showgrounds, Mr E.L. Roose's property on Cape Hill, and in May 1930, to the Franklin Racing Club's racecourse.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1913	A new train station for Pukekohe is built, east of the original station location. The former station building becomes a good shed at the new site.	<p>Infrastructure (Transport)</p> <p>Building the Place</p>
1915	Progress is made in the town centre with King Street being wired by Franklin Electric Power Board for electricity.	<p>Infrastructure (Utilities)</p> <p>Building the Place</p>
1915	8 September - The now disused Pilgrim Flour Mill buildings burns to the ground.	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Work</p>

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1915	Remaining areas within the Pukekohe West and Pukekohe East Road Districts are dissolved and brought under the Franklin County Council.	Governance (Local Government)
1915	February 1915 - The first show on the new A & P site is held at Station Road, the land having been purchased from Mr Andrew Berriman, who lived nearby on Station Road.	Work Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities) Building the Place
1916	The council builds a reservoir on Roose's Hill to supplement the Hickeys Spring site.	Infrastructure (Utilities) Building the Place
1916	The new Puni school building is opened, replacing the old school that had burnt down the previous year.	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1917	The opening of the first Puni public hall is marked with a social and dance. The official opening ceremony is held on 28 March.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1917	Nurse Mary Blair opens the Burwood private maternity hospital on Seddon Street, Pukekohe. For some years this is Pukekohe's only maternity hospital.	Healthcare (under Governance- but not a government run facility)
1917	Electric lighting is switched on in the central area of Pukekohe township. The first areas illuminated include King, West, Harris, Seddon, Edinburgh, East Hall and Victoria Streets, Project Terrace, Manukau Road and Harrington Avenue.	Infrastructure (Utilities)
1918	The first Indian grower leases land in Pukekohe, followed by many others from the 1920s.	Land and People Work (Agriculture and farming)
1918	6 November - The first death from an influenza epidemic that is sweeping the country is registered at Pukekohe. Before the epidemic is over in December, a total of 1679 deaths are reported in the Auckland Province – these include 19 deaths at Papakura, 16 at Tuakau, 13 at Pukekohe and 11 at Otahuhu, among other places. Māori villages along the Waikato River are particularly hard-hit.	Healthcare
1918-1919	Towns and settlements throughout New Zealand celebrate the official announcement of the end of World War I and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June, 1919. A local Peace Parade takes place on 19 July, 1919 in the Pukekohe town centre as part of national peace day celebrations.	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past) Governance (Defence)
1919	The New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company is formed by the merger of the New Zealand Dairy Association Ltd, Waikato Co-operative Dairy Company, and Waikato Co-operative Cheese Company. The company has eight cheese factories, including East Tamaki, Franklin, Tuakau and Aka Aka. They also have ten butter factories, including Pukekohe, Waiuku and Clevedon; and 91 creameries throughout South Auckland and the Waikato.	Work Building the Place
1919	The Franklin Racing Club is founded. Shortly after the club buys land on the outskirts of Pukekohe township to form a track. (The club holds its first race meeting on 9 April, 1921, and its first totalisator meeting on 31 March, 1924).	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1920	A 1301-acre block in Puni is one of several settlements established in the area for discharged soldiers' farm settlement under the <i>Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1917</i> . Others include the Kopuku and Kopuku No. 2 Settlements near Mercer, 1576 acres in total, and a small 191-acre settlement at Paerata.	Governance (Defence) Building the Place

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1920s	The Pukekohe Growers Association is formed.	Work (Agriculture and farming)
1921-1923	August - Paerata School opens first in a temporary building (a former manure shed), followed by its first formal school building in 1923. No formal school building is present in Paerata prior to this, requiring commuting outside the small settlement for schooling.	Ways of Life (Education) Building the Place
1921	Pukekohe Technical High School is opened by Prime Minister, William Ferguson Massey. Pupils from the upper school of the old Pukekohe District High School transfer to the new school, which also serves an area stretching from Papatoetoe to Pukekawa and from Waipipi to Clevedon.	Ways of Life (Education)
1921-1922	Waiuku Branch Line is completed and Paerata Station is renamed Paerata Junction.	Infrastructure (Transport)
1921	Elijah Roose gifts a large area of land off Totara Avenue to the Borough Council for the community. In this same year, William Roulston gifts a small portion of his land holding for use as a World War I memorial site, on the corner of what is today East Street and Stadium Drive. World War I Memorial Gates are officially opened at Pukekohe's Roulston Park. (In April 1980 the central memorial column is re-sited and re-sculptured outside the Pukekohe War Memorial Hall.)	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past) Land and People
1921	The Franklin branch of the Plunket Society is formed at Pukekohe, the first Plunket branch in the Franklin region.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1921	The Pukekohe Drill Hall is opened. The building includes a hall for the use of the local military cadets, territorials and mounted rifle volunteers, a storeroom, an office, and a miniature rifle range.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1921	The Buckland World War I memorial is unveiled. This is a rough-hewn Celtic cross mounted on a concrete plinth. On 7 June, 1922 after opening the newly enlarged Buckland public hall, Governor General Viscount Jellicoe plants a cedar tree on the memorial reserve.	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past)
1922	March - The original Paerata Hall is opened.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities) Building the Place
1922	A new Pukekohe Courthouse is opened, situated near the police station on Manukau Road.	Governance (Justice) Building the Place
1922	The Buckland Bowling Club and grounds is formed on what is today George Crescent.	
1922	The Franklin Club, a gentlemen's social club, is formally instituted at Pukekohe. In May 1923 it opens its own rooms in leased premises on the first floor of the Clarke's Buildings, a recently constructed two-storey brick-and-plaster commercial building on the corner of King and Hall Streets.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1922	Wesley College is relocated to Paerata from its Three Kings site.	Ways of Life (Education)
1922	The Pukekohe Church of Christ congregation is thought to have built a church in a single day in the vicinity of Pukekohe Hill. <i>(No further details are then located on this church. Given it was built in a day, the building was likely short lived).</i>	Ways of Life (Religion)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1923	The New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company's Pukekohe butter factory catches fire. The Pukekohe fire brigade reaches the scene within a few minutes, but can do little other than salvage work because the town's water mains do not reach the factory site. Apart from a few ancillary buildings the factory is entirely destroyed.	Work
1923	26 April - The Pukekohe municipal swimming pool is opened, the first public swimming pool in the region on the corner of Harris, Edinburgh and John Streets. (This would later become the Pukekohe High School pool).	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation) Governance (Local Government)
1923, 1935	The Union Bank of Australia opens a Pukekohe branch. It opens its own building in Edinburgh Street in 1935, later known as the ANZ building.	Building the Place
1923	Bishop H.W. Cleary opens and blesses St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Pukekohe. This replaces the existing convent school as the parish primary school, although the convent secondary school for girls, known as Sacred Heart College, continues to operate until 1964.	Ways of Life (Education and Religion)
1924	6 March - New dairy factory opens in Paerata to replace the Pukekohe factory, burnt by fire the year prior.	Work (Industry)
1924	March - A new Paerata School opens.	
1924	The Franklin Electric Power Board (FEPB) is formally constituted. As well as the Pukekohe Borough, its district includes Franklin County, Waiuku and Tuakau Town Districts, and an 'outer area' covering Onewhero, Port Waikato and Pukekawa.	Infrastructure (Utilities)
1925-1930s	The White New Zealand League is established with its origins and stronghold in Pukekohe. It consists of local European businessmen and market gardeners concerned about competition from Chinese and Indian growers. The League is vocal in its opposition to Asian immigration and Asian-owned businesses for several years, but attracts few members and little financial support. The League is moribund by 1937.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1925	The electric power supply to Pukekohe from the newly built Bombay sub-station on the Horahora to Auckland transmission line is turned on. The first power pole is erected at the FEPB depot in Pukekohe.	Infrastructure (Utilities)
1925	Pukekohe is constituted a Fire District. An independent fire board is established to administer the Pukekohe Fire Brigade, previously under the direction of the Borough Council.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Ways of Life
1925-1926	Mr F.C. Alexander, who already operates a Pukekohe-Waiuku bus service, announces plans for a daily bus service between Pukekohe and Papakura, to connect with the suburban trains to Auckland. In 1926 the Auckland and Provincial Motor Bus Company, later renamed W.J. Wheeler & Sons, begins an Auckland to Pukekohe bus service via Drury, Karaka and Paerata. The service's distinctive "black and white" buses are seen on various South Auckland routes until 1948.	Infrastructure (Transport)
1925 -1927	During an Anzac Day ceremony at Pukekohe Primary School, children place laurel wreaths at the foot of 27 trees planted in the school grounds, to commemorate former boys of the school who had given their lives during World War I. Over the next two years individual memorial stones are placed at the base of each tree; a tree is also planted in honour of the late Prime Minister W.F. Massey.	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1926	The population of the Pukekohe Borough is recorded as 2352 residents in the census.	Land and People
1926	Pukekohe Borough Council resolves to establish a campground at the Roose's Bush reserve and to change the name of the reserve to Roosevelt Park. It is uncertain whether the campground is ultimately established or not, but in 1934, a new municipal campground is set up on the town's recreation reserve, later known as Bledisloe Park.	Building the Place Governance (Local Government)
1928	June - There is a disastrous goods train accident, between Pukekohe and Paerata, involving 35 fully loaded wagons. At the time the <i>Auckland Weekly News</i> reports it as New Zealand's worse goods train accident.	Infrastructure (Transport)
1928	Mr John Norman Massey, a son of the late William Ferguson Massey, is first elected chairman of Franklin County Council. He holds the position until 1953. For most of the period he also serves as Member of Parliament for the Franklin electorate.	
1928-1929	The re-opening of the Strand Theatre in Pukekohe, which has been remodelled after a fire earlier in the year, is celebrated with a ball. The following year 'The Donovan Affair' screens at the Strand Theatre in Pukekohe. This is the first talkie (talking picture) screened in any South Auckland cinema. It is also shown at Waiuku's Lyceum cinema a few days later. The Orpheus in Otahuhu also begins showing talking pictures the following year.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1928-1929	Pukekohe Borough Council begins the town's first regular rubbish collection. An incinerator is built on the site of the town's powerhouse.	Infrastructure Governance (Local Government)
1929	Mrs Marianne Caughey Smith gifts the funds for a chapel on the grounds of Wesley College, Paerata. It is opened on 29 February.	Ways of Life (Religion and Education)
1929	The Pukekohe Baptist Church, on the corner of Seddon and Victoria Streets, is formally opened. The church is initially founded a year or so earlier on 6 December, 1927 with services initially being held in the Masonic Hall, on Hall Street.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1929	A trade union organisation known as Te Komiti attempts to negotiate minimum levels of pay for Māori workers on the Pukekohe market gardens. Te Komiti also tries to establish a ban on single Māori girls working for Chinese or Indian growers.	Ways of Life Land and People
1929	The Pukekohe Primary School dental clinic is formally opened.	Ways of Life (Education) Healthcare
1929	Pukekohe's first purpose-built children's playground is opened. This is situated on a small park at the corner of West Road and Harrington Avenue.	Governance (Local Government) Building the Place
Late 1920s	John Turbot of Pukekohe East develops a new crop of onion, known as the "Pukekohe Longkeeper Onion," which would become the main variety grown in New Zealand.	Work (Agriculture and Farming)
1930	Auckland's local bodies meet to discuss the boundaries of a proposed Auckland regional planning scheme. Pukekohe Borough Council and the Manukau and Franklin County Councils later express their opposition to being included in the scheme.	Governance (Local Government)
1929-1933	The Franklin RSA (Returned Soldiers Association) is formed at Pukekohe. A specific branch is established in Pukekohe itself on 11 May, 1933.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities) (Remembering the Past)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1930	Pukekohe's new fire station, a fine two-storey brick building on the corner of Edinburgh Street and Massey Avenue is opened.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Building the Place
1930	Pukekohe onion growers meet to form an association to represent their interests and lobby for import restrictions. They name their group the Franklin (White) Onion Growers' Association. The term 'white' in the title refers to the growers rather than their onions, since Indian and Chinese market gardeners are excluded from membership.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities) Work (Agriculture and Farming)
1931	As the Depression bites the town, a group of Pukekohe women set up the Franklin Social Welfare League. They aim to relieve poverty and distress by distributing coal, clothing, medicine and food to the needy. The league sets up a stores depot in the Franklin Electric Power Board building. At almost the same time a group of Pukekohe Maori, with the help of a local Salvation Army officer, form the Naumai Club to help local Māori. This club forms a fund-raising concert party and sets up its own stores depot and soup kitchen.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1932	Thrivond Girdhar becomes the first Indian to purchase land for market gardening in Pukekohe.	Work (Agriculture and Farming) Land and People
1932	The new Pukekohe Orange Lodge formally opens and dedicates its Orange Hall on Roulston Street.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1932	The new Buckland public hall is opened on Logans Road, replacing an earlier building which had burned down in April that year. This is later superseded by a new hall on the site in 1955.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1933	The new St Andrew's Anglican brick church is completed.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1933	Pukekohe Borough Council receives assent from Governor-General Lord Bledisloe to rename the 'Pukekohe Domain' as 'Bledisloe Park'.	Land and People Governance (Local Governance)
1936	23 January –Pukekohe citizens gather outside the Pukekohe Post Office to hear the mayor, Mr C.K. Lawrie, reading the proclamation of the accession of Edward VIII to the throne.	Ways of Life
1937	Work begins on Pukekohe Borough's long-awaited reticulated sewerage system.	Infrastructure(Uilities)
1939	Play begins on the Pukekohe Golf Club's new course on the Waiuku-Runciman Road.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1941	The 1941 census is cancelled because of the war, but according to population estimates, Pukekohe Borough has 2690 residents within its jurisdictional area.	Land and People
1942 (see 1949)	Pukekohe Borough Council reaches an agreement with the local Returned Services Association to set aside part of the town's public cemetery as a soldiers' cemetery. The first burial takes place there on 24 April, 1943.	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past)
1942-1944	The United States and New Zealand military personnel camps are in several locations in Pukekohe, Paerata and Helvetia. Camps are located on Schlaepfer's farmland site-Helvetia, Wesley College site, Paerata, Camp Paerata/ Sim Road site, Pukekohe Race course site, A&P Showgrounds site, Roosevile Park/ Roose's Bush site, town hall site and a residence on the corner of East Street and Totara Avenue are also occupied.	Governance (Defence) Ways of Life

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
	Wesley College premises close down for educational use on and off during the war, due to the site's military occupation.	
1940-1943	The Pukekohe Battalion of the home guard undertake numerous training exercises.	Governance (Defence) Ways of Life
1944	The Pukekohe Dehydration plant at Subway Road is established under the Services Vegetable Production Scheme of 1943, to provide food for the Allied Forces (mainly United States) fighting in the Pacific area.	Governance (Defence) Work
1940s (mid)	Housing shortage leads to the need for transit camps. A camp is established in Roose Park and the sale of large blocks of land from several of the churches is developed by the State Advances Corporation with state housing.	Governance Building the Place (Residential Development)
1947	Bernard Montgomery, 1 st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, and well regarded for his involvement in World War II, comes to Pukekohe on 29 July, 1947. Montgomery, popularly known as 'Monty,' made an official tour of New Zealand after the war during which he visited both Tuakau and Pukekohe. The town was dressed in flags and banners with a parade for Montgomery.	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past)
1947	The Pukekohe Scout Group is registered (an earlier troop had been formed in the town in 1913 but disbanded in 1919).	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1948	The Franklin Trotting Club is founded. The club is initially based in Pukekohe, but moves to Alexandra Park in 1958.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1948	17 July – Passenger services to Helvetia station cease due to being unprofitable.	Infrastructure (Transportation)
1948	New Zealand Railway Road Services takes over W.J. Wheeler & Sons Pukekohe to Paerata bus service. This is followed by the disappearance of the distinctive "black and white" buses from the route.	Infrastructure (Transportation)
1948	June - Pukekohe Technical High School is renamed Pukekohe High School.	
1949	April - Governor-General, Sir Bernard Freyberg, and Lady Freyberg pay an official visit to Pukekohe. Ceremonies include the unveiling of a memorial chaplet in the Pukekohe returned servicemen's lawn cemetery with district rolls of honour for both world wars. The Freybergs return to the area on 25 April on a more informal visit, during which they inspect a school and a potato market garden at Pukekohe.	Governance (Defence) Ways of Life (Remembering the Past)
1949	The Fire Services Act 1949 establishes a system of urban fire districts governed by Urban Fire Authorities throughout New Zealand. Pukekohe Fire District becomes an Urban Fire District.	Governance (Public Services and Facilities)
Early 1950s	The main influx of Chinese market gardeners arrive in Pukekohe.	Land and People Work (Agriculture and Farming)
1950s	Residential development begins to encroach into market garden areas around the periphery of the town.	Building the Place Work (Agriculture and Farming)
1951	According to the 1951 census, Pukekohe Borough has 3647 residents.	Land and People
1950-1956	Milk powder and casein plants are added to the Paerata dairy factory.	Work (Industry)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1951	N.H. Svendsen & Sons opens what is Pukekohe and Franklin's first and only milk treatment plant. (It is bought by the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company Ltd in 1980, and closed on 30 April, 1981).	Work (Industry)
1952	The Pukekohe Māori School opens. This is Pukekohe's second primary school. In 1957 after the opening of Pukekohe North School, the local practice of educational segregation is officially dropped. The Pukekohe Māori School, however, retains its name until it is closed in 1964. The Pukekohe Hill School is opened on the site the following year.	Ways of Life (Education)
1953	30 December - Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, visits Pukekohe as part of her Royal Tour of New Zealand. King Street is decorated and spruced up for the event.	Ways of Life Governance
1953	15 August - Nehru Hall, built for the local Pukekohe Indian community is opened on the corner of Ward Street and Puni Road. The hall is the first of its kind in New Zealand.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1953	Pukekohe Maternity Hospital opens on Kitchener Road East and Tuakau Road. Shortly after (in 1955) Burwood Maternity Hospital on Seddon Street closes.	Healthcare
1954	The Pukekohe Free Kindergarten is opened. Fund-raising for the kindergarten having taken eight years.	Ways of Life (Education)
1954	The Nga Hau e Wha (Four Winds) Credit Union at Pukekohe becomes a registered member of the New Zealand Credit Union League, and is believed to be the first Māori credit union to have taken this step.	Ways of Life and Building the Place
1955	The new Buckland Community Hall is opened, the third for the Buckland community.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1955	The Puni Centennial Hall is opened, replacing an earlier hall built in 1916.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1956	The Franklin Chinese Growers' Society is formed. (The society is now known as the Pukekohe Chinese Growers' Association).	Work (Agriculture and Farming) Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1957- 1958	8 June – The Anglican Bishop of Auckland, the Rt. Rev. W.J. Simkin, blesses the foundation stone of the Pukekohe War Memorial Town Hall. 4 October- Governor-General, Viscount Cobham, visits Pukekohe and officially opens the Pukekohe War Memorial Town Hall.	Building the Place Ways of Life (Remembering the Past) (Community Organisations and Facilities) Governance (Local Government)
1957-1958	Pukekohe North School is opened (the official opening is held on 14 November, 1958).	Ways of Life (Education)
1958	January - St James' Presbyterian Church is moved to a new site in West Street, Pukekohe where it becomes part of the parish's new Church Centre.	Ways of Life (Religion) Building the Place
1959	The new Pukekohe Wesleyan Methodist church is constructed, opening on 29 October. The former church becomes a Sunday school for several years but is dismantled in May 1986, and rebuilt	Ways of Life (Religion) Building the Place

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
	in Bombay for residential use.	
1959	Prime Minister, Walter Nash, opens Nga Hau E Wha, Pukekohe's Māori community hall, erected on a site next to the Pukekohe Māori School. (The building is no longer used for this purpose by 1984 and is then demolished).	Ways of Life (Community Facilities and Organisations) Building the Place
1959	The Franklin Racing Club's new public grandstand is opened.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation) Building the Place
1959	Pukekohe East's new hall and sports pavilion is officially opened. This supplements an earlier hall, which had been built in 1904 and extended in 1930.	Ways of Life (Community Facilities and Organisations) (Sports and Recreation) Building the Place
1960	The new Pukekohe Borough Council Chamber and Public Library is opened on the corner of Wesley and Edinburgh Streets.	Governance (Local Government) Ways of Life (Community Facilities and Organisations)
1961-1962	The new St James' Presbyterian Church is erected, after the former church is relocated from the corner of Queen, Seddon and King Streets a few years prior.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1962	The New Zealand International Grand Prix is held for the first time at the newly completed Pukekohe raceway off Buckland Road. (This remains the event's venue until 1991).	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1965-1966	30 September, 1966 - Hall Street post office opens to replace the King Street office. (The old post office building in King Street is left behind, unused, empty and increasingly neglected, until its demolition in 1976).	Governance (Public Services and Facilities) Building the Place
1965	The Pukekohe Hill School opens, taking over from the Pukekohe Māori School formerly occupying the site.	Ways of Life (Education)
1965	October - Pukekohe's centennial celebrations begin. Events include a dance, sports events, historic bus tour, the unveiling of a 'Pioneer Memorial and Direction Finder' on Pukekohe Hill, and the official opening of the Pukekohe Pioneer Cottage in Roulston Park.	Ways of Life Governance (Local Government)
1966	Pukekohe Valley School and Pukekohe Intermediate School are opened. Both schools are initially based in the old Pukekohe Central School buildings, but the Valley School moves to its own site in February 1967. Pukekohe now has three state primary schools: Pukekohe North, Pukekohe Hill and Pukekohe Valley.	Ways of Life (Education)
1966	Pukekohe Borough has 6547 residents within its jurisdictional area based on the census.	Land and People
1966	Pukekohe's new Olympic-standard public jubilee swimming pool in Bledisloe Park is opened.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1969	The Strand Theatre is closed. The building is demolished.	
1970	Paerata Dairy Factory ceases butter production.	Work (Industry)
1970	Schlaepfer Park, a boy scout camp in Ostrich Farm Road, Helvetia is officially opened. Pukekohe Scouts camped on the property since	Land and People

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
	1949 and the land had been acquired by donation from Mr Arnold Schlaepfer and Mr H.N. Svendsen in 1964-1965.	
1971	Pukekohe Stadium is constructed between Franklin Road and Prospect Terrace. The stadium is opened on 27 March and is a joint venture between the Borough Council and the Counties Rugby Union.	Building the Place Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
1972	The automatic telephone exchange becomes operational in Pukekohe.	Infrastructure (Utilities)
1972	'Pukekohe Shop Town,' Pukekohe's first shopping mall, is officially opened. The Seddon Street development is planned to accommodate 14 shops. It is soon renamed the Pukekohe Mall.	Building the Place
1972	The Franklin Electric Power Board's new building in Seddon Street is opened, replacing offices in King Street which have served it since 1928.	Building the Place Infrastructure (Utilities)
1972	Pukekohe's new cinema, the Grantham Cinema in Tobin Street, opens for business. It closes down in 1988.	Building the Place Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1972	Pukekohe's potato industry is struck a significant blow with the discovery of the potato cyst nematode (PCN) on Pukekohe Hill, a disease which causes severe yield losses in potato crops.	Work (Agriculture and farming)
1974	Pukekohe Borough Council resolves to close Roosevelt Park Caravan Park because of inadequate facilities and problems with long-term residencies. (The camp had first been established in 1926, used as a U.S. military camp during the war, and had served as workers' transit camp for some years after).	Governance (Local Government)
1976	King Street Post Office is demolished and developed into a public space.	Building the Place
1976	The St John Ambulance Association's Pukekohe branch opens its new ambulance station in Roulston Street.	Healthcare
1976	The new Pukekohe Public Library is opened. Situated behind the Borough Council offices on the corner of Edinburgh and Wesley Streets, this provides three times the space of the old library.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1976	Franklin Borough Council buys a property in the Cape Hill Road area for the future expansion of the borough to the north and east. The first stage of its Cape Hill subdivision goes on the market in 1977 and the second stage in December 1983.	Building the Place (Residential Development)
1977	Paerata railway station is closed to all rail traffic.	Infrastructure (Transport)
1978	Wesley College becomes the first integrated school in New Zealand.	Ways of Life (Education)
1978	10 January - Buckland Post Office service is closed.	
1982-1985	The site of a long-planned marae in Beatty Road, Pukekohe is blessed. Nga Hau E Wha Marae's whare nui is officially opened on 20 April, 1985.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities) Land and People
1983	New Paerata Hall constructed and original hall demolished.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1983	Demolition of the old ANZ bank building in Edinburgh Street begins. The bank opens its new building on the site on 21 November, 1983.	Building the Place (Commercial Development)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
1981 1984	The Buckland Methodist Church on Buckland Road ceased regular services in 1981, and is formally disestablished and closes down in 1984.	Ways of Life (Religion and Worship)
1986	The census for this year reveals the population of Pukekohe Borough is now 9336 residents within its jurisdictional boundaries.	Land and People
1998	Paerata Dairy Factory ceases milk processing.	Work (Industry)
1987	The old Baptist Church building is sold to the Reformed Church of New Zealand. A new Baptist Church is opened on a new site.	Ways of Life (Religion)
1992	Dells Saddlery Business on the corner of Queens Street closes after over 100 years of trading. Recorded as the longest operating business in Pukekohe. (Wright's Jewellers in King Street celebrated their centenary in 2012, now them the oldest-serving business currently in Pukekohe).	Building the Place
1992	Pukekohe Public Library opens on its new site in Roulston Street. The official opening is held on 26 June, 1993.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
1998	First female Mayor of Franklin, Heather Maloney, is elected, serving one term.	Governance (Local Government)
1998	The new Pukekohe Indian Association Community Centre in Ward Street is opened, with Nehru Hall as a secondary smaller Indian Community venue remaining.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
2000	Flowering cherry trees, which have lined Pukekohe's main street since 1976, are felled overnight by Franklin District Council contractors. For many residents this takes the bloom off the forthcoming launch of Pride in Franklin, and the planned town centre redevelopment.	Building the Place
2001	Towards the start of the new millennium, the census count of the urban population of Pukekohe is 18,825, a change of 11.3 percent from the 1996 census.	Land and people Building the Place
2001	The first stage of the redeveloped Pukekohe Town Centre is formally opened. Among other improvements, the main street is refurbished and the town square is revamped.	Building the Place
2001	Pukekohe's first V8 international event is held at the Pukekohe Raceway over the weekend of 10-11 November. The V8 Supercars event is then held annually at Pukekohe until April 2007. In 2013, the V8 supercar racing returns to the upgraded Pukekohe Park Raceway after an interval of five years.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
2003- 2013	The funeral of Peter 'Possum' Bourne, New Zealand's leading rally driver, who was fatally injured in an accident in Dunedin on 18 April, takes place in Pukekohe. In March 2004, Franklin District Council names a new reserve on Paerata Road as Possum Bourne Memorial Park and on 6 April, 2013, a bronze statue of Possum is transferred from Wanaka in the South Island and unveiled in the town centre.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation) (Remembering the Past)
2003	The new Puni school and community hall is opened. (The old Puni public hall is sold to a private buyer).	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
2004	The Counties Racing Club buys the Pukekohe Park Raceway (motor sports) business. From 1 June it controls motor racing as well as horse racing events at the Pukekohe facility.	Ways of Life (Sports and Recreation)
2006	The Pukekohe Primary School World War I memorial is unveiled after reconstruction. It incorporates 26 restored and reset memorial stones which had originally been placed at the base of a grove of	Ways of Life (Remembering the Past)

DATE(S)	EVENT	THEME(S)
	trees, in the school grounds between 1925 and 1927, as well as a memorial stone for former Prime Minister W.F. Massey.	
2007	Franklin: The Centre situated next to the Pukekohe Town Hall is officially opened. It incorporates a library and arts and cultural facilities.	Ways of Life (Community Organisations and Facilities)
2010	Franklin District Council is disestablished with the creation of Auckland Council on 1 November.	Governance (Local Government)
Late 2000s	A significant number of new subdivisions take place around the edges of Pukekohe. In particular, rural sites near existing urban areas are being converted to residential subdivisions.	Building the Place (Residential development)
2010-2011	A new St Patrick's Catholic Church in Seddon Street is constructed after demolition of the former church on the site.	Ways of Life (Religion) Building the Place
2013	The film, Mt Zion is released, depicting a typical Māori community in and around Pukekohe in the late 1970s. Framed around the potato growing industry, it follows struggles, dreams and aspirations.	Work Ways of life
2013	Retailer, Farmers, returns to Pukekohe after an absence for a number of years.	Building the Place

APPENDX 3: Geological Report

Geological Heritage of the Pukekohe area



1. Pukekohe East Crater from the south east

Bruce W. Hayward

Jan 2014

Unpublished Report BWH 161/14

SUMMARY

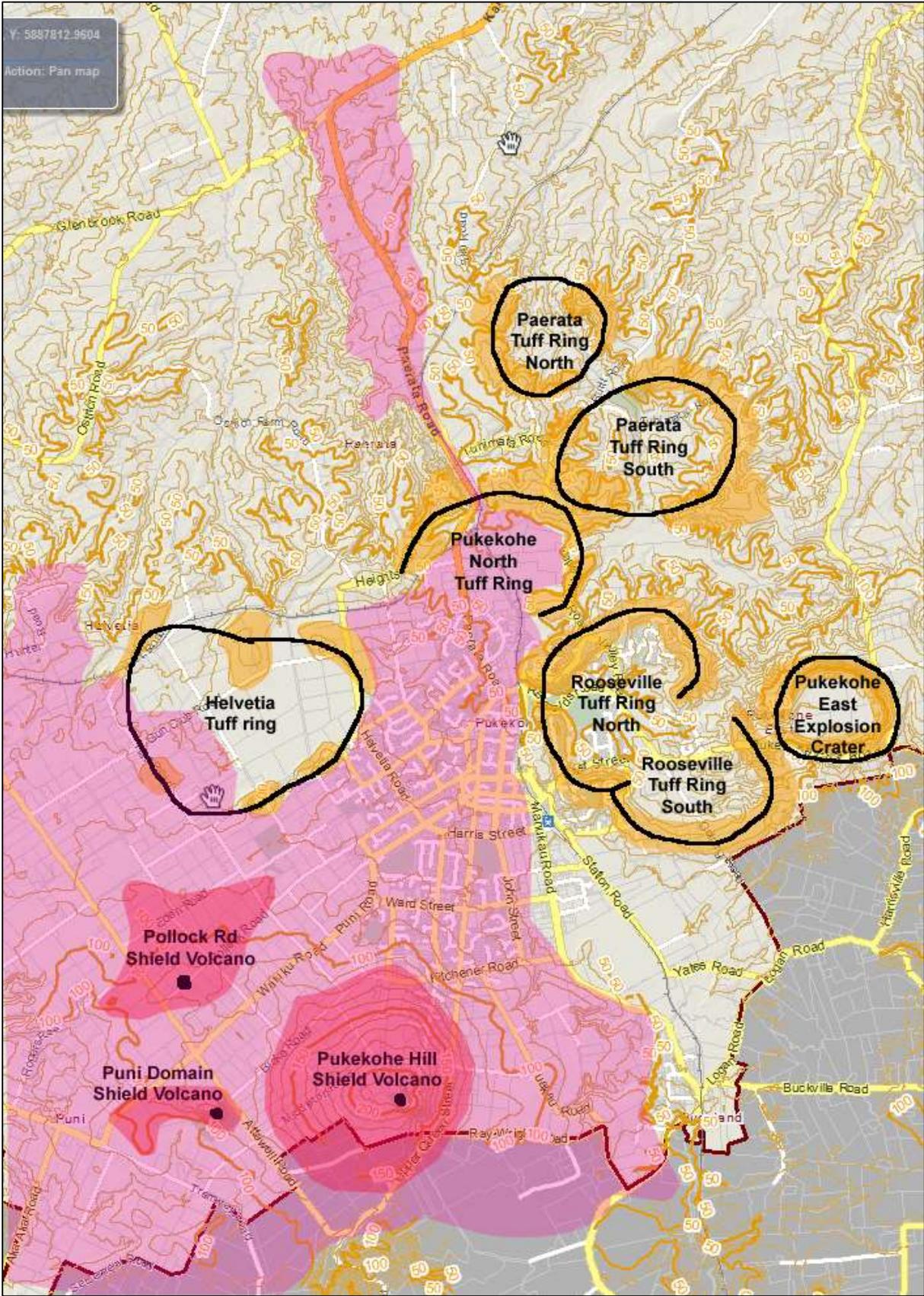
The Pukekohe Heritage study area is underlain by volcanoes of the 1.6-0.5 million year old South Auckland Volcanic Field. Ten of the over 80 volcanoes in the field occur in the study area - one well-preserved deep explosion crater with tuff ring (Pukekohe East Crater), one large (Pukekohe Hill) and two small (Puni Domain, Pollack Rd) shield volcanoes, and the eroded remnant arcs of six tuff rings and their enclosed craters (Rooseville North and South, Helvetia, Pukekohe North, and Paerata North and South). Helvetia Tuff Ring and crater is newly recognised as a volcano in this report.

Pukekohe East Explosion Crater has been given a nationally importance classification by the Geoscience Society of NZ's Geopreservation Inventory and has been scheduled as an outstanding natural feature in the Franklin District Scheme for many years. It is the most prominent, best preserved and deepest crater in the South Auckland Volcanic Field and among the best basaltic explosion craters in New Zealand. Most of the similar craters in urban Auckland have been partly or entirely protected and are now enjoyed as public reserves, often with playing fields occupying their flat floors. It is suggested that planning should be commenced towards eventually purchasing similar reserve status for Pukekohe East Crater as suburban subdivision is already reached within 1 km of its western boundary and the proposed Rural Urban Boundary runs along the south western crest of its tuff ring.

Pukekohe Hill comprises the steeper upper parts of one of the largest and most prominent shield volcanoes in the field and has high landscape values. It is already quite densely subdivided but development on it is subject to various structural plans to protect its landscape and rich volcanic soil values. A reserve on the peak of the hill provides panoramic views over most of the district and these are being protected within the Pukekohe Hill Special Policy Area, which is suggested should also be scheduled as an outstanding natural feature. The tops of two smaller shield volcanoes occur to the northwest of Pukekohe Hill. The steep-sided peak of Puni Domain Shield Volcano, located within the domain, is also suggested for scheduling as an outstanding natural feature.

The six other tuff rings are moderately eroded and not well preserved and the sediment and/or lava flow fill in their enclosed craters is either partly dissected by stream valleys or intact forming a flat floor among the tuff ring remnants. Roosevill Tuff Ring North is already mostly developed into a suburban subdivision and the others are likely to have similar destinies, with Roosevill Tuff Ring South and Pukekohe North Tuff Ring located inside the proposed Rural Urban Boundary. Features of significance on these six volcanoes are three bluffs of bedded tuff (Rooseville Park, Cape Hill Reserve, Paerata Tuff Ring North) and two tuff ring knolls (at the north ends of Adams Rd South and Jutland Rd, southern part of Helvetia Tuff Ring) and these are recommended for scheduling as outstanding natural features that will have high heritage value for residents in the expanding Pukekohe-Paerata suburbs.

Suggestions for interpretative educational resources are the production of a small booklet/leaflet on these volcanoes, a web page on the Auckland Council site, and information panels at historic Pukekohe East Church yard, Pukekohe Hill Reserve, Puni Domain and Cape Hill Reserve bluffs.



2. Map of the Pukekohe Heritage study area showing location of tuff rings/craters (orange), shield volcanoes (red) and the full extent of their lava flows (pink).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This study

This report has been commissioned by Auckland Council to identify and describe the important geological features of the Pukekohe area as part of the Pukekohe Heritage Survey, and to make recommendations for their future protection and interpretation.

The Pukekohe heritage study area is underlain by the weathered rocks and landforms of the South Auckland Volcanic Field.

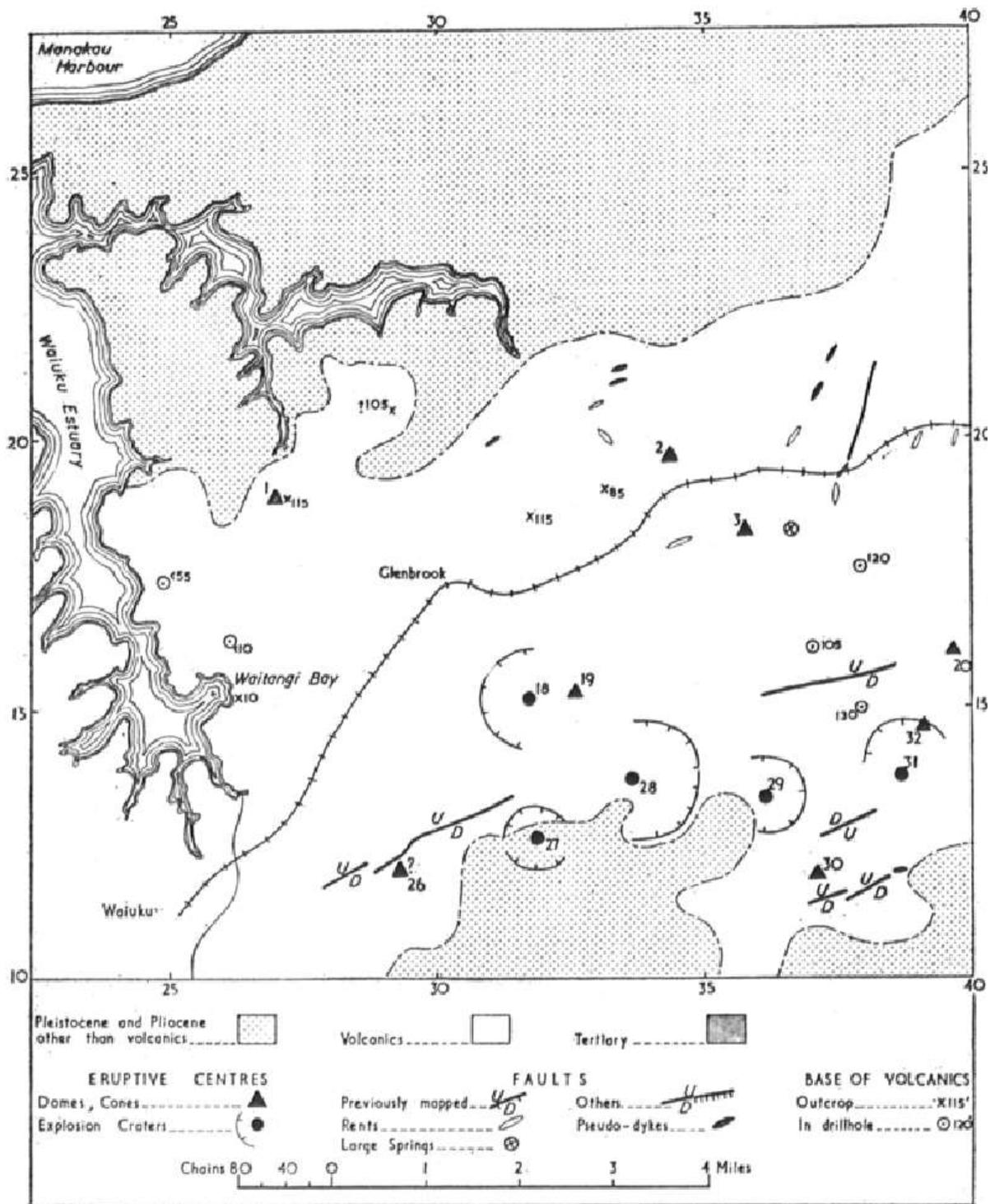
1.2 Brief history of studies of the Pukekohe area geology

The South Auckland Volcanic Field has received far less attention from geologists than its younger, better preserved and more accessible cousin in Auckland. Hochstetter (1864, in Fleming, 1959, p. 87-90) may have been the first to comment on the nature of the geology of this area in general. He believed the volcanic field was mostly composed of basaltic conglomerate and breccia, because numerous rounded boulders lay around on the surface (Fig. 3). Where erosion was deeper he noted the presence of massive basalt lava flows but did not realise that the surface boulders were a result of deep spheroidal weathering along jointing planes in the original lava flows. He noted the absence of scoria cones in the Pukekohe area and commented on the exceedingly fertile soil in the vicinity of Tuakau (and Pukekohe). He noted that the basaltic rocks overlay Quaternary lignite and rhyolitic sediment and were therefore also of Quaternary age (younger than 2.6 million years), but from the depth of weathering and erosion he concluded they were much older than Auckland's volcanoes. These observations still hold true.

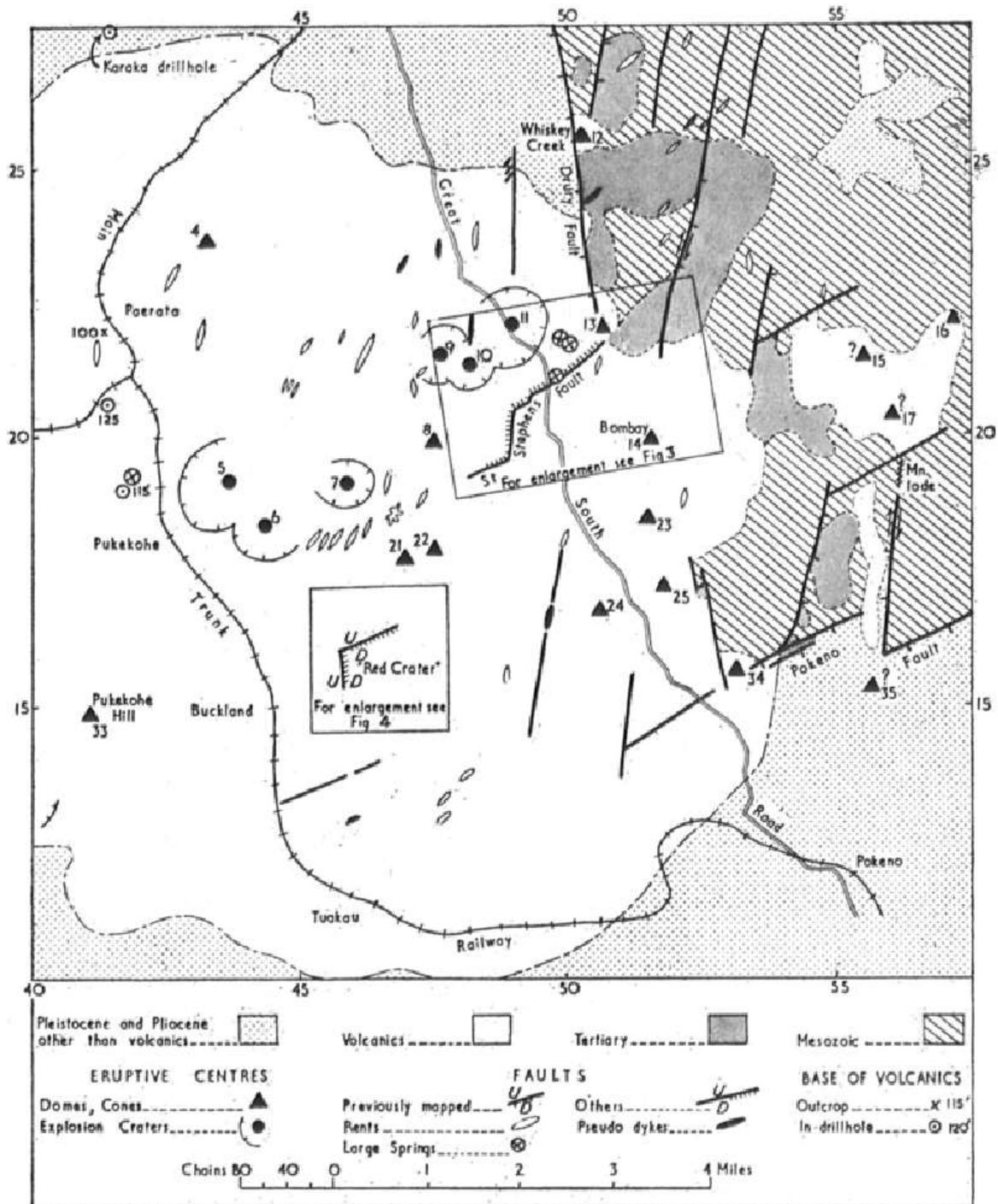
The first geologist to start identifying the volcanoes in the central Pukekohe part of the South Auckland field seems to have been Day (1948) in his unpublished MSc thesis at University of Auckland. Schofield (1958) published the first moderately comprehensive map of the field showing the centres of each of the volcanoes he recognised (Figs. 4, 5). Within the study area he recognised Pukekohe Hill cone (33 on map), a "flat dome" at Puni Domain (20), a cone north of Paerata (4), and three explosion craters east of Pukekohe (6, 7, 8).



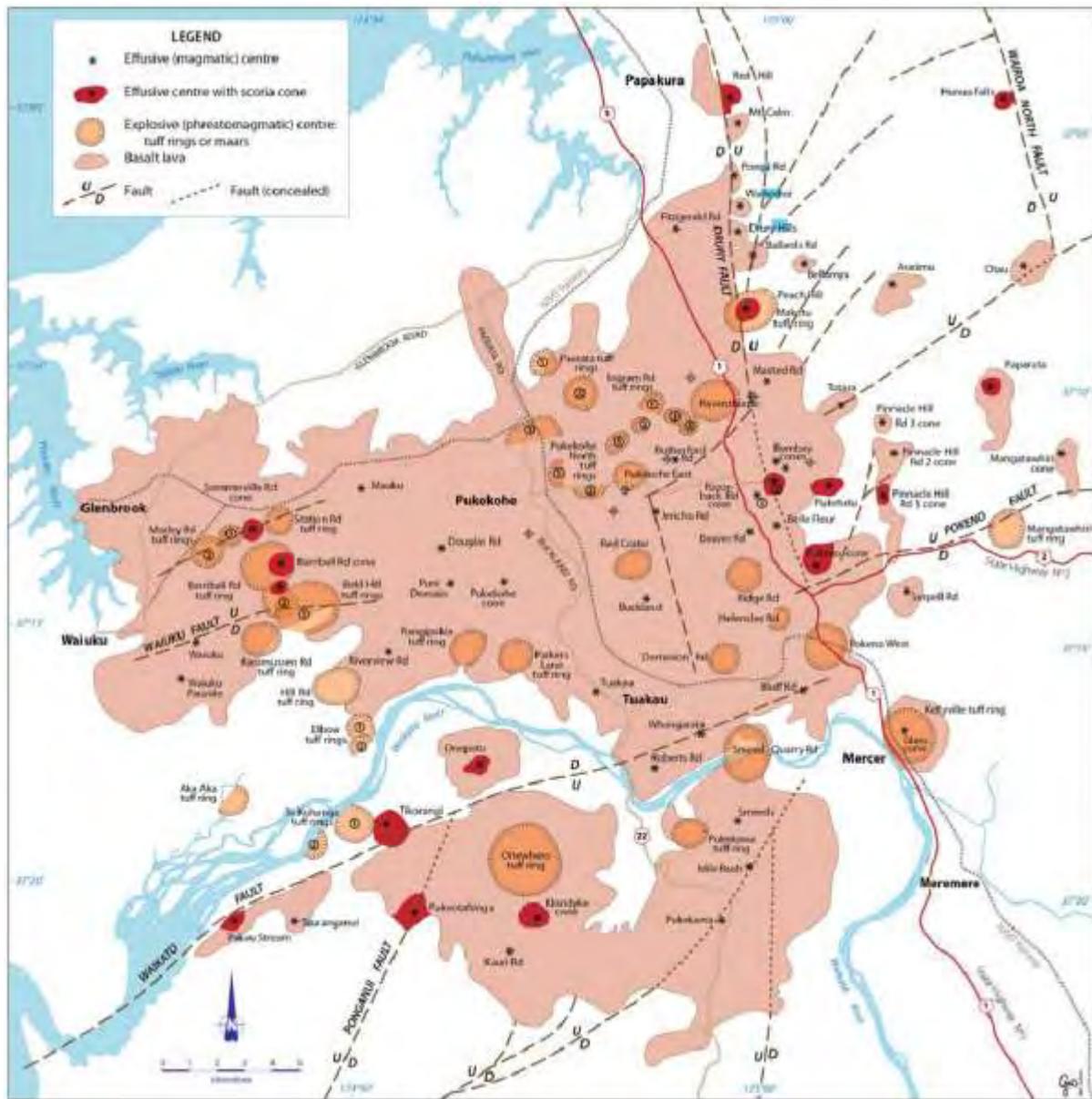
3. Large basalt boulders cleared from the fields on Pukekohe Hill are the unweathered internal parts of lava flows, a result of spheroidal weathering.



4. Schofield's (1958) map of the eruptive centre in the western half of the South Auckland Volcanic Field.



5. Schofield's (1958) map of the eruptive centre in the eastern half of the South Auckland Volcanic Field, including the Pukekohe study area.



6. Most recently published map showing the recognised volcanic centres in the South Auckland Volcanic Field (by Briggs in Nemeth et al., 2012).

In another Auckland University MSc thesis, Rafferty (1977) produced a map of the extent of all the lava flows and centres he recognised in the field and this has formed the basis for many of the subsequent published maps (e.g. Cameron et al., 1997; Hayward et al., 2011; Nemeth et al., 2012), although there have been some modifications and additions by Roger Briggs and Adrian Pittari as a result of their own work and that of some of their students at Waikato University (e.g. Rosenberg, 1991; Cook, 2002; Ilanko, 2010; Gibson, 2011; Taylor, 2012). Rafferty (1977) recognised 82 volcanic centres (volcanoes) in the South Auckland Volcanic Field and these were documented with names in the New Zealand Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992). With the more recent work at Waikato University a few of the names have been changed or modified and these appear in Nemeth et al. (2012)'s map (Fig. 6). K-Ar (potassium-argon) dates of the basalt rocks have been obtained from 43 of the volcanic centres and these were presented in Briggs et al. (1994) and are summarised in their map (Fig. 9).

2. STYLES OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND RESULTING LANDFORMS

The shape of a South Auckland volcano depends on the styles of eruption that formed it and its size depends on the duration of the eruptions and the volume of magma expelled. South Auckland's volcanoes, like those in Auckland, erupted in three different styles resulting in the production of three different types of volcanic rock and three different kinds of landform (e.g. Cameron et al., 1997; Hayward et al., 2012).

Table. The styles of eruption, the types of rock produced and the resulting landforms in South Auckland's Volcanic Field.

<u>Eruption style</u>	<u>Volcanologists' term</u>	<u>Rock produced</u>	<u>Landform</u>
Wet explosive	Phreatomagmatic	Tuff (hardened volcanic ash)	Explosion crater with tuff ring
Lava outwelling, continuous fountaining	Hawaiian, effusive	Basalt lava	Shield volcano
Intermittant fire-fountaining	Strombolian	Scoria	Scoria cone



7. Three styles of eruption of Auckland's volcanoes:

1. Wet explosive
2. Intermittant fire-fountaining
3. Lava outwelling with continuous fountaining

2.1 Explosive Eruptions – volcanic ash, explosion (maar) craters and tuff rings

Many of South Auckland's volcanoes had short-lived eruptions only in this explosive style. Rising magma came into contact with near-surface groundwater (Kaawa Shellbed aquifer) or swampy ground. When this hot magma (1000-1200°C) hit cold water its surface instantly chilled, solidified, and explosively fragmented. The water flashed to superheated steam resulting in violent explosive blasts. A rapidly expanding cloud of steam, magmatic gas, fragmented lava and other pieces of pulverized rock from around the vent, was blasted upwards and outwards. Explosive eruption columns rise to heights of several km. Larger and heavier particles of volcanic ash (smaller than 2 mm), lapilli (2-64 mm size fragments) and blocks/bombs (>64 mm across) fall close to the crater building up a raised circle or ring. Finer and lighter volcanic ash particles are dispersed by the wind and accumulate on the ground on the downwind side of the volcano up to a few km away.

Explosive eruptions usually come in a series of pulsating blasts interspersed by short quiet periods of inactivity. Typically these eruptions produce a relatively shallow (50-100 m

deep), wide (200 -1000 m), circular, explosion crater surrounded by a low ring of bedded volcanic ash and lapilli. The ash and lapilli were erupted wet and as the layers dried out they hardened into a creamy-brown rock called tuff. The raised ring of tuff rock around the explosion crater is called a tuff ring. A tuff ring usually has its circular crest forming the rim of the explosion crater with relatively steep slopes back into the crater and gentler slopes (c. 5-10°) on the outside. The steep inner slopes are often slump scarps where parts of the wet ash heap have slid back into the crater soon after they accumulated.

Because of the age of South Auckland's volcanoes, many explosive volcanic vents are only recognisable by the eroded arcuate remains of portions of their tuff rings. In many instances these tuff ring remnants can be recognised not only by their arcuate outline but also by their steeper (sometimes bluffed) slopes on the inside of the arc (former crater) and by the presence of bedded tuff exposures on the steeper inner slopes. Usually (not always) this bedded tuff in the bluffs is dipping gently (10-20°) outwards away from the crater and is part of the upper outer slopes of the former tuff ring.

Exposures of bedded tuff in the South Auckland Volcanic Field are of scientific and educational value as they contain a variety of sedimentary features and clast types that document the history of the volcano that erupted the ash. Thin-bedded, fine-grained ash beds with rippled or cross-bedded features usually indicate that they were deposited by dangerous, fast-moving base surges of hot gas and ash that were powered by collapsing eruption columns. Beds with numerous blocks and lapilli of angular to rounded grey basalt were probably erupted by more rapidly rising magma with fewer water-related explosive blasts, but numerous ballistic blasts. Many of these blocks and bombs have impact sags in the bedding beneath them indicating that they landed on a surface of relatively soft wet ash. The presence of small (1-5 mm diameter) balls of ash (accretionary lapilli) within some of the layers indicates that they were erupted in or into a wet ash-rich cloud and the ash stuck together forming the small balls.

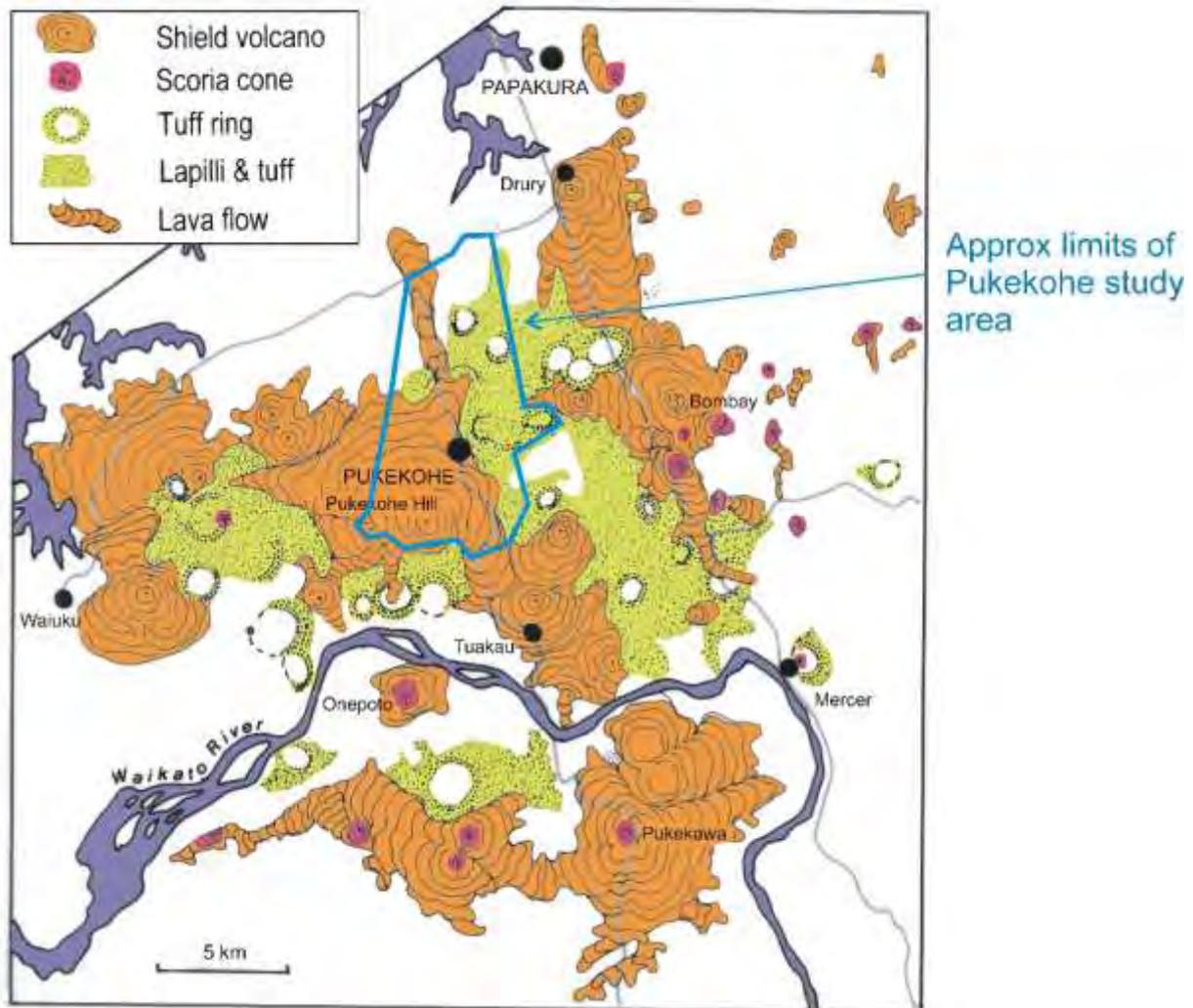
2.2 Lava outwelling – basalt shield volcanoes

If the water in the vent was all used up before magma supply waned or the rate of magma rise increased significantly then eruptions switched to a dry style and further volcanic eruptions completely buried the explosion crater and all trace of the tuff ring with lava flows. The magma that erupted from many of South Auckland's volcanoes was low in dissolved gas and instead of fountaining out as frothy lava it quietly welled out as lava flows. As the lava flows slowed to a stop they cooled and solidified to become a relatively dense, dark grey basalt rock. In most cases large quantities of lava flowed out. The flows overlapped and accumulated on top of each other and over time built up a gently sloping (~10°) cone that completely encircled the vent, and is called a shield volcano.

2.3 Fire-fountaining – scoria cones

The magma that erupted to form a few of South Auckland's volcanoes (none in the Pukekohe study area) had a lot of dissolved gas (mostly water vapour and carbon dioxide) under pressure. As the rising magma neared the surface, pressure reduced and the releasing gas drove a fountaining of frothy lava from the vent, called fire-fountaining. As the frothy lava flew through the air it cooled and solidified forming scoria. Fire-fountaining usually built a steep-sided scoria cone around a central, steep-sided crater.

3. SOUTH AUCKLAND VOLCANIC FIELD



8. Map of the South Auckland Volcanic Field showing the approximate location of the Pukekohe heritage study area (from Hayward et al., 2012)

The South Auckland Volcanic Field (also sometimes known as the Franklin Volcanic Field) extends from Papakura in the north to Pukekawa in the south (south of the Waikato River) and from Waiuku in the west to Hunua Falls in the east. It is a field of over 80 relatively small monogenetic volcanoes (or volcanic vents), each of which erupted between 1.6 and 0.5 million years ago. Monogenetic means that each volcano erupted in a single relatively short episode and never erupted again. All the volcanoes in the field are of similar basalt composition as the magma was sourced directly from the partly melted mantle some 60-90 km below. In basaltic monogenetic fields there is no magma chamber sitting a few tens of kms beneath the volcanoes, unlike the typical andesite and rhyolite volcanoes of the Bay of Plenty through to Ruapehu area.

The South Auckland Volcanic Field became extinct approximately half a million years ago and the “hot spot” is considered by geologists to have moved northwards to underlie Auckland City (Pupuke to Wiri) where it has erupted over 50 times in the last 250,000 years. Auckland Volcanic Field is also monogenetic basaltic and has erupted in the same styles and produced a similar suite of volcanic landforms to its predecessor, the South Auckland Field. Because they are much older, the South Auckland volcanoes are more weathered, more eroded and not as well preserved as those in the younger Auckland field.

Unlike the younger Auckland volcanoes, those in the South Auckland Volcanic Field have been draped in thick rhyolitic and rarer andesitic volcanic ash, up to 5 m thick. This ash was mostly erupted between 300,000 and 500,000 years ago from centres in the Taupo Volcanic Zone. Much of this ash has been washed off the more undulating and higher parts of the field, like the tuff rings and the Hunua Ranges, but many of the gently sloping lava flow fields of the shield volcanoes are still deeply buried by this ash cover. Weathering of this thick ash where it is preserved on the gentler shield volcano slopes beneath a dense native forest cover has produced thick, red-brown volcanic soils that the Pukekohe-Bombay area is famous for. These soils are widely used for the growing of horticultural crops wherever they occur.

The South Auckland Volcanic Field can be divided into three geographic areas. The eastern third of the field occurs in the western parts of the Hunua Ranges. Here it consists of numerous eroded remnants of lava flows and scoria cones that erupted from a number of vents, commonly along major fault lines that cut through or form the margin of the uplifted greywacke basement rocks. For example there are several centres (e.g. Hunua Falls) along the Wairoa Fault and another line of centres along the Drury Fault (e.g. Pukekiwiriki, Peach Hill, and Bombay). In this eastern area, the rising magma appears to have come up along faults through relatively dry rock and thus the eruptions were mostly of the dry style with only a few producing explosive ash eruptions and thick tuff deposits (e.g. Pukekiwiriki, east of Papakura). The volcanoes of this Hunua area appear to be more eroded than those in the other two areas for two possible reasons:

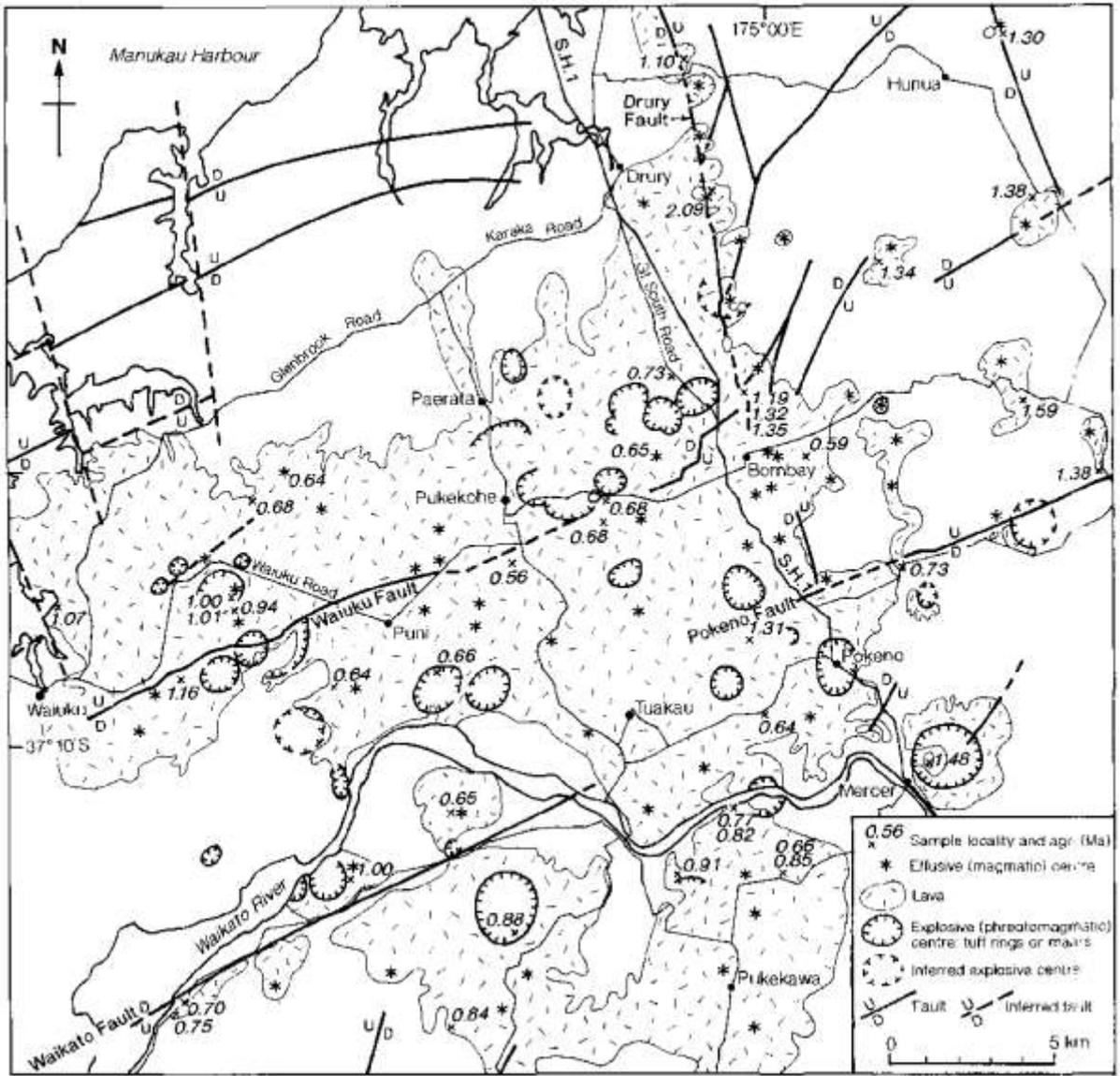
- 1) they were mostly erupted in the earlier part of the field's history (pre 1 myrs ago; Fig. 9) and

- 2) their landforms were built at a higher elevation where water erosion was more active than down on the plains around Pukekohe-Waiuku.

The second area is the southern part of the South Auckland Volcanic Field located in the uplands to the south of the Waikato River. Many of the volcanoes in this area erupted in the latter part of the field's history and the volcanic landforms, including a number of scoria cones, are the best preserved in the field. The largest explosion crater and tuff ring, Onewhero Crater, occurs in this area.

The third, and largest area of the South Auckland Volcanic Field forms most of the relatively low-lying land between the Waikato River in the south and Manukau Harbour in the north, and between the Manukau sand dune barrier in the west (Waiuku) and uplifted Hunua Ranges in the east (Bombay). This lowland area is underlain by younger sedimentary rocks, some of which (like the Pliocene Kaawa Shellbeds) are major groundwater aquifers. Magma coming up through this wet ground appears to have always started erupting as wet explosive eruptions producing craters surrounded by tuff rings. In a number of instances the voluminous rising magma then switched to the outpouring of lava flows that built extensive gently sloping, overlapping shield volcanoes that are only just recognisable in the landscape. The Pukekohe study area is within this third area of the field.

In the Pukekohe Heritage study area, there is one well-preserved deep explosion crater with tuff ring (Pukekohe East Crater), one large (Pukekohe Hill) and two small (Puni Domain, Pollack Rd) shield volcanoes, and the eroded tuff ring arc remnants of six tuff rings and their enclosed crater floors (Paerata North, Paerata South, Pukekohe North, Roseville North, Roseville South, and Helvetia).



9. Map of South Auckland Volcanic Field showing volcanic centres and K-Ar ages in millions of years, from Briggs et al. (1994).

4. PUKEKOHE EAST CRATER

Known historically as Papach's Crater (Schofield, 1958) and more recently as Pukekohe East Crater. This is the most obvious, best preserved and deepest (80 m) of the explosion craters with surrounding tuff ring in the entire South Auckland Volcanic Field and as a result it has been classified as being of national scientific and educational importance (Kermode et al., 1992). This feature has been scheduled for many years as an outstanding natural feature in the Franklin District Scheme and is also on the schedule of outstanding natural features in the proposed Auckland Unitary Plan under the name Pukekohe East tuff ring.

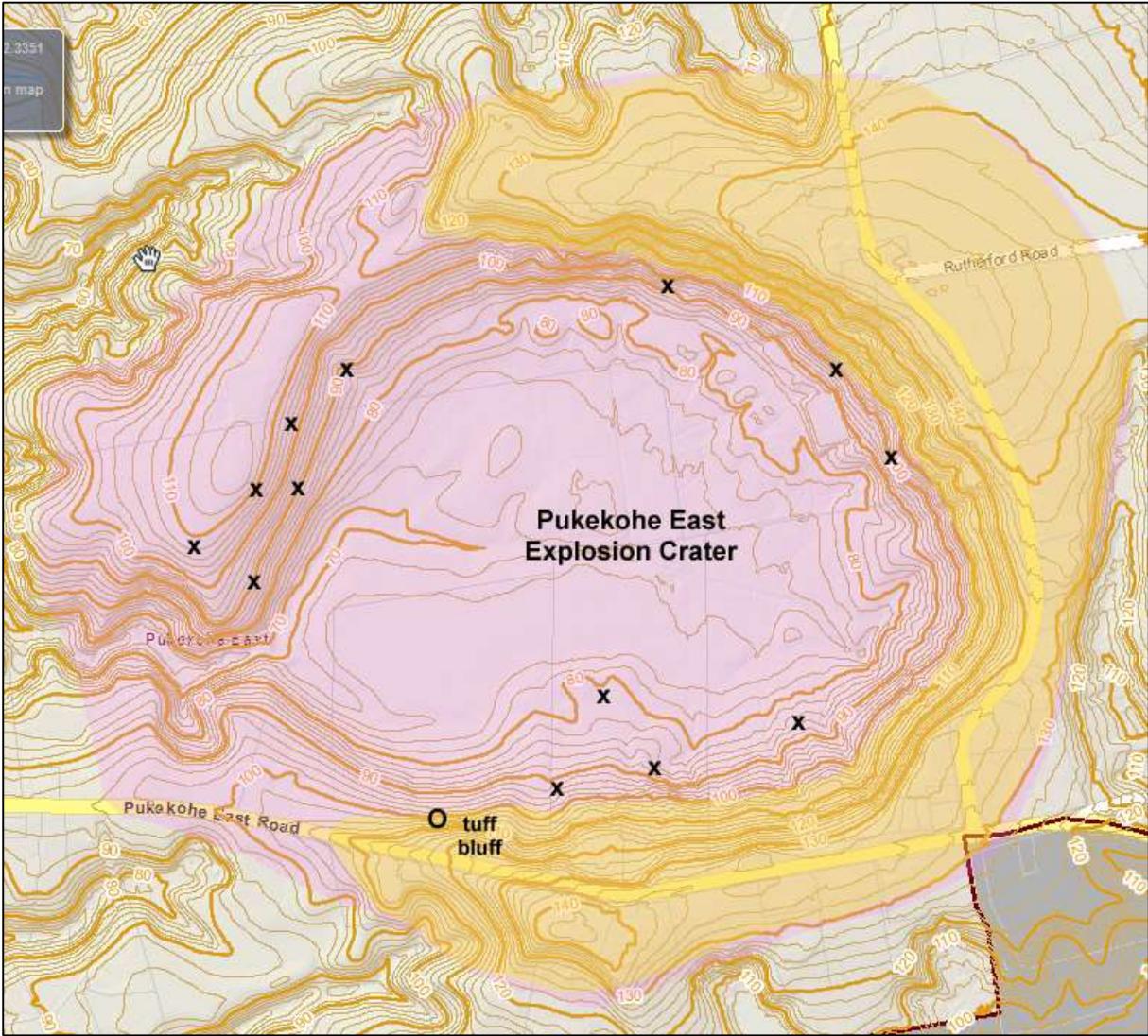
The crater is approximately 1 km diameter and can be readily observed and its shape appreciated from two adjacent roads (Fig. 1). One commonly used viewing location is from the grounds of the historic Pukekohe East Church stockade built on the tuff ring crest on Runciman Rd.

Blocks of basalt lava cover the lower inner slopes of the crater and indicate that it was blasted through existing lava flows on the south western slopes of nearby Rutherford Rd shield volcano. Above the basalt there is up to 20 m of bedded tuff (volcanic ash) that has been thrown out of the crater itself and has built up a surrounding tuff ring on the north, east and south sides. Pukekohe East and Runciman roads run along the crest of this tuff ring.

Bedded tuff can be seen in an overgrown road cutting on the side of Pukekohe East Rd and in low bluffs below this road on the southern inner wall of the crater. Schofield (1958) records that the tuff "overlies pumice sand" on the inner southern slopes of the crater and this is probably ignimbrite deposits from the centre of the North Island that also occur within the South Auckland Volcanic Field near Pokeno (e.g. Cook, 2002; Taylor, 2012; Nemeth et al., 2012). One sample from basalt within the tuff ring has been dated at 680,000±30,000 years old (Briggs et al, 1994).



10. Google Earth view north east across Pukekohe East Crater.



11. Map of Pukekohe East Explosion Crater. The full extent of the volcano is shown by the pink plus orange colours. The extent of the tuff ring is shown in orange. Areas covered with basalt boulders on the surface are shown with black “x”s.



12. View southwest over Pukekohe East Crater from Pukekohe East Church. Pukekohe Hill is in the distance.

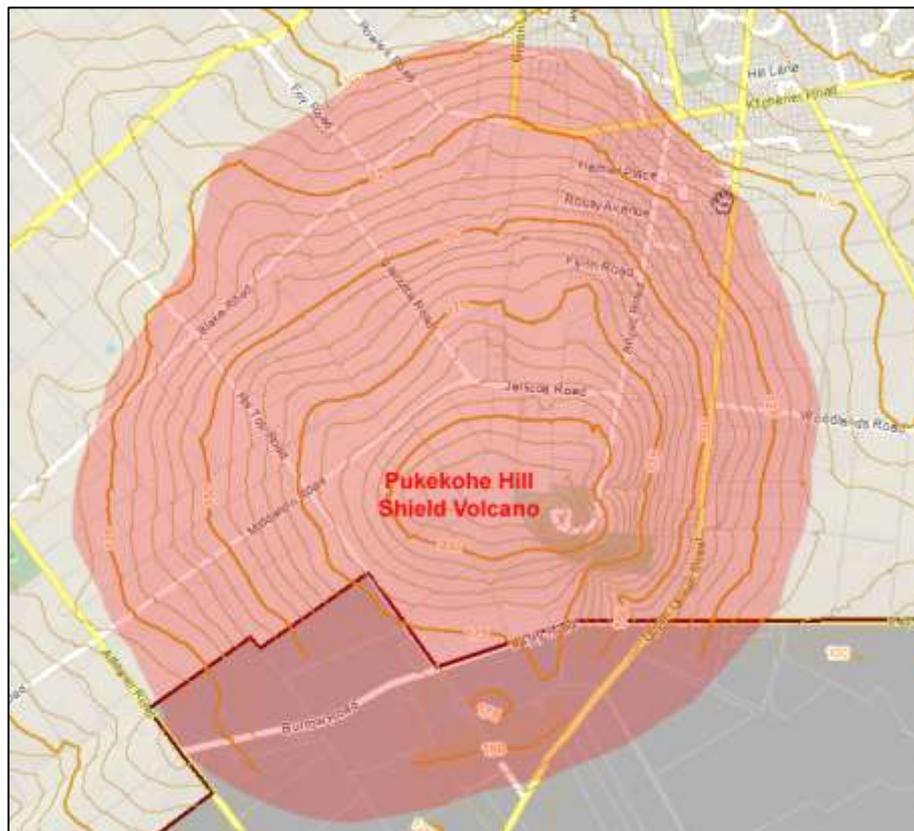
5. PUKEKOHE HILL SHIELD VOLCANO

This is the most prominent and one of the largest shield volcanoes in the South Auckland Volcanic Field. It has been classified as of regional importance in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992) and its extent mapped (Kenny and Hayward, 1996).

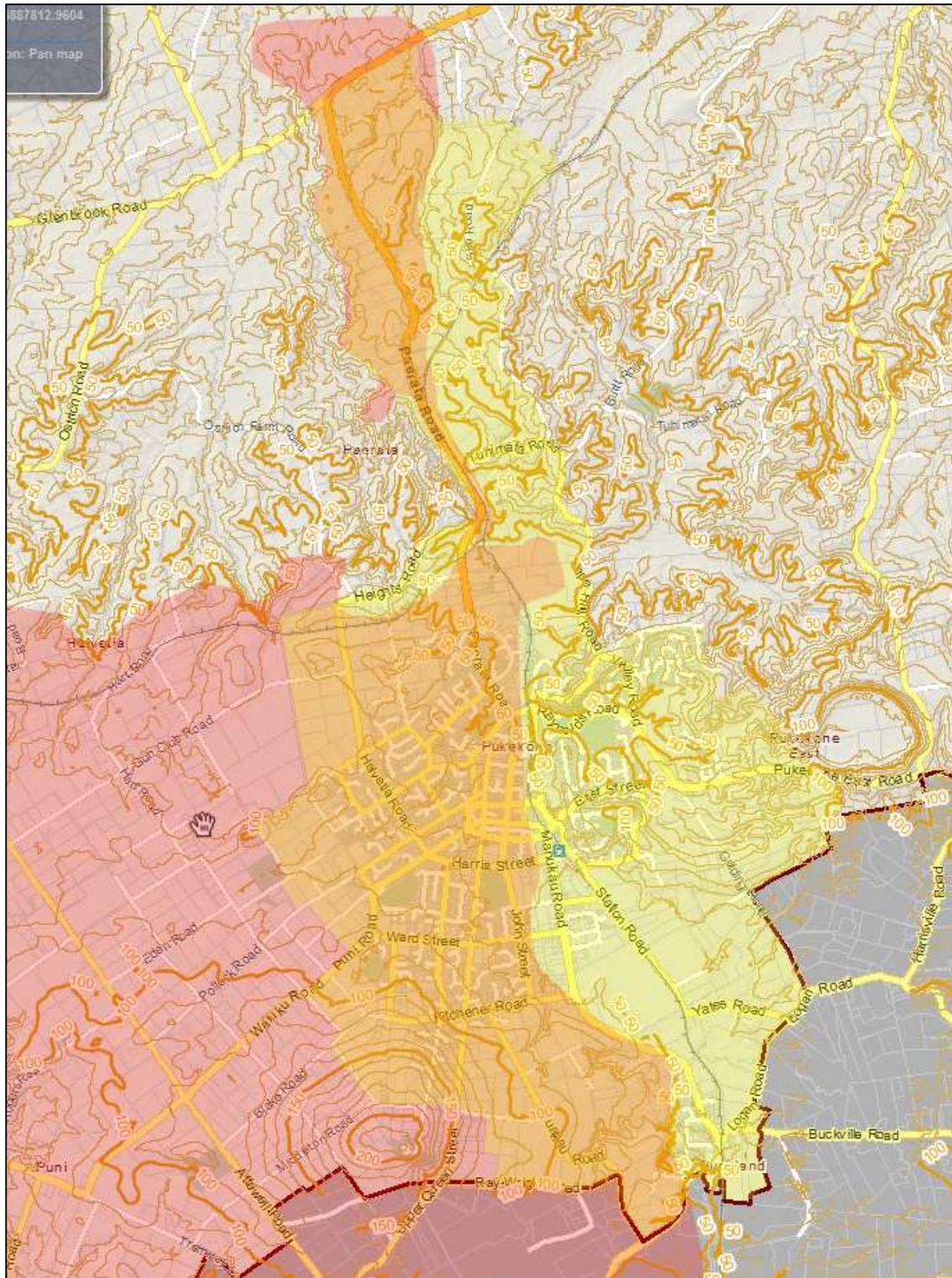
Pukekohe Hill forms the most prominent and recognisable landform feature in the Pukekohe area. The top of the hill is 222 m above sea level and 100-120 m above the surrounding countryside. There is no evidence of any tuff or scoria on the hill, which appears to be composed entirely of basalt lava flows. There could have been an early explosive phase in Pukekohe Hill's eruption history but there is no evidence for it, although a tuff ring could be buried beneath the large shield volcano. The mapped extent of the shield volcano (Fig. 13) is based on the change of slope but an apron of more gently sloping flows from this volcano extends well beyond the mapped boundaries of the hill.

No exposures of solid in-situ basalt lava are known on the hill, but heaps of subspherical boulders of fresh basalt can be seen around the edges of paddocks in some places (Fig. 3). These boulders are the fresh internal parts of the basalt lava flows left after deep spheroidal weathering has occurred along the well-spaced cooling joints in the original flows. The original surface of the flows was likely to have been quite irregular and where the boulders are on or near the surface it was probably the crests of lava flow knolls or ridges that stuck up into the overlying thick ash mantle (Hamilton Ash, Lowe, 2010).

One sample from the northern slopes has been dated at $560,000 \pm 50,000$ yrs old (Briggs et al. (1994) and indicate that this volcano may be the youngest volcano in the whole field.



13. Map showing the extent of Pukekohe Hill – the more prominent upper part of the Pukekohe Hill Shield Volcano.



14. Map showing extent (red and orange) of lava flows and the rich volcanic soils, mostly derived from the thick cover of Hamilton Ash that accumulated on top of the lava flows' gentle slopes. Shaded yellow and orange is the area inside the Rural Urban Boundary for future development as proposed in the Auckland Unitary Plan. The orange area is where rich volcanic soils are within the Rural Urban Boundary and have been or will be lost to horticulture beneath subdivisions and development.



15-17. Views (top down) of Pukekohe Hill Shield Volcano from the east, west and northeast.

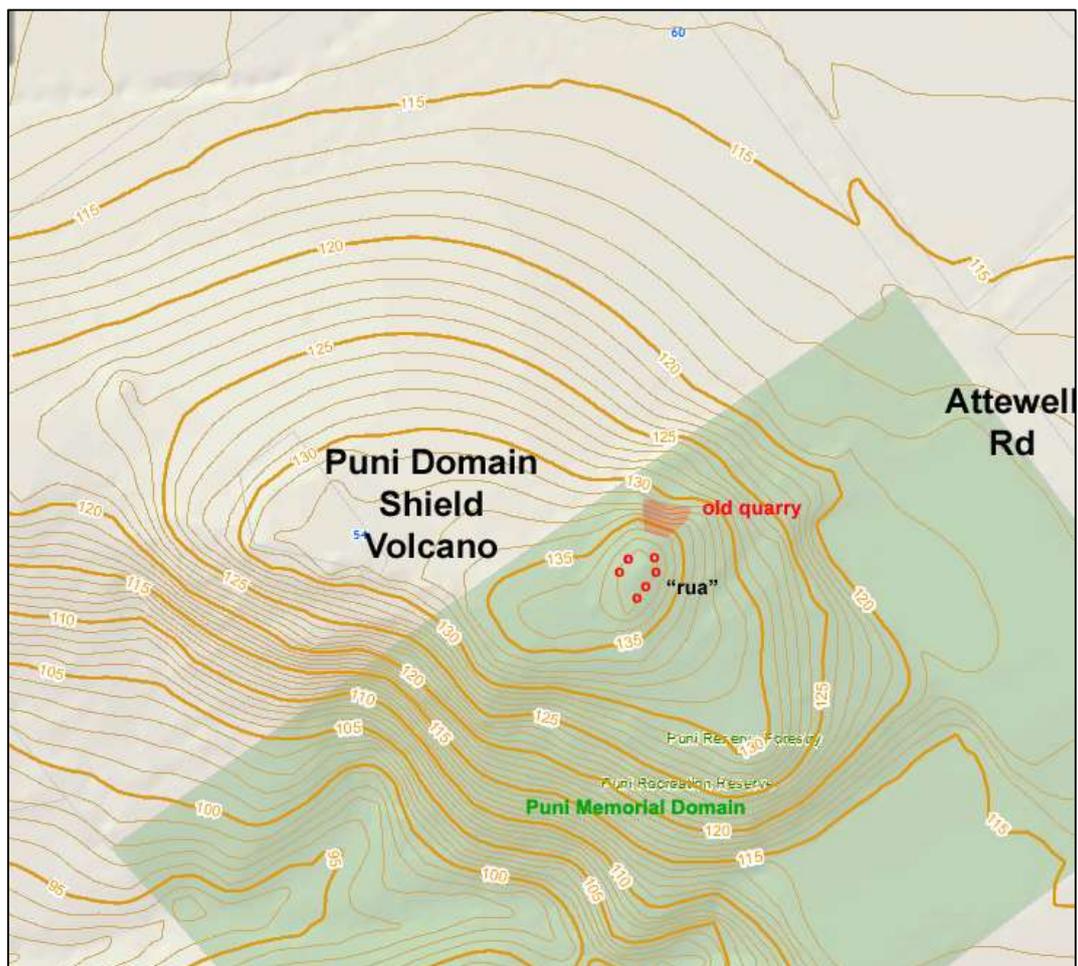


18. Rich volcanic soils on the northern slopes of Pukekohe Hill volcano are derived by weathering of the thick cover of Hamilton Ash that was not eroded off the shield volcano's gentle slopes, unlike the more elevated undulating tuff ring slopes to the east.

6. PUNI DOMAIN SHIELD VOLCANO

The steeper central portion of this small shield volcano located within Puni Domain has been classified as regionally significant in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992) and its extent mapped (Kenny and Hayward, 1996). The north western part of the Domain consists of a small 20 m high volcanic cone (138 m above sea level), which is composed entirely of massive basalt lava flows. It appears to be the steeper, youngest central portion of a small shield volcano that slopes away in all directions. Only the steeper portion within the Domain is mapped here as the extent worthy of protection (Fig. 45). It is probably steeper because the magma being expelled towards the end of this volcano's life was cooler and therefore more viscous and it solidified with steeper slopes. On the very top of the cone there are six steep-sided pits, each 2-4 m across and 1-1.5 m deep. They have been dug into the weathered surface of basalt lava and may be collapsed pre-European rua (kumara pits of the underground cave variety).

One sample from this volcano has been dated by K-Ar method at $660,000 \pm 110,000$ years old (Briggs et al., 1994), which is older than Pukekohe Hill. Quite possibly some of the eastern lava flow slopes of Puni Domain Volcano were buried by its much larger neighbouring volcanic shield – Pukekohe Hill.



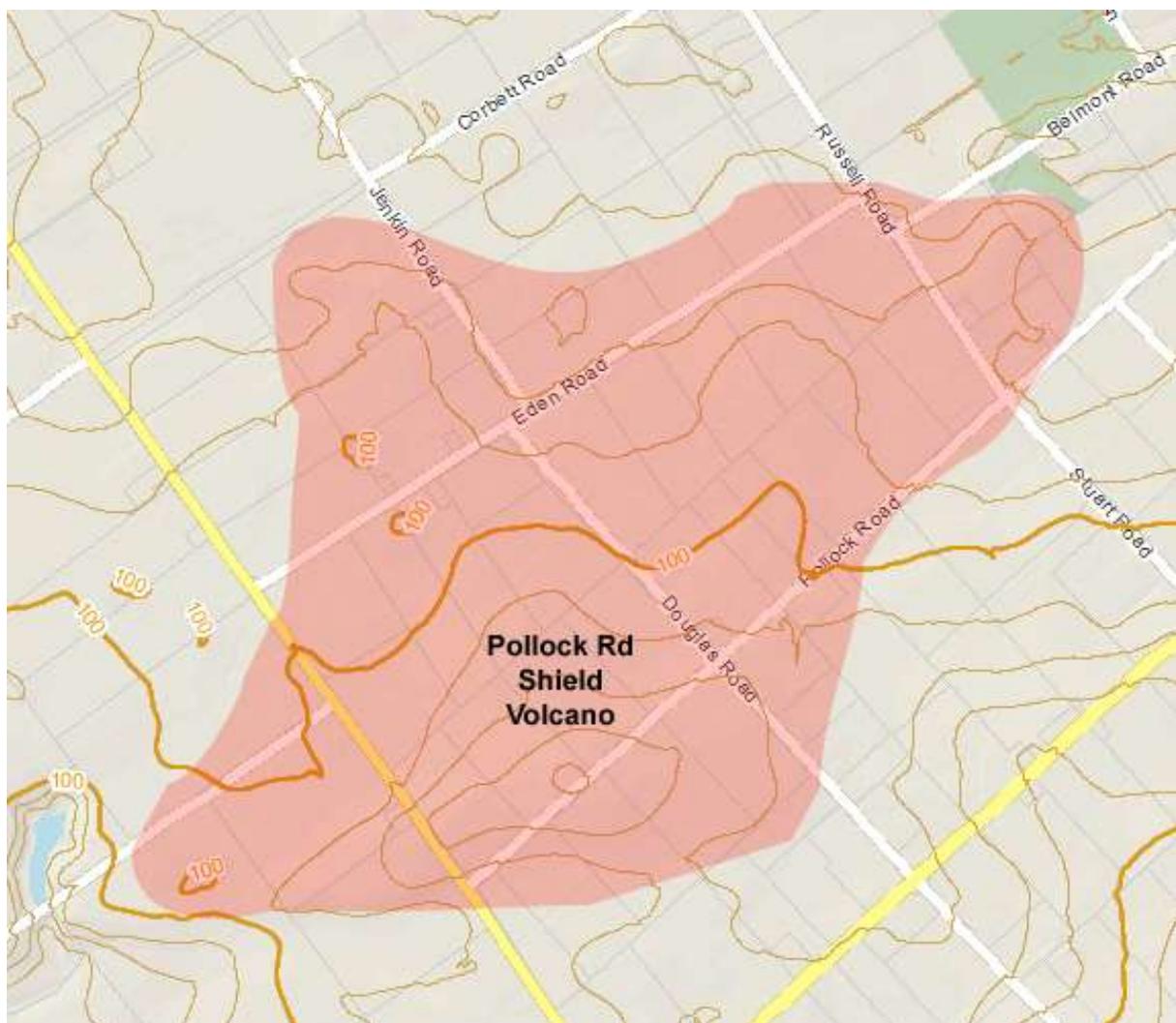
19. Map of the steeper central peak of Puni Domain Shield Volcano. The map is 600 m across. The green area is Puni Memorial Domain. Note location of six small pits (inferred to be rua) arranged around the crest. Exposures of weathered basalt lava can be seen in the old overgrown quarry and in some of the rua.



20-22. The central steeper peak of small Puni Domain Shield Volcano from the east, north and east (top to bottom).

7. POLLACK RD SHIELD VOLCANO

This small shield volcano has previously been called the Douglas Rd cone (Rafferty, 1977) but this is a misnomer as the peak of the cone is not on Douglas Rd but on Pollack Rd, which I suggest the volcano should be named after. It was classified as being of local significance in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992). This volcano has been recognised as a separate centre because it comprises a wide low peak (120 m above sea level) rising 10-20 m above the surrounding land that can only be explained as a vent that lava flows issued from. The peak slopes gently away in all directions. The exact extent of this volcano's flows (shield) is difficult to determine but using contours I have attempted to do so on the accompanying map (Fig. 23). Although there is no age determination for this volcano I infer from the topography that it is the same age or slightly younger than Pukekohe Hill shield. It produced this small hill on Pukekohe Hill's north western slopes with most of its lava streams flowing northwards.



23. Map showing inferred approximate extent of the small Pollock Rd shield volcano, based on topographic contours.



24-26. Views of the low peak of the small Pollock Rd Shield Volcano from Blake Rd in the southeast (top two) and from Attewell Rd in the south (lower).

8. ROOSEVILLE TUFF RINGS

The remains of two former tuff rings are recognisable in the area between Pukekohe and Pukekohe East crater. They were first recognised by Rafferty (1977) who named them Pukekohe North I and II tuff rings. More correctly they lie east of Pukekohe but renaming them thus would confuse them with Pukekohe East Crater. Thus here I suggest more appropriate names are Roosevelt Tuff Rings north and south, as the highest point on the tuff ring remnants is Roosevelt Park which lies near the junction of the two. The remnants of these two tuff rings were classified as local significance in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992).

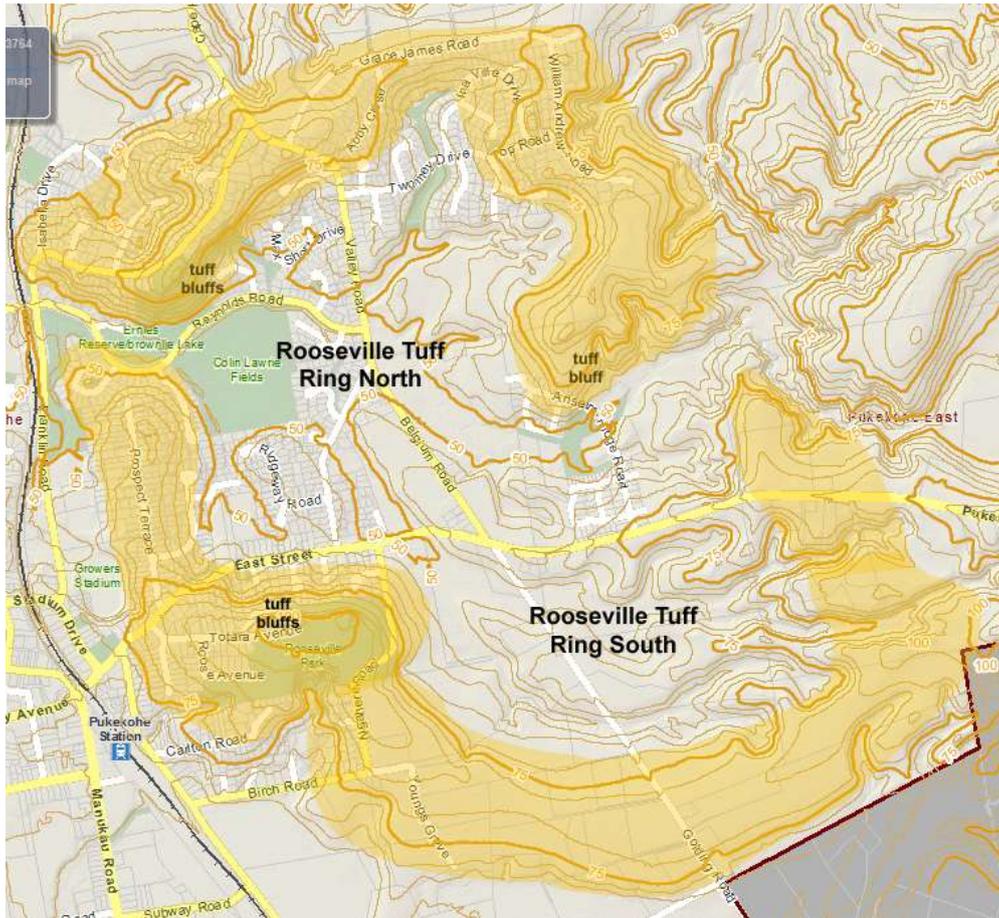
The outlines of the two tuff rings overlap with no preserved tuff ring between the two on the southeast side of the north tuff ring and northwest side of the south tuff ring. The crest of ridges made of tuff outline the shape of each tuff ring. The 1.2 km diameter Roosevelt Tuff Ring North is outlined by ridges that underlie clockwise from the southwest, Roosevelt Park, Prospect Terrace, Cape Hill Reserve and Rd, Grace James Rd and William Andrew Rd. The highest points along these two tuff ring remnant arcs are Cape Hill (96 m above sea level) and Roosevelt Park (107 m above sea level). The flat floor (Colin Lawrie Fields) of the eroded crater is currently at 47 m above sea level, 20-50 m below the level of the tuff ring crest.

The 0.9 km diameter Roosevelt Tuff Ring South is outlined by an unbroken arcuate ridge (80-90 m above sea level) that runs between Pukekohe East Rd in the north east and Ngahere Rd in the northwest. Golding Rd passes over the crest of this ridge on the south side of the tuff ring. The eroded floor of the crater is dissected by streams and was originally ~15-20 m below the crest of the tuff ring. The former craters within these two tuff rings drain via a stream that has breached the northern tuff ring just south of Cape Hill. The Pukekohe East Crater also drains through this stream. No age has been determined for either of these two tuff rings.

Low bluffs composed of bedded tuff are exposed on the south side of the crest of Cape Hill and part way down the north side of the hill near the northern boundary of Roosevelt Park. The section of low bluffs in Cape Hill Reserve are particularly prominent and easily accessed. They contain numerous blocks and bombs of basalt with impact sags in the formerly soft wet ash that they landed in.



27. View south from Cape Hill across Roosevelt Tuff Ring North.



28. Map of Roosevelt Tuff Ring North (yellow) and South (orange).



29. Low bluffs of bedded tuff run along the northern boundary of Roosevelt Park, accessible off Totara Place. They are part of the Roosevelt Tuff Ring North.



30-31. Bluffs of bedded tuff on the south side of Cape Hill. Note the volcanic bomb impact sags.



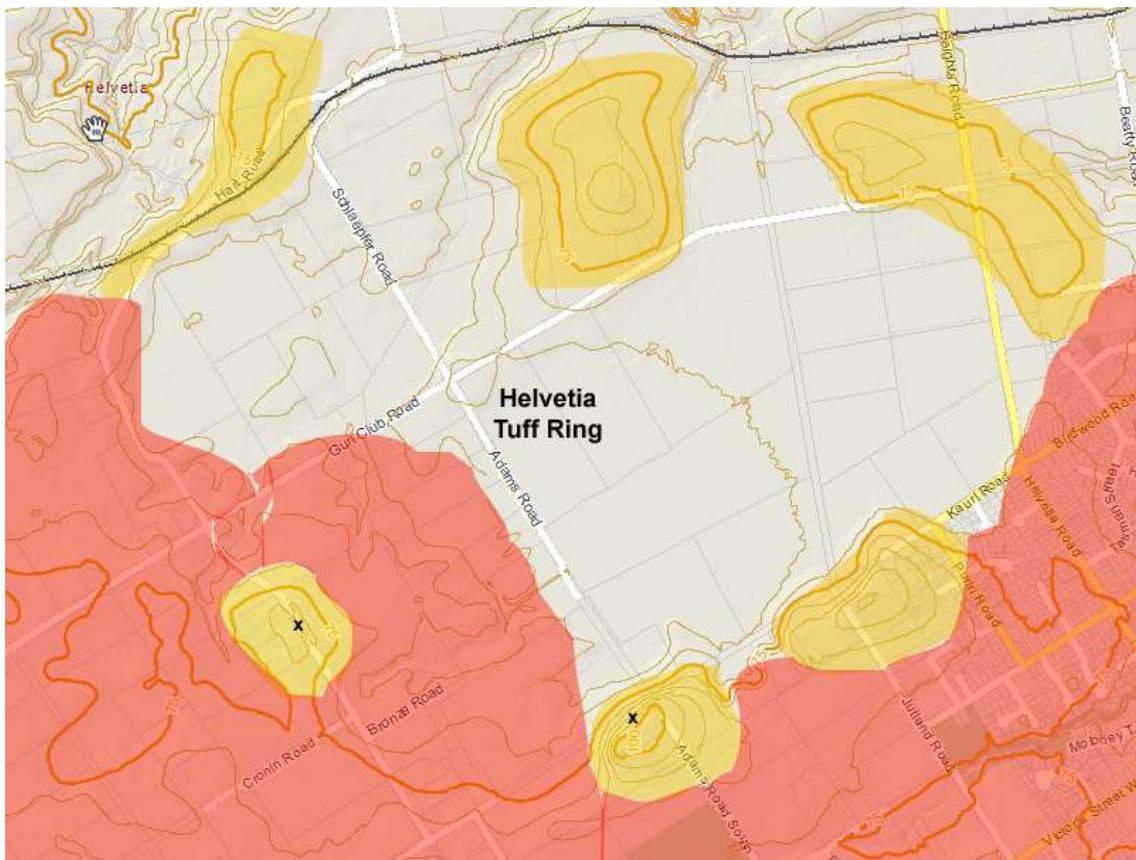
32. View southwest across the crater of the indistinct Roosevelt Tuff Ring South from Pukekohe East Rd.

9. HELVETIA TUFF RING

This is an additional, previously unrecognised volcano in the South Auckland Volcanic Field. Six knolls and low arcuate ridges of tuff define a 2 km long, 1.3 km wide, oval-shaped ring that encircles a flat-floored “crater”. The three eroded ridge remnants lie between Hart and Heights Rd and, at 73-85 m above sea level, define the north side of this indistinct crater. A shorter NW-SE oriented ridge (81 m above sea level) is crossed by Hart Rd where tuff is exposed in a road cutting. It defines the western edge of the crater. The most prominent tuff ring remnants are two step-sided NE-SW oriented knolls (95 and 102 m above sea level) that lie between Kauri and Rifle Range roads. They rise 30 and 40 m above the flat floor of the crater to the north and have steeper slopes on their northern sides, inside the crater. Bedded tuff is exposed on the northern side of these knolls.

Between the eroded tuff knolls and ridges on the western side of the tuff ring, the topography is uneven and appears to be composed of basalt lava flows from Pukekohe Hill or Pollock Rd shield volcanoes that have flowed through two gaps in the tuff ring and into the western end of the crater. The western quarter of the crater is uneven and sloping gently eastwards into the crater and is presumably directly underlain by weathered basalt flows. The remainder of the crater floor is almost perfectly flat but slopes very gently to the west to the outflow stream channel at the toe of the lava flows in the northwest. This gently sloping flat is composed of or at least capped by alluvium and peaty soil that has filled up the originally deeper crater.

This tuff ring and enclosing crater is here classified as local significance.



33. Map showing the circular distribution of tuff ring remnants (orange) that outline the Helvetia Tuff Ring. Pukekohe Hill lava flows (red) appear to have entered the crater from the southwest side. Exposures of tuff are shown with crosses.



34. View west and north from Helvetia Rd across the flat floor of Helvetia Crater.



35. View south from Gun Club Rd across Helvetia crater to the tuff ring remnant on the southern side.



36. View from Adams Rd across the floor of the crater to one of the tuff ring remnants on the south side of Helvetia Tuff Ring.



37. View east to the Adams Rd tuff ring remnant on the south side of Helvetia Tuff Ring. Note the steeper slope (left under the trees) on the inner northern side of the tuff ring hill.

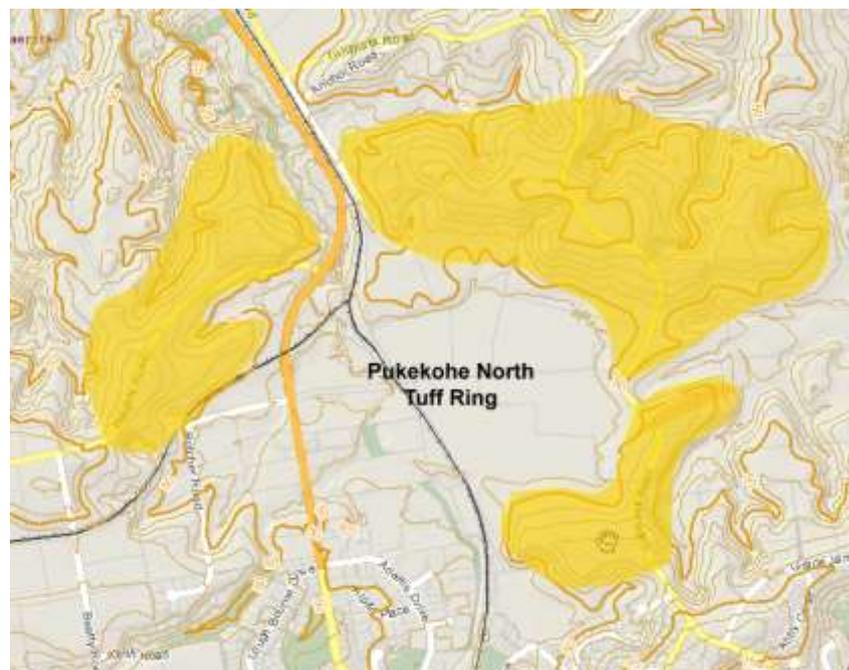
10. PUKEKOHE NORTH TUFF RING

This is an eroded tuff ring located 2-3 km north of Pukekohe and 1-2 km south of Paerata. Rafferty (1977) recognised and named it as Pukekohe North III tuff ring, and this was retained by Briggs in Nemeth et al. (2012). I have renamed Pukekohe North tuff rings I and II as Roosevelt tuff rings and so this one remains as the sole Pukekohe North tuff ring. It was classified as local significance in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992).

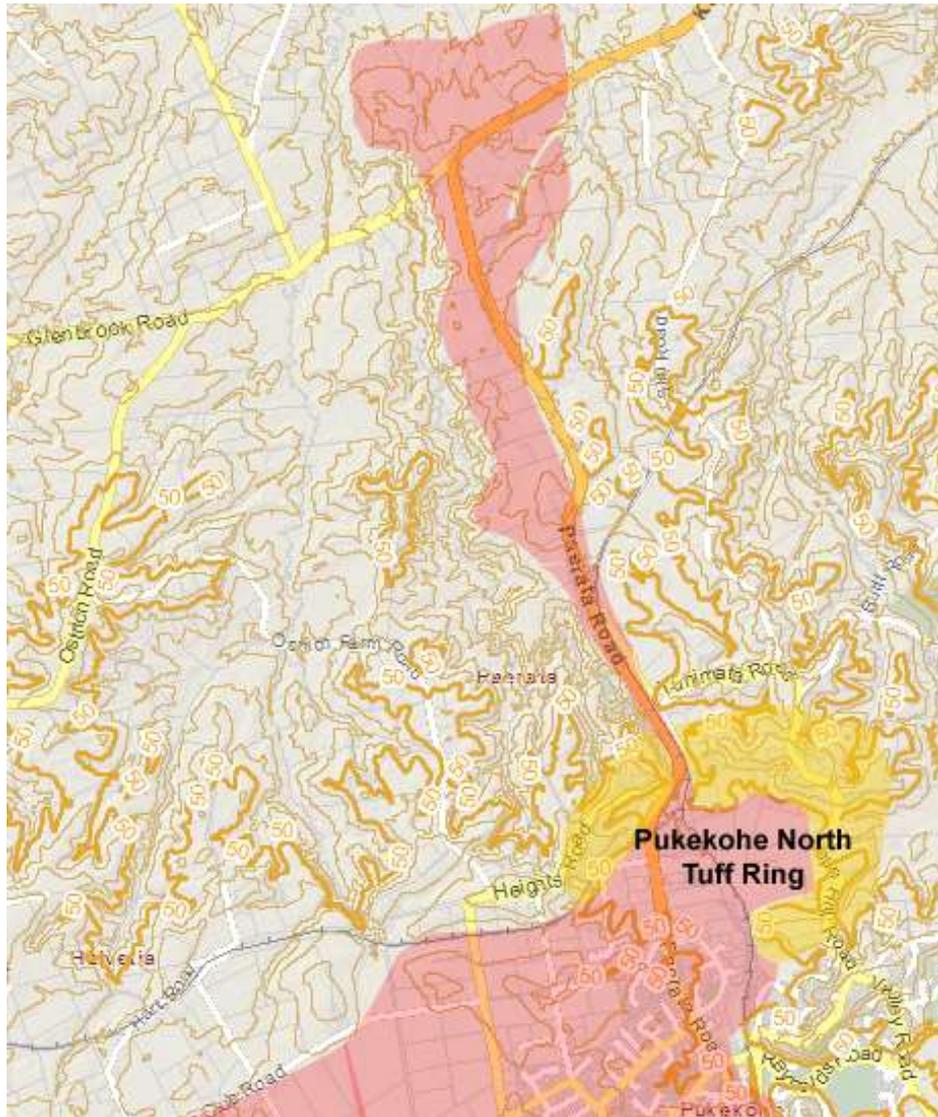
Evidence for this tuff ring consists of three sections of arcuate ridge (elevation 55-75 m) partly encircling a 1 km-diameter flat-floored basin (45 m elevation). Paerata-Pukekohe Rd and the main trunk railway run through the middle of the flat-floored crater. In the west, the arcuate ridge underlies parts of Heights Rd, and in the northeast and southeast further arcuate ridges underlie parts of Cape Hill Rd. These sections of tuff ring have been breached by stream erosion and the crater drains out to the north alongside the railway line. There is no evidence of any raised tuff ring around the south western sector of this crater where it gently rises up to the lava flow field of Pukekohe Hill. It appears that lava flows from the south may have flowed over this low section of the Pukekohe North tuff ring and into the crater itself.

The flat-floored section of the crater is probably underlain by lake sediment, alluvium and lava flows that have filled the original depression up to the lip of the breach to the north. Geological maps (e.g. Rafferty, 1977; Edbrooke, 2001) show that a stream of lava poured through the breach and extended northwards for 5 km to just north of Karaka and Glenbrook Rds. Presumably the Pukekohe Hill lava flows were temporarily ponded in the crater until they reached the lip height and overflowed through the narrow gap in the tuff ring. The extent of the lava flow to the north can be seen by its gentle flat surface with steep eroded sides where the softer rocks on the former sides of the containing valley have eroded down below the level of the more erosion-resistant lava flow.

During two short field reconnaissance visits in Jan 2014 no fresh exposures of rock were seen in the tuff ring or crater. Thus the above interpretation is based purely on landform and the accompanying LiDAR contour map.



38. Map showing extent of eroded sections of tuff ring arc (orange) that define Pukekohe North tuff ring.



39. Map of Paerata-north Pukekohe area showing arcuate remnants of Pukekohe North Tuff Ring (yellow) and Pukekohe Hill lava flows (red) that are inferred to have flowed into the tuff ring crater, ponded there for a while before overflowing through the breach in the tuff ring in the north to spread out as a 5 km lava flow tongue to the north.



40. View south from Cape Hill Rd across the flat, lava flow-filled floor of Pukekohe North Tuff Ring. In the left distance is Pukekohe Hill Shield Volcano, the source of the lava flows.

11. PAERATA TUFF RINGS

These are two eroded tuff rings that lie in the rolling hills east of Paerata. Rafferty (1977) recognised and named the northern one Paerata tuff ring, and the southern as Bush Rd tuff ring. Briggs in Nemeth et al. (2012) named both as the Paerata tuff rings, a name retained here. Both tuff rings were classified as local significance in the NZ Geopreservation Inventory (Kermode et al., 1992).

The crest of the southern tuff ring is outlined by two eroded sections of arc-shaped ridge (70-95 m elevation) that define a 2 km-diameter circular shape with Oira Creek flowing from south to north through the middle. The encircled “crater” lacks a flat floor and is itself deeply eroded into a series of spurs and creeks (30-55 m elevation). Cape Hill, Tuhimata and Bush roads run along the western, northern and eastern crests of this southern tuff ring remnants. Contours on the LiDAR suggest that bluffs of tuff probably are present under the forest in Coulthards Scenic Reserve on the north side of this tuff ring.

The crest of the northern tuff ring is outlined by two eroded arc-shaped sectors of ridge (55-80 m above sea level) that enclose a 1.2 km diameter circular “crater”. The crater lacks a flat floor and has been deeply eroded by the south to north flowing Oira Creek and its small tributaries. The inner slopes of the crater on the north eastern side is formed by spectacular 10-15 m high bluffs of near-horizontally bedded tuff, possibly the largest and most prominent bluffs of tuff in the South Auckland Volcanic Field.



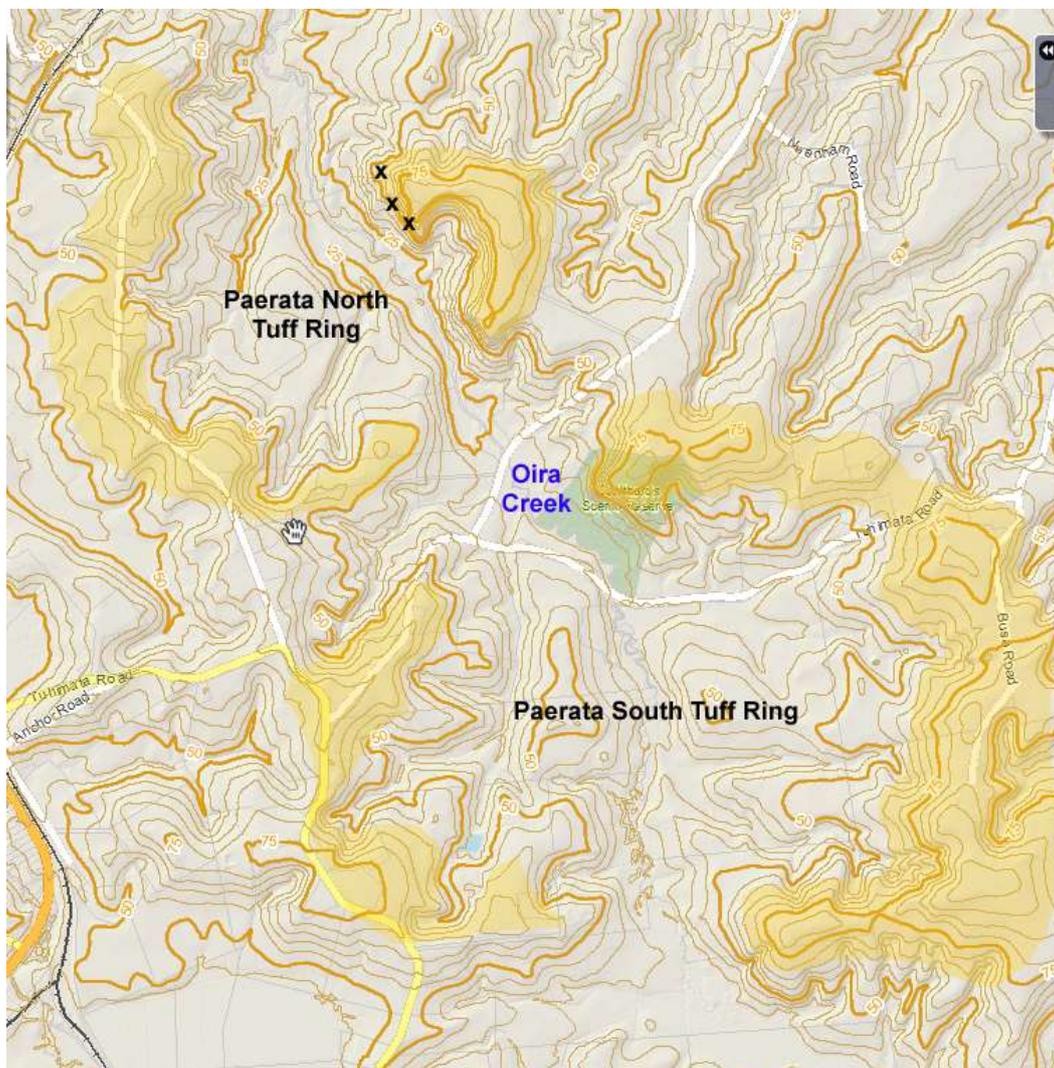
41. View east over Paerata North Tuff Ring from Sim Rd.



42. View north from Tuhimata Rd to tuff bluffs on northeast side of Paerata North tuff Ring.



43. View east from Sim Rd to the spectacular tuff bluffs forming the northeast side of Paerata North Tuff Ring.



44. Map of hills east of Paerata showing the eroded arcuate ridge remnants of tuff (yellow) that outline the former shape of Paerata North and South tuff rings.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

Part of the brief for this report is to make recommendations for the future management and interpretation of the geological heritage of the study area.

12.1. Pukekohe East Explosion Crater

Significance statement: “Pukekohe East Explosion Crater is classified as being of national importance because it is the most prominent, best preserved and deepest (80 m) of the explosion craters with surrounding tuff ring in the South Auckland Volcanic Field and among the best in New Zealand.”

The only basaltic explosion craters and tuff rings in New Zealand with comparable values occur in the Auckland Volcanic Field and near Rotorua and Ohakune. In Auckland Pukekohe East Crater’s values are almost on a par with Crater Hill in Papatoetoe and similar to Pukaki Lagoon, Tank Farm, Lake Pupuke, Onepoto, Orakei Basin, Panmure Basin, Auckland Domain, St Heliers, and Mangere Lagoon. All but Crater Hill are partly or almost entirely in reserves that are greatly appreciated by Auckland residents and visitors. The floors of these craters are all in public ownership whereas the inner crater walls are to varying degrees in a mix of reserve and houses. The three basalt explosion craters near Rotorua and the six near Ohakune are younger than Pukekohe East Crater and almost all contain freshwater lakes surrounded by native forest and are protected within public reserves.

Pukekohe East Crater has been scheduled as an outstanding natural feature on the Franklin District Scheme for several decades and listed on the schedule of outstanding natural features in the Auckland Regional Plan for a similar length of time. It is the only feature in the study area that is on the Schedule of outstanding natural features in the proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. Urban subdivision has recently advanced to within 1 km of the crater’s western boundary. In the proposed Unitary Plan, the mixed suburban zone reaches to within 400 m of the western boundary and future urban new growth within the Rural Urban Boundary reaches right to the crest of the tuff ring in the south west. The area of the crater that is scheduled as an outstanding natural feature is zoned mixed rural. Is this zoning combined with scheduling sufficient to protect long-term Pukekohe East Crater’s heritage values? I doubt it.

If the use and protection of the explosion craters within Auckland urban area are taken as precedents, then the optimum outcome for Pukekohe East Crater would be for the whole crater and tuff ring to eventually be purchased as a farm park. The flat floor of the crater could probably best be used as sports fields and/or for equestrian activities (as it is now) while still maintaining the aesthetic, educational and scientific heritage values of this nationally significant feature. The major problem is that the crater is already subdivided into a number of privately owned life-style blocks several of which have houses on them. At present there are no significant buildings on the flat crater floor and this should remain the case.

I recommend that the goal be to purchase for public reserve the whole inside and crest of Pukekohe East Explosion Crater. Failing that, the next best alternative would be that the whole floor of the crater be purchased for public reserve/recreational facilities, and that the inside slopes and crest of the crater be zoned so that it is not further subdivided and that few if any additional houses and buildings be allowed through its scheduling as an outstanding natural feature. To help achieve this it is recommended that some of the reserves’ contribution money from nearby subdivisions be used to progressively purchase the crater floor. I suggest that this should be the second highest priority for purchase of an outstanding natural feature in Auckland City, after Crater Hill, Papatoetoe.

12.2. Schedule additional sites as Outstanding Natural Features in Unitary Plan

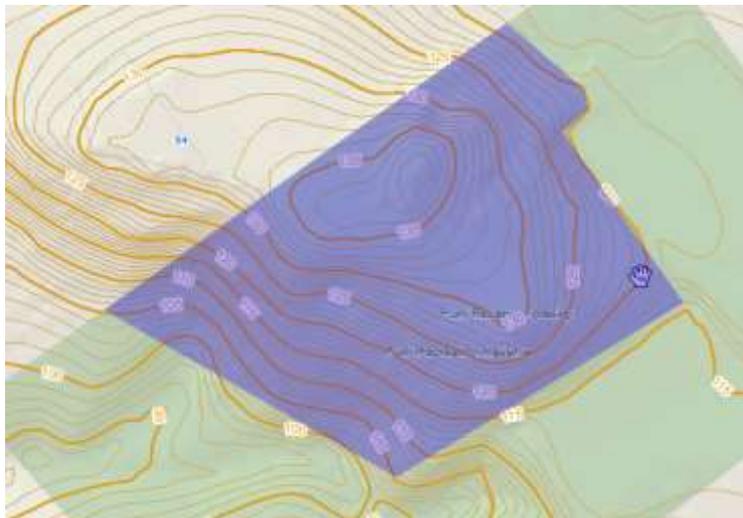
12.2.1 Puni Domain Volcano

That the hill in Puni Domain that forms the peak of Puni Domain Shield Volcano be scheduled, to protect:

- a.) the very top (encircled by the vehicle track) from any further earthworks or development damage and especially the six unusual pits (rua?) on the crest. i.e. no mountain bike or other damaging tracks to be allowed (none as yet);
- b.) the rest of the hill in the Domain from major earthworks damage or the construction of buildings that will detract from the visual appearance of the volcano. i.e. mountain bike activities and associated earthworks would be an acceptable continued use outside the protected inner peak (currently site of Franklin Mountain Bike Club tracks).

Suggested significance statement: “Prominent steep hill marking the peak of Puni Domain Shield Volcano. Only exposures on the volcano of fresh basalt. One of the few sites in the district with rua present.”

Scientific; educational; aesthetic; archaeological values.



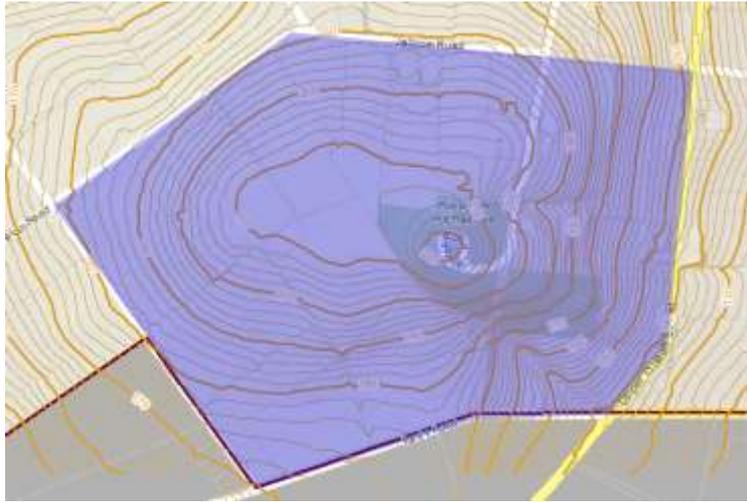
45. Suggested extent of scheduling of Puni Domain Volcano.

12.2.2 Pukekohe Hill Special Policy Area

That the peak of Pukekohe Hill be scheduled, to protect the views of the top from many parts of the district and to protect the views from the top across the Pukekohe District. i.e. prevent the building of large structures that will interfere with these views. I suggest that the area scheduled coincide with Pukekohe Hill Special Policy Area in the Franklin District Scheme, which includes the Pukekohe Hill Reserve on the crest and surrounding public land.

Suggested significance statement: “Peak of the most prominent and one of the largest shield volcanoes in the South Auckland Volcanic Field, visible from a wide area and providing panoramic views of the surrounding land from the top.”

Educational; aesthetic values.



46. Suggested extent of scheduling of Pukekohe Hill Special Policy area.

12.2.3 Paerata Tuff Ring tuff bluffs

That the spectacular bluffs of bedded tuff in private land on the inner north east side of the tuff ring be scheduled, to protect them from damage from any earthworks and protect the view of them from ridges around the rest of the tuff ring. Ideally, in the long-term, it would be a goal to have them become the focal feature of a reserve, as subdivision and development advances inside the crater and around them.

Suggested significance citation: “One of the largest and most visual bluffs of bedded tuff in the South Auckland Volcanic Field. Forms northeast part of the Paerata Tuff Ring North.”

Scientific; educational; aesthetic values.



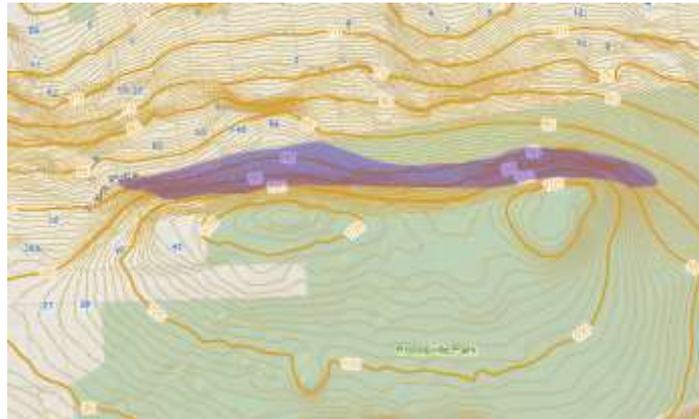
47. Suggested extent of scheduling of Paerata Tuff Ring tuff bluffs

12.2.4 Roosevelt Park tuff bluffs

That the low tuff bluffs running through the northern lower side of Roosevelt Park be scheduled, to protect them from damage from earthworks or structures. These bluffs are completely within Roosevelt Park public reserve.

Suggested significance statement: “Easily accessible, low bluffs of bedded tuff that show the origin of Roosevelt Park ridge to be the south western part of Roosevelt Tuff Ring North. The beds also record some of the eruption history of this volcano.”

Scientific; educational values.



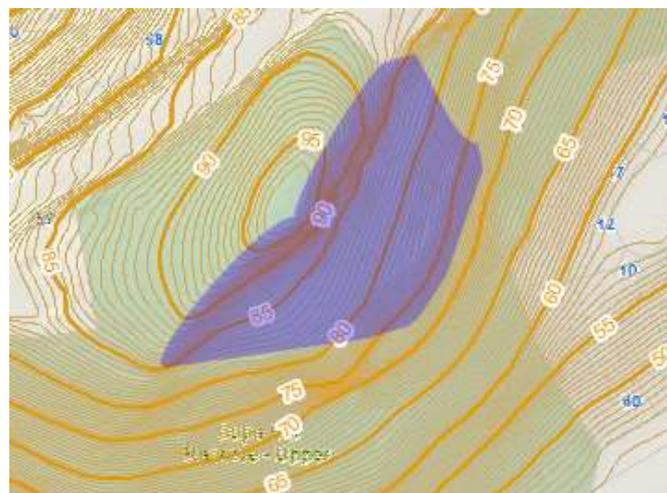
48. Suggested extent of scheduling of Roosevelt Park tuff bluffs.

12.2.5 Cape Hill Reserve tuff bluffs

That the low tuff bluffs on the south side of Cape Hill are scheduled as an outstanding natural feature, to protect them from inappropriate damage by earthworks or from being hidden by the building of structures or the growth of vegetation. These bluffs are completely within Cape Hill Reserve.

Suggested significance statement: “Easily accessible and highly visible, low bluffs of tuff that show the origin of Cape Hill ridge to be the northern part of Roosevelt Tuff Ring. The beds also record some of the eruption history of this volcano with spectacular examples of volcanic bombs sitting in their small impact craters where they landed in the soft ash.”

Scientific; educational; aesthetic values.



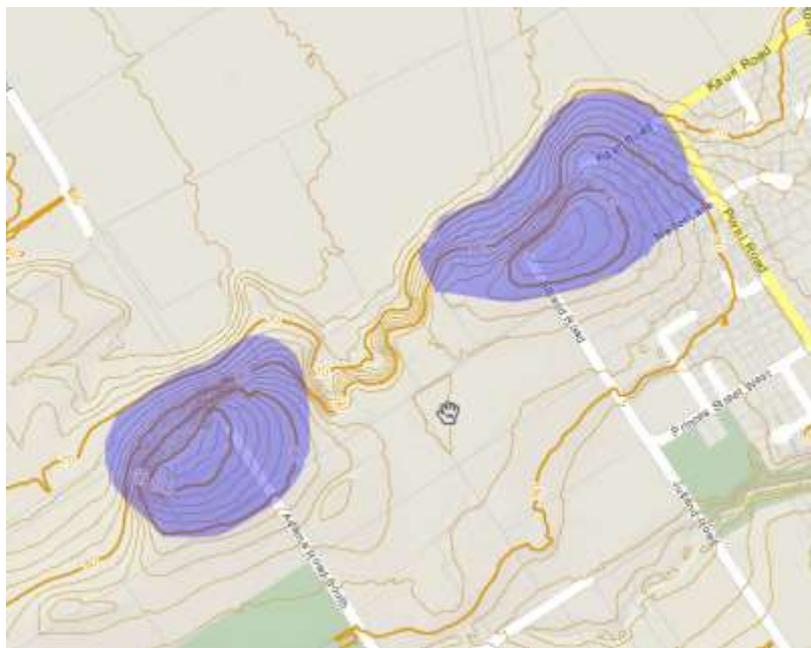
49. Suggested extent of scheduling of Cape Hill Reserve tuff bluffs.

12.2.6 Helvetia Tuff Ring knolls

That the two 95 and 103 m high knolls at the northern ends of Jutland Rd and Adams Rd South be scheduled as outstanding natural features, to protect their landforms from inappropriate damage from large earthworks or construction of large buildings. Both landforms are mostly in private ownership although the lower, steeper northern slopes appear to be in road reserve. The road should not be constructed as it would cause considerable damage to these features, but it could be used as a walking, cycling or horse trail to provide better access along the bottom of these prominent knolls.

Suggested significance statement: “Two prominent knolls that stick up above the background land level, have an asymmetric profile and exposures of tuff, that show them to be the eroded remnants of the Helvetia Tuff Ring.”

Scientific; educational; aesthetic values.



50. Suggested extent of scheduling of Helvetia Tuff ring knolls.

12.3 Pukekohe Hill landscape values

The zoning and structure plan in the Franklin District Scheme for Pukekohe Hill is strongly supported in its aims to protect the high visual landscape values of the whole steeper part of Pukekohe Hill Shield Volcano both of the hill from a distance and of the district from the crest of the hill.

12.4 West Pukekohe volcanic soils

Throughout the South Auckland Volcanic Field, horticulturally-important red-brown volcanic soils are developed in the weathered Hamilton Ash that accumulated on and was not eroded off the gently sloping surfaces of most of the shield volcanoes' lava flows, such as at Bombay, Pukekawa and Pukekohe. These soils are of immense economic importance to Auckland City and need to be protected from loss through urban spread. The Rural Urban Boundary in the proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (Fig.14) goes a long way towards protecting these volcanic soils that are not yet covered in suburbia in the western part of this Pukekohe study area and this is strongly supported.

12.5 Interpretation of the geological heritage of Pukekohe area

To my knowledge the only publicly accessible accounts of the volcanic geology of the Pukekohe area occur as sections within a few more general natural history books (e.g. Cameron et al., 2008; Cox and Hayward, 1999; Hayward et al., 2011). There would not be many copies held by people in the Pukekohe area and therefore much more widely distributed or easily accessible interpretative information should be prepared and made available to the residents of the area. This could be through a small booklet or leaflets on the volcanoes of the Pukekohe area or the South Auckland Volcanic Field, similar to that published by ARC for the Auckland Volcanic Field. These should then be distributed to all schools in the district with copies available from libraries etc for the public. This information should also be used as the basis for a web page on the Auckland Council site, similar to that for the Auckland Volcanic Field.

Interpretative sign posts are expensive to prepare and subject to loss or damage through vandalism, but they are particularly effective in providing background educational information on site.

Interpretative panels could be considered for:

- a) the grounds of Pukekohe East church (via the Pukekohe East Church Preservation Society) about the Pukekohe East Crater that is highly visible from the historic church grounds;
- b) beside the Cape Hill tuff bluffs in Cape Hill Reserve, about the visible bomb impact craters, bedded tuff and Roosevelt Tuff Rings;
- c) on the top of Pukekohe Hill, in Pukekohe Hill Reserve, about the South Auckland Volcanic Field and Pukekohe Hill shield volcano;
- d) at the entrance to Puni Domain, about the Puni Domain Shield Volcano.

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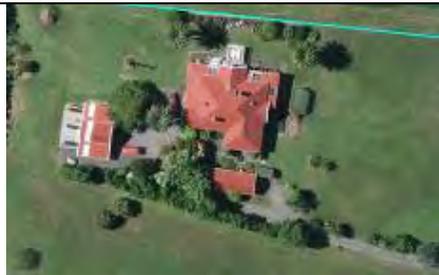
APPENDIX 4: Schedules of Significant Historic Heritage Places, Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan

Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage Places in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan

Note: Scheduled notable trees have not been set out as part of the schedule inventory, as it has not been possible to ascertain between those trees that are scheduled for historical values and/or natural heritage values, and those of potential significance more generally at this time.

UID #	Address	Place Name	Category	Significance Criteria	Image
01502	95 Runciman Road, Pukekohe	Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church	B	A,B,C,D,F,G,H	 A photograph of the Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church, a small white wooden building with a red roof and a steeple, set against a blue sky with clouds.
01511	9 Stadium Drive, Roulston Park, Pukekohe	Pioneer Cottage	B	A,B,D,F	 A photograph of Pioneer Cottage, a small white wooden house with a grey roof and a white picket fence in front, surrounded by green grass and trees.
01512	25 East Street, Pukekohe	Residence	B	F,G,H	 A photograph of a large, ornate white residence with a red roof, a prominent porch, and a small tower, surrounded by lush greenery and flowers.

01513	27 East Street, Pukekohe	Residence	B	A,F,H	
01514	2 Dublin Street, Pukekohe	Residence	B	A,F,G	
01515	24 Dublin Street, Pukekohe	Residence	B	A,F	

01516	12 Harrington Avenue, Pukekohe	Residence	B	A,F	
01517 <i>*Subject to Unitary Plan submission seeking deletion from Schedule*</i>	133 Seddon Street, Pukekohe	Catholic Church Presbytery	B	A,F	
01518	309 Anzac Road, Pukekohe	Residence	B	F,H	

01519	18 Carlton Road, Pukekohe	Residence	B	A,F,G	
01520	3 West Street, Pukekohe	O'Connors Building	B	F,G,H	
01521	1-5 King Street, Pukekohe	F Perkins and Co Building	B	A,F,G,H	

01522	99 Manukau Road, Pukekohe	Franklin Electric Power Board Building (1925) (former)	B	A,F	
01523	113-119 King Street, Pukekohe	Beatty & Marshalls Building	B	A,F,H	
01524	45 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe	Lodge's Building	B	F,H	

01525	27 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe	Fire Station (former)	B	A,F,G	
01526	164-168 King Street, Pukekohe	Central Buildings	B	A,B,H	

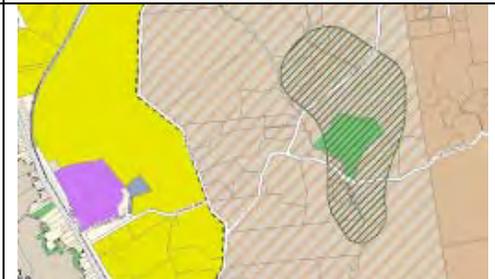
02234	14-16 Massey Avenue, Pukekohe	Pukekohe War Memorial Hall and Remembrance Plaques	B	A,B,F,G,H	 
02235	Nehru Hall	59 Ward Street, Pukekohe	B	A,B,F	

01539	Near 70 Nelson Street, Pukekohe	First Presbyterian Church Plaque	B	B	
01540	Corner Fair Oaks and Wellington Street	Church site First Anglican Plaque	B	B	

01547	Opposite 567 Buckland Road, Buckland	Buckland War Memorial Monument	B	B,G	
01557	Rooseville Park, Ngahere Road, Pukekohe	Rooseville Park	B	D	
01558	Hickeys Recreation Reserve, 66 Dublin Road, Pukekohe	Hickeys Recreation Reserve	B	D	

Appendix 9.1 of the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan should be consulted as the formal document for the schedule of significant historic heritage places.

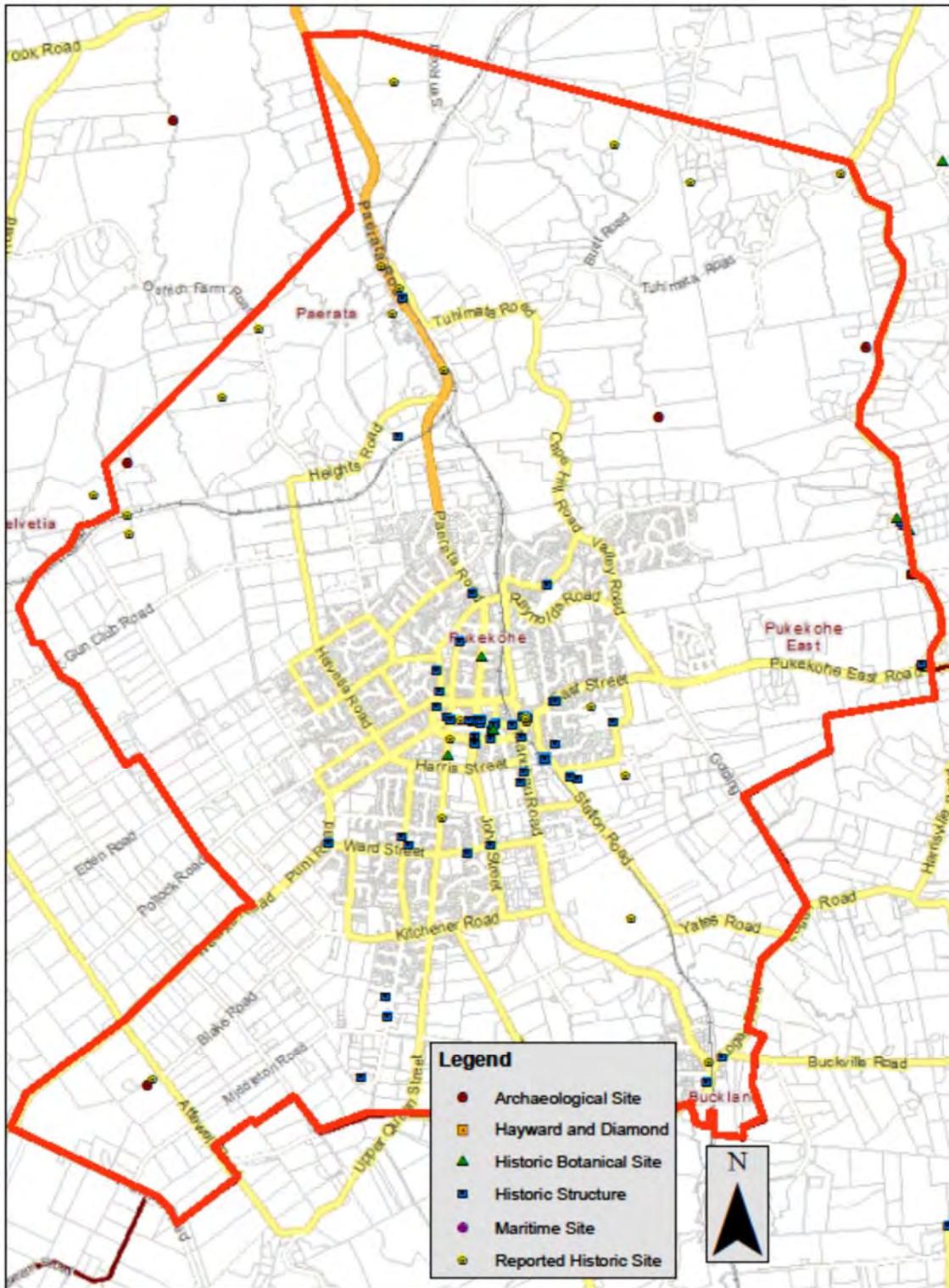
Schedule of Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes

#	Place Name	Significance Criteria	Image																							
Outstanding Natural Feature 169	Pukekohe East Tuff Ring	<p>A,C,D,E,F,G,H,J</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which the landform feature or geological site contributes to the understanding of the geology or evolution of the biota in the region, New Zealand or the earth (includes type localities of rock formations, minerals and fossils) (criterion a) the extent to which the feature or site is an outstanding representative example of the diversity of natural landforms and geological features in Auckland; (criterion c) the extent to which the landform or geological feature or site is a component of a recognisable group of geologically associated features (criterion d) the extent to which the landform or geological feature or site contributes to the aesthetic value or visual legibility of the wider natural landscape (criterion e) the community association with, or public appreciation of the values of the feature or site (criterion f) the potential value of the feature or site for public education (criterion g) the potential value of the feature or site to provide additional understanding of the geological or biotic history of the region (criterion h) the state of preservation of the feature or site (criterion i). 																								
Outstanding Natural Landscape 59	Natural landscape viewed from Burt Road	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">ONL Description</th> <th colspan="3">Natural Science Factors</th> <th colspan="2">WESI Criteria</th> <th rowspan="2">Expressive ness</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Landscape type, Nature and Description</th> <th>Elements patterns, processes</th> <th>Geological Topographical</th> <th>Ecological</th> <th>Dynamic</th> <th>Memorability</th> <th>Aesthetic Values Naturalness</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hill country Cultured nature (hill country) Attractive sequence of remnant native forest and stream corridors contrasting with surrounding pasture and market gardens, that reinforces the rolling to incised nature of the local rural landscape.</td> <td>Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.</td> <td>High Discrete elevated landform with rock formations and volcanic features.</td> <td>Mod/high Native forest remnants and stream corridors.</td> <td></td> <td>High Structure and pattern created by forest remnant and stream corridors intermixing with pasture on elevated volcanic landform.</td> <td>Mod/high Mainly related to bush and streams.</td> <td>High Landforms clearly reflect volcanic origins while bush and streams cohesively reinforce natural topography. Strong sense of pattern and structure.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ONL Description		Natural Science Factors			WESI Criteria		Expressive ness	Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Aesthetic Values Naturalness	Hill country Cultured nature (hill country) Attractive sequence of remnant native forest and stream corridors contrasting with surrounding pasture and market gardens, that reinforces the rolling to incised nature of the local rural landscape.	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Discrete elevated landform with rock formations and volcanic features.	Mod/high Native forest remnants and stream corridors.		High Structure and pattern created by forest remnant and stream corridors intermixing with pasture on elevated volcanic landform.	Mod/high Mainly related to bush and streams.	High Landforms clearly reflect volcanic origins while bush and streams cohesively reinforce natural topography. Strong sense of pattern and structure.	
ONL Description		Natural Science Factors			WESI Criteria		Expressive ness																			
Landscape type, Nature and Description	Elements patterns, processes	Geological Topographical	Ecological	Dynamic	Memorability	Aesthetic Values Naturalness																				
Hill country Cultured nature (hill country) Attractive sequence of remnant native forest and stream corridors contrasting with surrounding pasture and market gardens, that reinforces the rolling to incised nature of the local rural landscape.	Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography.	High Discrete elevated landform with rock formations and volcanic features.	Mod/high Native forest remnants and stream corridors.		High Structure and pattern created by forest remnant and stream corridors intermixing with pasture on elevated volcanic landform.	Mod/high Mainly related to bush and streams.	High Landforms clearly reflect volcanic origins while bush and streams cohesively reinforce natural topography. Strong sense of pattern and structure.																			

The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan should be consulted as the formal document for the schedule of Outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes.

APPENDIX 5: Recorded Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) Sites

CHI sites in the Pukekohe area



This map illustrates the distribution of currently 'recorded' places within the study area.

The map also illustrates a breakdown of the type of heritage features.

(Based on March 2014 Auckland Council, Cultural Heritage Inventory data).

APPENDIX 6: Places Listed with Heritage New Zealand

Appendix 6: Places Listed with Heritage New Zealand (Formerly New Zealand Historic Places Trust - NZHPT)

Listing #	Address	Place Name	Category	Registration/Listing Date	Image
483	95 Runciman Road, Pukekohe	Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church	II (2)	April 1983	

**Places on the Heritage New Zealand list (formerly known as the NZHPT register) are not afforded any direct statutory protection through this listing. However, the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 may apply in relation to archaeology.* It is unlawful for any person to destroy, damage, or modify, or cause to be destroyed, damaged, or modified, the whole or any part of any archaeological site, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that it is an archaeological site without obtaining an authority from the Trust. An archaeological site is defined in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as any place associated with pre-1900 human activity, including shipwrecks, where there is evidence relating to the history of New Zealand that can be investigated using archaeological methods.*

APPENDIX 7: Places of Interest List

7. Prioritisation

A prioritisation process has been applied to determine which places set out in the *places of interest* list should be recommended for further research and evaluation. The study list takes the form of a thematically-structured table that identifies the name and address of the places of interest (including areas), important themes associated with each place, a brief history and its priority level for evaluation. This has been prepared following desktop research, some consultation with historical interest group representatives and survey fieldwork.

Places have been given a priority from 1 (highest) to 3 (lowest). Priority 1 or 2 ranking places are determined to be worthy of additional work outputs, with a focus on seeking statutory outcomes. Places identified as having a priority 3 ranking are not recommended for further work in the short to medium term; non-statutory mechanisms might therefore be a more appropriate method of recognising priority 3 places. There may be priority 3 places that are found to possess significant heritage values if additional information becomes known at a future date, therefore priority 3 places should not be ruled out completely.

7.1 Why Prioritise?

Prioritisation is an important element in the decision-making and rationalisation process of place identification. It is not viable or appropriate for all places to progress for extensive evaluation, despite the place being identified as being of some thematic interest, in the context of this Heritage Survey. Robust evaluations require considerable time and resources, which is why it is neither appropriate nor possible to consider all places in further detail.

7.1.1 Intended Audience

The following *places of interest* list aims to provide a starting point for the council, Franklin Local Board, community interest groups, land owners and other interested individuals, to understand prioritisation of places not currently subject to statutory management, identified through the survey.

7.1.2 Methodology and Criteria

The list has been broken down into themes (as defined by the *Historic Context Statement*). Where a place relates to multiple themes, it is listed under its primary theme, with reference to additional themes of significance noted beneath.

The following methodology has been applied to determine the ranking of places on the *places of interest* lists based on what is known at this given point in time. Reference is made to both the priority level and the key applicable sub-criteria in the *places of interest* lists under the 'priority level column'.

All priority 1 places should generally meet criterion (a), in relation to having a very high likelihood of qualifying as a category A or B *significant historic heritage place*.

Only those criteria of direct relevance to assigning the given priority level are noted in the 'priority column'.

Seven key elements have been considered (in no hierarchical order) which relate to:

- (a) Significance/Heritage values
- (b) Integrity
- (c) Appropriateness of potential statutory management
- (d) Information accessibility
- (e) Rarity
- (f) Community esteem
- (g) Risk and threat

7.2 Priority Levels

7.2.1 Priority 1: Indicates the place is at greatest need for evaluation

- (a) Demonstrates historic heritage values under one or more criteria, and is highly likely to qualify as a category A or B significant historic heritage place
- (b) Where relevant, the place illustrates a high level of integrity, intactness and/or context
- (c) Statutory management (i.e.: scheduling or other such tools) would be an appropriate mechanism to manage the place's heritage values.
- (d) Has a high level of accessible supporting historical information and records
- (e) Is rare or unusual, or relates to a significantly under-represented theme in the locality and/or across the region
- (f) Has been identified to date as being held in esteem by a community or group
- (g) Is at high potential risk or threat of modification (This is based on variables such as zoning and other relevant planning controls, occupancy and condition etc)

7.2.2 Priority 2: Indicates the place may warrant future evaluation

- (a) Potentially demonstrates historic heritage values under one or more criteria, and may qualify as a category A or B significant historic heritage place, pending further investigation
- (b) Where relevant, the place illustrates a moderate level of integrity, intactness and/or context
- (c) Statutory management (i.e.: scheduling or other such tools) may/ or may not be an appropriate mechanism to manage the places heritage values; further planning matters may need to be explored (i.e.: designations etc)
- (d) Some initial supporting historical information and records are known about the place. Significantly further research is required to ascertain the full values of the place. Further research avenues may be limited

- (e) May form part of a wider grouping or collection that is of interest, but not necessarily presently rare or endangered in the locality and/or across the region; its level of contribution to this theme is not fully known, or the wider theme itself is not well understood beyond this local context
- (f) May have potential to be held in esteem by a community or group. This has not been scoped or established to date
- (g) Level of potential risk or threat of modification is moderate. (This is based on variables such as zoning and other relevant planning controls, occupancy and condition, etc)

7.2.3 Priority 3: Indicates the place is not recommended for consideration for evaluation at this time

- (a) Possesses limited historic heritage values, and has a low probability of qualifying as a category A or B significant historic heritage place
- (b) Clearly lacks integrity, intactness and/or context
- (c) Statutory management does not appear to be the most appropriate tool by which to manage the heritage values of the place
- (d) Minimal supporting historical information and records have been obtained, or are unlikely to be easily obtainable to further the evidence base for determining overall historic heritage significance
- (e) Is not a rare or endangered form of historic heritage either locally and/or regionally. Is of little thematic significance to the historical development of the study area; or it may be thematically interesting within the locality but there is a lack of information to support this
- (f) The place does not appear to be held in high public esteem based on the knowledge known to date
- (g) Minimal potential risk or threat of modification at this time. (This is based on variables such as zoning and other relevant planning controls, occupancy and condition etc)

7.3 Future Evaluations of Heritage Significance

Any future evaluations will be undertaken in accordance with the most up to date evaluation methodology and criteria. At present, the following historic heritage significance criteria, set out in the notified Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan are:

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 the nation, region or locality.

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.

c) 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.

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.

e) Technology

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

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.

g) Aesthetic

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

h) Context

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

7.4 Evaluation Methodology

Should evaluations take place, alongside these criteria above, the most up to date evaluation methodology should be consulted by the evaluator for further guidance on undertaking a historic heritage place evaluation, including producing a statement of significance, guidance on inclusion and exclusion indicators for each criteria, thresholds and the mapping approach to 'extent of place'.

7.5 Places of Interest List

The following list of places and associated notes provide a short summary of information gathered through this survey exercise. It is recognised that this information is not necessarily wide encompassing and detailed. In some instances, additional information has been collected on file, in other instances substantial additional research gathering will be necessary should places progress further beyond this initial survey.

Notes:

**Street addresses are based on the number allocations set out in the Auckland Council GIS viewer as at the time of this survey.*

**Photographs have been taken by Auckland Council staff during the project unless noted otherwise. Aerials are extracted from the Auckland Council GIS, 2010 aerial photography.*

PLACES OF INTEREST LIST

Chapter One: LAND AND PEOPLE						
Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Theme(s) and sub theme(s)	Priority level (1,2 and 3)
327-339 Anzac Road / Lot 2 DP 35757	The peak of Pukekohe Hill Shield Volcano		2814	Peak of the most prominent and one of the largest shield volcanoes in the South Auckland Volcanic Field, visible from a wide area and providing panoramic views of the surrounding land from the top. (See Appendix 3 -Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)
Attewell Road, Puni Memorial Domain / Puni Recreational Reserve/Puni Reserve Forestry Allot 62 Puni Parish Blk XIV Drury S D	The peak of Puni Memorial Domain Shield Volcano		7575 (In relation to other site features)	Prominent steep hill marking the peak of Puni Domain Shield Volcano. Only exposures on the volcano of fresh basalt. One of the few sites in the district with rua present (kumara pits of the underground cave variety). (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	1(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

Attewell Road, Puni Memorial Domain	Te Puni Pa		7575	<p>In conjunction with its geological values, the vicinity of the Puni volcano was also a Māori occupation site.</p> <p>A sign at the Puni Memorial reserve records that: Prior to European settlement in around the 1880s, the Puaha Waikato-Manuka tribes occupied this extinct volcanic cone and surrounding area. A fortified pa was present between 200 and 500 years ago. The site is on the main ara (route) to the Waikato River where other pa were situated at the river's edge (Cameron town). Archaeological features are still visible today, including terracing around the slopes, shell midden, and kumara storage pits. Some of which are open sided and lined with rock, making them quite unique to the Franklin area, and particularly within the confined study area. Discoveries on the site have included a large amount of flaked rock, indicating that this area may have been used as a flaking area to make stone tools. Ashes have also been located, indicating where fires would have once burned.</p> <p>This place is of potential archaeological interest and significance. The significance of the place in relation to Māori heritage values is for Mana Whenua to assess and/or determine (not undertaken as part of this Project).</p>	Land and People Geology and Archaeology	2 (a), (c), (d), (e), (f)
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Rooseville Park / Lot 8 DP 56804	Rooseville Park tuff bluffs		2815	Easily accessible, low bluffs of bedded tuff that show the origin of Roosevelt Park ridge to be the southwestern part of Roosevelt Tuff Ring North. The beds also record some of the eruption history of this volcano. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	2 (a), (b), (d)
Cape Hill Reserve (off Franklin and Reynolds Roads)	Cape Hill Reserve tuff bluffs		2813	Easily accessible and highly visible, low bluffs of tuff that show the origin of Cape Hill ridge to be the northern part of Roosevelt Tuff Ring. The beds also record some of the eruption history of this volcano with spectacular examples of volcanic bombs sitting in their small impact craters where they landed in the soft ash. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	2 (a), (b), (d)
Specific address details not established	Helvetia Tuff Ring knolls			Two prominent knolls that stick up above the background land level, have an asymmetric profile and exposures of tuff, that show them to be the eroded remnants of the Helvetia Tuff Ring. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	2(a), (b), (d)

Specific address details not established	Bluffs of Paerata Tuff Ring North		One of the largest and most visual bluffs of bedded tuff in the South Auckland Volcanic Field. Forms northeast part of the Paerata Tuff Ring North. The inner slopes of the crater on the northeastern side are formed by spectacular 10-15 metre high bluffs of near-horizontally bedded tuff. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	2 (a), (b), (d)
140 Pollack Road Pukekohe / Allotment 174 SBSC 2 PSH OF Pukekohe	Pollack Road Shield Volcano		This volcano has been recognised as a separate centre because it comprises a wide low peak (120 metres above sea level) rising 10-20 metres above the surrounding land that can only be explained as a vent that lava flows issued from. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	3 (no specific reasons set out in Geological report)
	Rooseville Tuff Ring North		The 1.2 km diameter Roosevill Tuff Ring North is outlined by ridges that underlie clockwise from the southwest, Roosevill Park, Prospect Terrace, Cape Hill Reserve and Road, Grace James Road and William Andrew Road. The highest points along these two tuff ring remnant arcs are Cape Hill (96 metre above sea level) and Roosevill Park (107 metre above sea level). (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	3 (b)

	Rooseville Tuff Ring South			The 0.9 km diameter Roosevillle Tuff Ring South is outlined by an unbroken arcuate ridge (80-90 metres above sea level) that runs between Pukekohe East Road in the northeast and Ngahere Road in the northwest. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	3 (d)
	Pukekohe North Tuff Ring			Evidence for this tuff ring consists of three sections of arcuate ridge (elevation 55-75 metres) partly encircling a 1 km-diameter, flat-floored basin (45 metre elevation). Paerata-Pukekohe Road and the main trunk railway run through the middle of the flat-floored crater. (See Appendix 3 - Geological Report for further details).	Land & People Geology	3(d)

Chapter Two: GOVERNANCE						
Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Themes() and sub theme(s)	Priority level (1,2 and 3)
22 Edinburgh Street/corner Wesley Street, Pukekohe	Former Pukekohe Borough Council Chamber and Library		20167	In c.1960 new Borough Council offices were opened on the corner of Edinburgh Street and Wesley Street. The Franklin Historical Society and the local Plunket building currently occupied the building. The building has streetscape presence on its corner site and is an example of civic modernist architecture, complementary to the adjoining, larger War Memorial Town Hall. While lower in scale and massing than the War Memorial Town Hall, both civic buildings were built around the same time and complement one another. The building also thematically complements the nearby c.1914 Franklin County Chamber, illustrating the sequential development of local governance buildings, which in part can still be interpreted and understood on the ground.	Governance Local Government Ways of Life Community Facilities	1 (a), (b), (c)
13 Massey Avenue, Pukekohe	Former Franklin County Council Office Building		15932	Constructed in c.1913-1914 in the Free Classical style, designed by L.C.A. Potter. An extension was undertaken in the 1930s adding a rear addition. The addition was undertaken in keeping with the original building's external appearance. As is often the case, the front elevation is the building's most ornate. On a corner site, the building commands a level of streetscape presence.	Governance Local Government	1 (a), (b), (f)

82 Manukau Road, Pukekohe	Former Franklin District Council Building/ Auckland Council service centre			Designed in c. 1980 by Murray North Partners, and opened by Sir David Beattie. The original building was 1092m ² ; further additions have since taken place increasing the building's footprint.	Governance Local Government	3 (a)
8 Roulston Street, Pukekohe	Former Franklin Council Building			In the 1940s, the Franklin County Council offices also occupied a site across the road from the original County Council building, located on the corner of Massey Avenue and Roulston Street. The building was initially two storeys, and at a later point an additional storey was added providing three levels. The building remains today, in a modified form and presently serves as the Franklin Masonic Lodge headquarters.	Governance Local Government	3 (a), (b)
15 Kauri Road, Pukekohe / Allotment 288 SBSC 2 PSH OF Pukekohe	Former Police Station (suspected)			Relocated former Pukekohe Police Station. While some of the building's fabric has been altered to incorporate sheds the building maintains its roof geometry, windows, and weatherboards. It is thematically significant to the justice theme, and appears to be one of the few remaining buildings associated with the early justice system in Pukekohe.	Governance Justice	2 (a), (d)

91 Seddon Street, Pukekohe	Former Burwood Hospital/Maternity Home (Villa)		<p>Burwood Maternity Home was established in 1917. It was licensed to take one general patient and an unlimited number of maternity patients. Overflow patients from the nearby former Shirley Hospital were taken to Burwood. Burwood was very small, with only four beds. Burwood maternity home operated until 1955 and delivered approximately 2,000 babies, providing a significant service for the local community in its day. Upon ceasing the maternity home, Matron Blair ran a rest home. Today, a passerby would be seemingly unaware of this building's former use, appearing outwardly as a residential villa.</p>	<p>Governance Healthcare</p> <p>Ways of Life Community Facilities</p>	2 (a) , (d), €
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Chapter Three: INFRASTRUCTURE

Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Theme(s) and sub theme(s)	Priority Level (1,2 and 3)
Station Road, Pukekohe (Designated land) E. 1769547.81 N. 5880845.94	Pukekohe Train Station building (and possibly of some interest the earlier steel and timber foot bridge, and potentially associated outbuilding(s))		15890	<p>Built in 1912, to replace the first Pukekohe train station which was built in 1875. The first station was built opposite the Pukekohe Hotel but the station was re-established to the south east of the main town centre. This station building has been in continuous use since its construction. It is a Troup era class B station. In the 1930s an eastern verandah was added and it was extended to the north.</p> <p>The station building until recently also had an associated timber footbridge.</p> <p>The Pukekohe Station building is one of a limited number of stations from this era remaining in operation.</p> <p>The heritage values of the building have been articulated through a report undertaken in 2010 by Burgess and Trepp Architects, therefore there is an informed and substantive information baseline.</p> <p>The station building is identified on the Rail Heritage Trust of New Zealand register. While this is non-statutory, it identifies the community and rail enthusiasts esteem with the building. Furthermore, the station was nominated under the Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).</p>	Infrastructure Transportation- Rail	1 (a), (d), (e), (f), (g)

<p>17-23 Crown Road, Paerata</p>	<p>Former Paerata railway worker housing (x4)</p>			<p>Part of a complex of buildings that comprised the Paerata Junction. The cottages were built for railway workers and their families.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Transportation - rail</p> <p>Building the Place Residential architecture</p>	<p>3 (b), (c)</p>
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<p>4,6,8 Ngahere Road, Pukekohe and 47 Birch Road, Pukekohe</p>	<p>Troup era railway worker housing</p>		<p>A remaining example of four former railway workers residences is present from a former small enclave of nine. The houses were from the 1920s Troup era of prefabricated residences from the Frankton factory. The railway houses were based on a small number of prototypes, where various elements of the building could be mixed and matched.</p> <p>No. 8 Ngahere Road displays prototype D (roof and porch D (albeit slightly altered), No. 6 Ngahere Road aligns to prototype A and retains features such as its chimney. No. 4 Ngahere Road is also an example of prototype A, however its front porch has been significantly altered and changed. 47 Birch Road consists of roof style B, with Dutch gable and an altered porch, most likely originally also prototype B. The hooded windows also remain, as well as features such as the concrete cast chimney.</p> <p>The residences are of some thematic interest as part of a wider collection of 1920s Frankton factory railway workers houses, as well as a wider pool of railway working housing more broadly across the region and nation. While reasonably close in proximity to the train station, the physical connection is not immediately apparent.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Transportation – rail</p> <p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 (a), (b), (c), (e)</p>
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801 Paerata Road, Paerata	Wesley College Water tower		20168	Built as part of a complex of buildings for the school in the 1930s. The water tower is clad in red and yellow bricks. The water tank itself has been modernised for modern day requirements, previously being a concrete tank structure. It is thematically significant and potentially holds rarity value.	Infrastructure Utilities – water supply Ways of Life-Education (Secondary) Defence World War II	1 (e), (g) (priority 1 also when considered as part of the wider Wesley Complex)
801 Paerata Road, Paerata	Wesley College fire station/shed		20174	Built as part of a complex of buildings for the school in the 1930s to service the school complex, it is clad in red and yellow brick and contextually and physically complements the nearby water tank tower.	Infrastructure Utilities – fire service	1 (e), (g) (priority 1 also when considered as part of the wider Wesley Complex)
Address not established – within Helvetia	Former Helvetia Train Station out building	 <p data-bbox="667 1311 925 1332"><i>(Image not sourced via this survey).</i></p>		Today the former railway shed has been relocated, however based on research, it is still within its local context. The station building is an example of a building associated with the wider rail network.	Infrastructure Transportation - rail	2 (a),(d), (e), (f)

Opposite 1040 Paerata Road, Paerata	Former Paerata Train Station Water Tower foundations			The Paerata water tower was used for the railway to supply water for the steam engines passing through. A 'Welcome to Paerata' sign currently sits above the remains of the foundations.	Infrastructure Utilities	2 (2), (d), (f)
25 Totara Avenue, Pukekohe	Former Doctor Dalzeil's Well			The site of Doctor Dalzeil's former house. The original house was demolished in 1976, but the below ground level elements of the original well remain. As a remains its values are primarily archaeological. The above ground elements of the well have been modernised. .	Infrastructure Utilities	3 (a), (c).(g)
176 Kitchener Road/ corner Anzac Road, Pukekohe	Water pump building and concrete tank			Example of a small pumping station building, clad in brick with tile roof. Example of an infrastructure service outbuilding likely from the mid-twentieth century. While very plain architecturally, it thematically serves as an example of successive developments in infrastructure as the town grew.	Infrastructure Utilities	3 (a), (c), (d)
(To the rear of) 99 Anzac Road, Pukekohe Lot 1 DP 85420	Reservoir tank		2800	Example of a piece of a partly above ground piece of infrastructure. While this is broadly of some thematic interest no further details have been identified, such as date of installation.	Infrastructure Utilities	3 (a), (c), (d)

Chapter Four: BUILDING THE PLACE

Residential Development

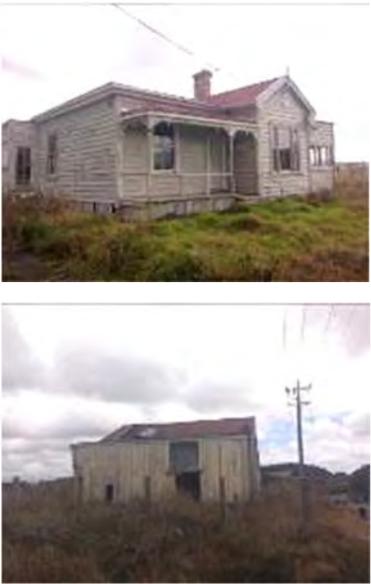
Address and/or Legal Description	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Theme(s) and sub theme(s)	Priority Level (1,2 and 3)
140 Anzac Street, Pukekohe	Villa			Edwardian villa, which is a visual landmark on Pukekohe Hill. The early owner of the site was Scobie. Further research is required to ascertain greater historical associations.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
37 Harris Street, Pukekohe	Californian Bungalow Former Grierson Residence			House is a very good example of a Californian Bungalow in the local area, dating for the 1920s. Owned and occupied by former Pukekohe Mayor Max Grierson from 1936 to 1953, while he was in office (1941-1950).Retains its chinmenys which are a key feature of the residence.	Building the Place Residential development Governance Local government	2 (a), (f)
72 Nelson Street, Pukekohe	Edwardian square front villa			Appears to have been constructed soon after turn of twentieth century, possibly for owner George Ballard. It is a reasonably good example of a square front hipped roof villa within the locality. Further research is required to ascertain greater historical associations.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)

38 Prospect Terrace, Pukekohe	Villa with Inter-War renovations		<p>Land obtained by Henry Curd of Cooper and Curd, coachbuilders, in 1910. Cooper and Curd was a significant local early business and operated through the twentieth century. This residence is a further connection point in relation to this early business. A mortgage in 1912, suggests the villa was constructed at that time, and aligns to the building's style. An additional mortgage in 1936, may relate to renovations undertaken. Curd died in 1953, but the property remained in family ownership until 1990. The long association to the Curd family is of some interest.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	2 (a), (d),(f)
22 West Street, Pukekohe (Corner Wesley Street)	Transitional bungalow		<p>The site was originally much more expansive. While remaining in keeping, the residence has seen a number of adaptations since built. Of note, in the 1930s the owner of the time, Doctor Douglas, had constructed an extension for his doctor's surgery and waiting room. Douglas had a successful career as a doctor at Hamilton Hospital from 1900 before coming into private practice in the 1920s.</p> <p>It forms part of the wider block of land acquired by George Williamson Blake in 1912, and transferred to Samuel Mills in 1914. Individual lot sold to Lewis John Jervis Bayly in 1918 and Charlotte Annie Hill in 1920.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development Governance Healthcare</p>	3 (d)

70 West Street, Pukekohe	Art Deco residence		<p>Original title issued in early 1937, to Arthur Edward Trenwith but transferred to Henry William Estall late the same year. The dwelling was built in 1939, with a sq m of 239.6m² – H.W. Estall was the owner at the time and owned the property until 1954.</p> <p>Well known local Pukekohe firm, Duncan Bros were the builders. Built in Birchwood at a cost of £2300. Plans indicate the drainlayer was J.B. Mennie of 14 Arney Crescent, Remuera. It is illustrative of a very small collection of art deco influenced residences in the Pukekohe area, and possibly the only two-storey example in the area. Further research is required to ascertain the level of historic heritage significance beyond its architectural style.</p>	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
71 West Street, Pukekohe	Art Deco residence		<p>One of three lots held in a common title by Michael Hartneady from 1925 until 1938, when it was sold to John McComb in July 1938. A mortgage to State Advances Corporation, registered on the title at the end of that year suggests this distinctive Art Deco house was constructed in 1938-1939. McComb owned the house until 1954. It is illustrative of a small collection of art deco influenced residences in the area. Further research is required to ascertain the level of historic heritage significance.</p>	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
Victoria Street West, Pukekohe	Art Deco residence	 <p>Google streetview</p>	<p>Identified as one of a few examples of the application of the art deco style of architecture in Pukekohe. The application of the curved detailing is evident in this residence. Further research is required to ascertain the level of historic heritage significance, beyond its architectural style.</p> <p>Identified as the former residence of Shotbolt, whose father had owned the former Shotbolt Building on King Street (now demolished).</p>	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)

4 James Grace Road, Pukekohe	Edwardian villa/farm residence (Former Roose Residence)			Site owned by Elijah Leonard Roose (1880-1938) until 1937. Leonard was the only son of Elijah Roose, a defender of the Pukekohe East Church during the Land Wars. Leonard and his wife Gladys had eight children. The land was part of a wider block the Roose family started assembling from the late 1850s, making up some 26 acres owned by Leonard in 1936. It has seen some alteration; however, this potentially tells the development of the family's occupation of the house. While the area surrounding the wider site has seen recent subdivision, the residence maintains a semi-rural curtilage, assisting in reading the history of the building.	Building the Place Residential development	2 (a), (d)
2 Ngahere Road, Pukekohe	Villa			An example of a local farm house. No research has been undertaken on this residence or property. Further investigation may yield information of relevance and would be required to ascertain if this place has significant historic heritage values.	Building the Place Residential development	3(d)
115 Queen Street, Pukekohe	Edwardian villa (Former Benny House/Routly Residence)		20170	Designed by local architect John Routly for his mother. His mother, Ann Maria Routly, was born in Cornwall in 1844. She acquired the site of this house in 1901, when it extended between Queen and Edinburgh Streets. The residence was named 'Benny House' after a cliff top farm where Ann Maria was born, near Boscastle in Cornwall. Based on the architectural style of the villa it is likely a residence constructed shortly after in the very early 1900s. After her death in 1930 the house was owned by John Routly, until it passed to the Public Trust in 1941. John Routly was Mayor of Pukekohe between 1921-1935 and 1938-1941. This residence is likely of high significance as it was both designed by noted local architect J. Routly for a family member, and then came in to	Building the Place Residential development	1 (a), (c)

				his own possession. While not substantiated, it is possible Routly resided here once in his direct ownership. The site has however been subdivided, losing some of its original context.		
42-44 Station Road, Pukekohe	Former Berriman Residence- Villa			<p>Former residence of Andrew Berriman. Station Road was previously named Berriman Road after the Berriman family. Franklin Agricultural Society purchased 19 acres of land from Mr Berriman in c.1913 for the A & P shows to be relocated to Station Road. Berriman was one of the first members of the Town Board and founders of the Pukekohe Bowling Club. He moved to Pukekohe later in life after farming in the Manawatu and King Country. Berriman was in the armed constabulary and played an active part in warfare against Māori until 1886 when he transferred to the police service.</p> <p>The front exterior of the villa appears much as it did in an early photograph of the house. It is a reasonably good local example of a bay villa and has streetscape presence.</p>	Building the Place Residential development	2 (a),(d),
27 Rowles Road, Pukekohe	Villa			<p>An example of a farm house set amongst a market garden. While an Edwardian villa, the roof appears to have been unsympathetically altered with decramastic tiles and the side elevation closest to the road replaced with aluminium joinery. Further research is required to ascertain the level of historic heritage significance.</p>	Building the Place Residential development Work Farming development	3 (a), (b),(d)

107 Beatty Road, Pukekohe	Hybrid Bungalow			An example of what appears to be a farmstead with some features of the California Bungalow style. Further research is required to ascertain the level of historic heritage significance.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d),
50 Pukekohe East Road, Pukekohe *House relocated off site c.2015*	Villa and associated barn			Originally the residence of Charlie and Minni Lauer's. The Lauer family originally lived on the other side of the road but proceeded to build this house c.1915. It is an illustrative example of a former local farmstead. The residence has a close physical connection with the nearby barn. The dwelling is situated close to the street/roadscape in what is now a much more urbanized environment and provides a glimpse into the past character of the area. Some alterations appear to have taken place on the side and rear elevations but the dwelling maintains its readability of its overall villa form. Further research is required to ascertain the level of historic heritage significance of this place. *Change to site during the finalisation of this survey. Barn demolished c.March 2015 and residence believed to have been relocated.	Building the Place Residential development Work Farming	2 (a), (b), (d), (e), (g)

Land parcel next to 222 Kitchener Road, Pukekohe / Lot 1 DP 70909	Villa (farmstead)	 <p>(Google streetview)</p>		Farmhouse located within a potato farm on Pukekohe Hill. Can be seen from Routly Avenue. Possibly associated with early potato growing on Pukekohe Hill. Property was first purchased in 1870 by Reynolds (C.T.: 14A 532). The dwelling is an example of the association with earlier market gardening in Pukekohe.	Work Farming and agriculture Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
87 Pukekohe East Road, Pukekohe	Villa			An example of a local farm house. No research has been undertaken on this residence or property. Further investigation may yield information of relevance and would be required to ascertain if this place has significant historic heritage values.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)

75 Valley Road, Pukekohe	Villa- Former Lyells Residence and associated farm outbuildings	  <i>(Image courtesy of Franklin Historical Society).</i>		<p>An example of a farmstead. Limited visibility from the roadscape so its integrity has yet to be fully determined. Appears to be a turn of the century villa. No research has been undertaken on this residence or property. Further investigation may yield information of relevance and would be required to ascertain if this place has significant historic heritage values.</p> <p><i>*Demolished during the finalisation of this survey.</i></p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p> <p>Work Farming</p>	3 (d)
59 Queen Street, Pukekohe	Brick Transitional Bungalow			<p>An example of a brick transitional bungalow. No research has been undertaken on this residence or property. The site appears to have been subdivided and streetscape views of the building are somewhat limited. Further investigation may yield information of historic heritage relevance.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (d)
115 Princes Street, Pukekohe	Transitional villa			<p>Further research required to determine if it has historic heritage significance.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (a),(d)

288 Kitchener Road, Pukekohe	Two storey Edwardian villa			<p>Edwardian two-storey villa set back on its site. Illustrative of the historic rural character that has defined the area. The site also contains several early tree specimens Further investigation may yield information of relevance and would be required to ascertain if this place has significant historic heritage values.</p> <p><i>(Identified via feedback from the Historical Society on the draft study list).</i></p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (d)
Paerata						
1078 Paerata Road, Paerata	Edwardian square front villa			<p>This villa provides a distinctive form in which two front rooms project beyond the main wall of the house, each under a gable roof. It is an example of the small collection of the villa typology from within the Paerata area. Later additions are present at the rear of the house. Further research required to determine if it has historic heritage significance beyond its architectural style.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (a), (d)

1060 Paerata Road, Paerata	Villa		<p>Little is currently known about the history of this villa, but it has the potential to be a tangible reminder of the area's late 19th/ early 20th century settlement. Further research is suggested, as are investigations into the building's physical integrity.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (a), (d)
<p>Buckland</p> <p><i>(Given the discrete size of Buckland as a separate settlement, an inventory of all pre 1930s building stock has been attempted to be identified as baseline research. This has been possible due to the relatively compact size of the Buckland settlement. Due to the geographic size and number of villas and bungalows across Pukekohe such a stocktake has not been viable elsewhere in the study area, under this level 2 survey).</i></p>					
533 Buckland Road, Buckland	Transitional villa Grice homestead (?)		<p>Transitional villa constructed c.1910-1920 on farm owned by John Kerr Hamilton. Owned by Leonard Percy Grice in late 1950s and still in Grice family. It may be the house referred to as 'Grice Homestead' in Buckland School Centennial booklet. It is illustrative of a farmstead. It appears to have been the Rountrees' residence as at the 1930s.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p> <p>Work Farming</p>	3 (d)

530 Buckland Road, Buckland	Bungalow Possibly associated with the railway- former linemen/workers residence (?)		No research has been undertaken on this residence or property. Further investigation may yield information of relevance. In the vicinity of this residence was the Buckland train station complex. A few features of the residence suggest it may have been directly associated as a workers residence. (This has not been verified).	Building the Place Residential development Infrastructure Rail (?)	3 (d)
23 Logan Road, Buckland	Former Green wood Residence Single Bay Villa	 	<p>Villa formerly belonging to the Greenwoods. Former garage also associated with the residence. Mr J. E. Greenwood had the first garage and petrol pump in Buckland. The former Buckland Post Office and Store once across the road, no longer remain; however a building associated with Mr J. E. Greenwood's petrol station/garage still remains on the opposite side of the road - in its day functioning as a repair shed for vehicles and farm equipment.</p> <p>The villa maintains its overall form, and is a reasonably good example locally, other than the introduction of aluminium window joinery.</p>	Building the Place Residential development	2 (d) (Allocated a 2 instead of a 3 based on the garage, being associated with the former store).

59 George Crescent, Buckland	Former Jeffers Residence- villa Single Bay Villa			Identified as the former Jeffers residence. No further research has been undertaken on this residence or property. Further investigation may yield information of relevance.		3 (d)
42 George Crescent, Buckland	Former Griffin's Residence California Bungalow			Transitional villa - identified as being the former Griffin's residence. No further research has been undertaken on this residence or property. Further investigation may yield information of historic heritage relevance.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
602 Buckland Road, Buckland	Former Steele's Residence			Arthur Steele had a horses and grader close to his residence on the other side of the road next to the school and across the stream from the dairy factory. The residence is a simple example of a bungalow.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
1700 Buckland Road, Pukekohe	California Bungalow			California Bungalow. No further research has been undertaken on this residence or property. However, further investigation may yield information of historic heritage	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)

		 (googlestreetview)		relevance.		
549 Buckland Road, Buckland	Former Twidles Residence			Square front villa. Identified as being the former Twidles family residence. No further research has been undertaken on this residence or property. However, further investigation may yield information of historic heritage relevance.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
7 Logan Road, Buckland	Former Allen's residence			California Bungalow. No further research has been undertaken on this residence or property. However, further investigation may yield information of historic heritage relevance.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
18 Buckville Road, Buckland	Villa	 (googlestreetview)		Little is currently known about the history of this villa, but it has the potential to be a tangible reminder of the area's late 19 th / early 20 th century settlement. Further research is suggested, as are investigations into the building's physical integrity. <i>Building the Place : Residential development</i>	Building the Place Residential development	3 (d)
Pukekohe East						

161 Runciman Road, Pukekohe East	Former Sharp Residence		<p>Former residence of early settlers William and Helen Sharp who came to Pukekohe East in 1874, but had bought the land earlier. The nearby Pukekohe East School was built on land acquired from Mr. Sharp in 1879 -1880. Mrs. C.B Sharp was head teacher from 1861-1891. William Sharp was heavily involved in community affairs. He was chairmen of the East Pukekohe Road Board, and one of the founders of the A & P society. He was also a long standing member of the Pukekohe East School Committee and involved in the Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church (both close by to the house). William Sharp also had a connection to the 'Springfield' residence on the Great South Road, Ramarama (still extant) where he lived for the last 26 years of his life (passing in 1923). The residence is an illustrative example of a villa within the Pukekohe East area, with some evolution and modifications over time.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (d)
44 Runicman Road, Pukekohe East	Villa		<p>No research has been undertaken on this residence or property. However, further investigation may yield information of historic heritage relevance.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	3 (d)
<p>RESIDENTIAL AREAS This refers to a collection or clustering of residences within a given area. The photographs illustrate one example of housing stock within the given areas. Generally, Pukekohe has very few concentration clusters, as its residential settlement patterns are much more dispersed.</p>					

Princes Street, Pukekohe	Bungalows and Villas	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>In Princes Street, from the Dublin Street intersection in the east, to the park in the west, there is a predominance of early twentieth-century houses. The coherence is limited by a range of styles including villas, transitional villas and bungalows, as well as some later housing. Many sites also have additional units at the rear.</p> <p>The visual coherence is not considered adequate to identify a potential character area, and no underlying historic basis is evident to support a potential historic heritage area. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)
Totara Avenue, Totara Place, and small portion of East Street Pukekohe (examples include but are not limited to: 1,15,16,18,21, 22,26,28 Totara Avenue and 38 Totara Place, 25 and 27 East Street.	Bungalows and Villas	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>Some villa and bungalow style houses are present on Totara Avenue, but lack the coherence required for identification as a character area. No underlying thematic basis has been identified for consideration as an historic heritage area. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)

<p>Prospect Terrace/ small portion of The Glade South, Pukekohe</p> <p>(examples include but are not limited to: 3,5,17, 32,35, 36 38,41, 46,45,50,58,59 ,60, 62, 70)</p>	<p>Bungalows and Villas</p>	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>There are a number of villas, transitional villas and bungalows (as well as later state housing) in Prospect Terrace. Some of these are in a poor or unsympathetically altered condition, and interspersed by a lot of later development, there are a few good stand-alone examples, and links with specific notable early people/families. There is not sufficient visual coherence for the street to be a potential character area, and given the street derives from a series of subdivisions over time (like most of Pukekohe), there is no obvious thematic basis to support an historic heritage area. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 (a), (b), (c), (e)</p>
<p>Carlton Road and small portion of Station Road, Pukekohe (examples include but are not limited to: 1,10,15,17,19, 21,23,29, 37,32, 36 Carlton Road and 18,23,26,42-44).</p>	<p>Bungalows (Carlton) and Station Road mixture Bungalows and Villas</p>	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>A number of modest Californian bungalows/cottages are present in this street, particularly on the southern side, but some are quite unsympathetically altered. Again, there is insufficient visual coherence to suggest a character area, and no identified basis for consideration as an historic heritage area. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 a), (b), (c), (e)</p>

<p>Harris Road, North side, between West and Queen Streets, Pukekohe</p> <p>(examples include but are not limited to: 63, 67, 69, 71, 93,95,96, 97,99 Harris Street, 77 Queen Street</p>	<p>Bungalows and Villas</p>	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>There are a number of period houses in this strip of Harris Street, which date from the early decades of the twentieth-century, including a cluster at the western end which appear to be pre-World War I. Again, there is not considered to be sufficient commonality or coherence of character to identify a character area, especially given only one side of the road is involved. No thematic basis to support a historic heritage area has been identified. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 (a), (b), (c), (e)</p>
<p>Albert Street, Pukekohe (No's 12,10,8,6, 4 and also 7 Albert Street adjacent)</p>	<p>Villas and Bungalows</p>	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>An example of five pre-1920 dwellings in a row. This is a small cluster group, and the individuals within them have varying levels of fabric integrity. There is insufficient visual coherence to suggest a character area and no thematic basis to support a historic heritage area has been identified. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 (a), (b), (c), (e)</p>
<p>Portion of Edinburgh Street, and Seddon Street, Pukekohe (examples include but are not limited to: 88, 90, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101 103, 110 and 119 Edinburgh Street and 91, 95 and 97 Seddon Street (Also sites in</p>	<p>Villas and Bungalows</p>	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	<p>Cluster along this portion of Edinburgh Street consisting of a mixture of California and English Bungalows. There is insufficient visual coherence to suggest a character area and no thematic basis to support a historic heritage area has been identified. At this stage, it is limited to being of broad thematic interest only.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 (a), (b), (c), (e)</p>

close proximity to cluster on Albert Street)						
Tuhimata Road and Anchor Road, Paerata.	Dairy factory housing			The houses were used by workers of the Paerata dairy factory. The area included a number of cottages which appear to be standard designs, with detailing similar to the transitional villas generally constructed about the second decade of the twentieth-century, as well as some housing from the 1940s era. The group is of interest as part of the industrial history of Paerata, and social history of the time. The housing is of greater interest as a cluster than as stand alone buildings.	Building the Place Residential development Work Dairy Industry	3 (a), (c)
Portion of Cape Hill Road, Pukekohe (Examples include but are not necessarily limited to: (some sites are not allocated street addresses): Lot 2 DP 12304, Lot 13 DP 167988 , Lot 1 DP 25834192 Cape Hill Road, 229 Cape Hill Road, 240 Cape Hill Road.	Villas and Bungalows	 Representative images from area		Cape Hill Road provides an example of several earlier period residences set within a rural context. This area is a distributed example of a cluster of earlier housing stock, and is also illustrative of the rural farmstead context within which they sit. Generally the farmsteads present in the study area are highly scattered however a small cluster is present on a portion of Cape Hill Road.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)

Vicinity of portion of Victoria Street, Montgomery Crescent, Kennelly Crescent, Kiwi Place and Alamein Place (examples include but are not limited to: 3,5,7,9,10,11,12 Alamein Place)	1940s State Housing	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	Clusters of state housing spread throughout the centralised Pukekohe area. Examples in this area are stand alone or duplex residence on reasonably spacious lots set slightly back from the street with reasonable conformity in design other than small variances. Most in this cluster have tiled roofs, weatherboard or red brick cladding. There is insufficient visual coherence to suggest a character area and the area would need to be considered in a regional and national context in relation to state housing more broadly to ascertain rarity in a wider context. This particular area appears to be the largest 1940a state housing agglomeration within the Pukekohe study area.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)
Wesley Street, Pukekohe (examples include 13,11,10,6 and 8 Wesley Street and 32 Queen Street)	1940s State Housing	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	Land purchased from part of the Methodist Church land holding. These are examples of standalone and duplex residences, predominantly clad in yellow and brown bricks with tile roofs. It appears that approximately 12 were built on either side of Wesley Street. However, the new Farmers complex has resulted in the loss of 3 or 4. There is insufficient visual coherence to suggest a character area and the area would need to be considered in a regional and national context in relation to state housing more broadly to ascertain rarity in a wider context.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)
Prospect Terrace, Pukekohe	1940s State Housing	 <p>Representative image from area</p>	Prospect Terrace is an interesting example of an eclectic mix of villas, bungalows and 1940s era state housing throughout the street. While it is somewhat interesting as a street from various earlier eras this is of broad thematic interest only and not sufficient or appropriate to manage as a special character or historic heritage area. Would need to be considered in a regional and national context in relation to state housing more broadly to ascertain rarity in	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)

				a wider context.		
2,4,6,8 Carlton Road, Pukekohe	1940s State Housing	 (Google Streetview, 2013)		Example of a set of two twinplex residences following a typical state housing typology from this era, with timber cladding and tile roof. As a very small group, there is insufficient visual coherence to suggest a character area and would need to be considered in a regional and national context in relation to state housing more broadly ascertain rarity in a wider context.	Building the Place Residential development	3 (a), (b), (c), (e)

Building the Place - Commercial Development						
Address and/or Legal Description	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Theme(s) and sub theme(s)	Priority Level (1,2,3)
Pukekohe Town Centre						
The full length of King Street Including streets branching off King Street such as, portions of Endinburgh Roulston and Hall Streets. West, Queen and Seddon Streets intersection also forms part of the town centre	Pukekohe town centre			<i>The places set out below are those that are considered to be potentially contributing or supporting of the historic values and design attributes associated with the traditional town centre. They are not necessarily an exhaustive list of places. As set out in the recommendations section of this report, an evaluation of the wider town centre may be warranted to consider collective values and collective management and whether these thresholds would be met. No specific recommendation is made at this point as a formal evaluation has not been undertaken. Specific buildings that may be of stand alone interest are set out below.</i>	Building the Place Commerical architecture	1 (a), (b), (f), (g)

area						
89 King Street, Pukekohe	Former Cooper and Curd Building / Former Franklin Carriage Factory		15923	Franklin Carrage Factory was established in 1905, by Conrad Cooper and Henry Curd. With a coach and carrier company 'Franklin Carriage Works.' In its early days they also built wagons and farm gates. Early on they also operated a funeral directors. By 1913, the business had expanded to include sales of motor vehicles and they embraced the advent of the motor vehicle, selling Buick, Husand and Dort. The property on King Street was purchased in 1917, and and the building served as a petrol station. The company was the second largest employer in Pukekohe. This building on the corner of Edinburgh and King Street would have been the base of their operations for eight decades. On its corner site the building has some local landmark presence, while the lower level is unreadable in terms of former building fabric, the upper level can still be read to some degree.	Building the Place Commerical architecture Infrastructure Transportation – Roads Work	2 (a), (d), (f) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

94 King Street, Pukekohe	McClintock's Buildings	 <p>(Google Streetview- prior to recent repainting)</p>		<p>In December 1921, local architect (and mayor) John Routly called for tenders to build a two-storey brick premises in King Street for W.F. McClintock. 22x42 feet McClintock's Building remains on the north side of King Street adjacent and complementary to the Lodges Building on the north-east corner of Edinburgh Street. In May 1933, Mrs McClintock owned the corner sections and the land to the north, and had it subdivided into smaller parcels. The upper level makes a stronger contribution than the ground level.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (a), (e)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>
170 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building			<p>Appears to have originally been the Websters Saddlery site, recorded on DP 59297 as being a concrete brick and plaster building erected in 1909. It appears to have been significantly remodelled since originally constructed (or a completely new building), with a later concrete block building added to the rear (c.late 1960s). Today, the building reads as having attributes from the Stripped Classical style. The upper level makes a stronger contribution than the ground level. The building adjoins the Central Building.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (d)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>
204 (ish)King Street, Pukekohe	Sunshine House ?	 <p>(Google street view image)</p>		<p>In 1922, a premises was constructed in brick for Messrs Gallagher and Howe – this may be what is now known as Sunshine House. The upper level makes a stronger contribution than the ground level. Further research is required to understand the full history of this building and associations with it.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (d)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>

208 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building	 <p>(Google street view image)</p>		Signage on the front elevation conceals building detailing, which appears to be present behind. Based on what is known at this time, the building on its own is of limited interest but has a potentially supporting role within the wider town centre. Further research is required to understand the full history of this building and associations with it.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (d) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
215 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building	 <p>(Google street view image)</p>		One storey commercial premises. Key architectural features of interest relate to the above verandah parapet and tie backs onto the verandah. Based on what is known at this time, the building on its own is of limited interest but has a potentially supporting role within the wider town centre. Further research is required to understand the full history of this building and associations with it.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (d) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
245 King Street, Pukekohe	(Site of former) Pukekohe Hotel		15920	The former hotel had a long history with this site, however, today arguably nothing remains of the various earlier iterations of the hotel, with the present day building simply taking cues from the previous building. While the site may have social connections and the site may have below ground archaeological material, the building is of limited historic interest in its own.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (a), (b) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

208 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building			<p>This building has historically accomodated the premises of Mr Scott (dentist), a hairdresser – who reportedly was the only one who would cut the hair of Maori residents, and at one point the Charlie Buck Pool room was out the back. The upper level of the building is significantly more intact than the ground level. The building has a supporting role within the complex of traditional town centre buildings. Further research is required to understand the full history of this building and associations with it.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (b), (d), (e)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>
234 King Street, Pukekohe	Former Lawrie building			<p>At one point this was the former premises of C K Lawrie Land Agent. Both father and son were mayors of Pukekohe. C K Lawrie for three terms, from 1912-1915, 1919-1921 and 1935-1938. His son was mayor from 1962-1974. This site was associated with the former 1875 railway site, but it appears the building does not date back to this time. The rear of building appears to be much older than front elevation and interior, which have been modified .</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (b),(d), (e)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>
48 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building			<p>One storey building with zigzag detailing on parapet. In 1947 this was the premises of H.T Moore. Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building and associations with it. The building demonstrates Art Deco/ Stripped Classical design influences.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>3 (b) ,(e)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>

68 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building	 <p>(google streetview)</p>		Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building and associations with it. As a stand along building it is unlikely to be of high significance but may form part of a wider grouping. Key feature is the above verandah parapet.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (b), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
48-54 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building	 <p>(google streetview)</p>		Previously occupancies have been, Tip Top, milkbar, Kidds family lived upstairs, Mcintyre – Queen of Hearts (?) Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building and associations with it. The building demonstrates Stripped Classical design influences.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (b), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
56 King Street, Pukekohe	Kevens building			<p>Prior to the erection of the subject building, this site contained Marshall Plumbers yard and Deadman's house which was used as a jeweller before the Keven's Building was built. Apparently built by D.C. Street of Hamilton. Keven's has been a long serving family business.</p> <p>The building's character is somewhat at odds with a number of the other buildings, taking on more industrail traits, and a more bulky massing. This is illustrative of the servicing needs of the Keven's Store.</p> <p>The business was established in Pukekohe in 1924, as T E Keven & Sons Ltd, the</p>	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (b) ,(e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

				<p>business originally operated on another nearby site on King Street until soon after World War II, when Thomas Edward Keven Senior, bought a 1014 square metre section.</p> <p>The business began as a women's dress fabrics store. Over the years it developed into a department store selling carpets, curtains, furniture, beds and manchester. Gradually as the face of business changed the departments became their own businesses and sold off one by one. Today the business has been narrowed down to furniture, beds and manchester.</p>		
65 King Street, Pukekohe	Former Franklin Electric Power Board (FEPB) building		15930	<p>In 1927, the Franklin Electric Power Board recommended buying a section of King Street. The new showroom, could display goods for sale, customers could pay their bills and there was room for offices. Completed 1928. Today, it is predominantly the upper facade which remains. Later additions have taken place at the rear portion of the building. The building has a close thematic relationship the FEPB building remaining on Manukau Road.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Utilities – power</p>	2 (a), (d), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

38 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building/Former Cresseys Bicycle store	 <p>(Google streetview)</p>		Former Cresseys Cycle Shop operated from this building. Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (b), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
8 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building	 <p>(Google streetview)</p>		Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (b), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
8 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building			Wharfes & Kidds Butchery was downstairs. Bill Wharfe and his wife lived upstairs. The building is two storey with a upper level brick render. It has the potential to have a supoorting role in relation to the towns traditional character. Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building and further associations with it.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (d) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

1 Queen Street, Pukekohe	Former Dell's Saddlery building		15940	<p>A saddler by trade, Lieutenant Henry Dell of the Pukekohe Mounted Rifles, set up his business in a former butchers shop. He opened the doors of H Dell & Son in 1885. It was not until October 1992 that the business was closed after 107 continuous years of trading. By 1916, his son, Henry Herbert Dell joined the business and eventually father and son formed the partnership of H Dell & Son. The signage on the building advertised them as land agents and Henry Dell was also an agent for the Dunedin-based Standard Insurance Company.. A hitching rail remained outside up until 1930 but, as times changed, so did the business. Henry Dell's son, Grahame, joined the business and he and his wife, Ngaire, continued to run it as a saddlery and harness operation until 1962, when they diversified into making canvas and leather goods. The building has seen fabric changes, but maintains a similar form since it has been a two storey building. The building appears to have a strong historical and social connection to the local area.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (a),(b), (f)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>
2 King Street, Pukekohe	Former Auckland Savings Bank (ASB)			<p>Ferans house (one storey villa) used to be situated on this site. ASB was built in the late 1950s/early 1960s by Woodbridge. The building's architect was Lillian Crystal, an architect of some standing and known for her modernist designs, and at a time when far fewer woman were practising in the architecture profession. The building lines follows a smiliar style to some of Pukekohe's earlier twenieth century banks (no longer present). While not oranate, it has slight undertones of the Art Deco style in a stripped back form.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>2 (d)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>

<p>141-149 King Street, Pukekohe</p>	<p>Knowles's Building</p>		<p>Upstairs has previously been: A`S Miller – Miller Smith, Bob Tilsley. Adams Valuer, architect & lawyers, Thorpe Studio was up here at one point. Downstairs Centaway Milkbar. Caligans Cafeteria Later – Louise gowns.</p> <p>The building has characteristics and design attributes from the Stripped Classical style.</p> <p>Additional research is required to identify a fuller history of this building and associations with it. The upper level demonstrates greater fabric intergity than the ground level.</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>3 (d)</p> <p>(priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)</p>
<p>151-157 King Street, Pukekohe</p>	<p>Former Bowdens Book Store building</p>		<p>The building has had continuous use as a stationery shop since construction. Originally run by Bowden as 'The Bookery', the premises has also been known as Bowden's Book and Gift Shop, Bowden's Paper Plus and then eventually just Paper Plus. The shop was closed in 2013. The shop has a long association with the Bowden family and name. The building is a brick and concrete single story commercial building designed in a stripped classical interwar style. The parapet has several subtle decorative elements. A pared back entablature with a raking arch motif; arched</p>	<p>Building the Place</p> <p>Commerical architecture</p>	<p>Should this building remain, it may have merit for consideration as part of a collective grouping.</p>

			<p>faux window details frame the centre detailing. The shop name was originally written on the parapet. Below the verandah, the shop front has been altered.</p> <p><i>*An application has been made to the council for demolition of the building. An evaluation against the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan for scheduling as a significant historic heritage place has been undertaken, and the place has been assessed as not meeting the threshold for scheduling. The building has been consented for demolition*.</i></p>		
131 King Street, Pukekohe	Commercial building(s)	 <p>(Google streetview)</p>	<p>Research is required to identify the full history of this building and associations with it. No dates of erection have been established.</p>	Building the Place Commerical architecture	3 (b), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
146 King Street, Pukekohe	Commerical building		<p>Research is required to identify the full history of this building and associations with it. The above verandah detailing possesses much greater fabric integrity than below the verandah on the front elevation. The parapet detailing demonstrates characteristics of the Free Classical style. The gable roof of the building is visible from the rear elevation and appears to be from the early twentieth century. No dates of erection have been established.</p>	Building the Place Commerical architecture	2 (b), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

126 King Street, Pukekohe	Commercial building			Research is required to identify the full history and associations of this building. Building demonstrates features of the Spanish Mission style, with the terracotta tiles and application of the render of the front facade. The rear elevation and roofline reveals an early twentieth century two storey timber building with hip roof.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	2 (b) , (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
126 King Sreet, Pukekohe	Former Farmers Trading Co. building			Farmers has had a commerical presence in Pukekohe since c. 1917. In 1931 the Pukekohe Farmers opened a second store, a cash-and-carry that could offer cheaper prices as there were no accounts or delivery charges; it was nationally the first of the Farmers 'duplicate' stores. The building speaks of the Stripped Classical style in terms of design attributes.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	2 (b), (d), (e), (f) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
150 King Sreet, Pukekohe	Former Dilworths General Store/Unity Building/ A.C Gill Building			It appears that this was Dilworth's General Store and known historically as the Unity Building. (Later Sanderson's, Roulston's Butcher, Farmers and A.C Gill's Men's Outfitters). When it was used as an outfitting business, the upper level was used to manufacture mens garments and suits onsite, with a resident taylor, Mr Hollidge. (Information supplied by Historical Sociey/Forum members). The building has seen alterations over time but some have cue back to its earlier form, namely on the upper level exterior elevation. It has the potential to have a suporting role in relation	Building the Place Commerical architecture	2 (a), (d), (f), (g) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

				to the town's traditional character. Further research is required.		
65 Lodge Street, Pukekohe	Former (Dr.) Begg Residence and Medical Surgery			Former residence and medical surgery of Doctor A.T Begg for a number of years. The former residence, now operating as a restaurant was originally situated on a much larger allotment, now commercial development and sealed parking and vehicle access. The building was built in c. 1938. Today, the original building is engulfed by later additions and alterations.	Building the Place Commercial architecture	3 (b), (c) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
7 Seddon Lane, Pukekohe	Outbuilding	 		The exact past of this small building is not fully known. It has functioned as residential accommodation in times gone by, and is believed to have an association with the former McConnells Bakery, further forward of the building. Its entrance used to be off Tobin Street and or through the gap now called Cressey Way by the former Cressy's Cycle works. Today, a sign on the building, whilst providing no clues to its original or former uses recognises this small building's occupation over time. It sits as a curiosity at the rear of the town centre. While not large and grand in scale it has the potential to illustrate small buildings associated with commercial development (ie: living quarters).	Building the Place Commercial architecture	2-3 (d) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)

King Street	Commerical building			The front elevation appears rather rudimentary and has seen alterations to the front elevation, however the rear reveals a more intact brick building. Formerly a chemist operated from the building. Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building and associations with it.	Building the Place Commerical architecture	2 (b), (d), (e) (priority 1 as part of a collective grouping)
Commerical Premises Outside the Town Centre						
573 Buckland Road, Buckland	Former Millington Store and Residence			The house and store has been a well recognisable building in the small Buckland settlement. First store was established by a Mr. Barker on the main road next to the Methodist Church. It appears, based on style, that the residential portion of the building may predate the store. Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building. It functioned as the local post office for a number of years.	Building the Place Commerical architecture Residential development	2 (a),(d)

Chapter Five: WORK						
Address and/or legal description from Auckland Council GIS	Item	Image	CHI	Notes (refer to contextual overview for more information)	Theme(s)	Priority level (1,2,3)

6a-6 Massey Avenue, Pukekohe / LOT 1 DP 202381	Former Produce Markets Limited Building			Opened in 1930, this building was once a produce market. The building has influences of Art Deco, in particular in the application of the curve. Additional research is required to identify the full history of this building.	Work Farming and agriculture Building the Place Commercial development	2 (a), (d), (e)
114B Blake Road, Puni /Lot 3 DP 155963	Barn – farm outbuilding (& Bungalow)			This two storey barn is arepresentative example of local rural outbuildings and illustrates the farming theme. The barn is open to the roadscape and may predate the bungalow. Further historic research would be required in order to understand the barn further.	Work Farming and agriculture	3 (d)
Hart Road, Helvetia-Pukekohe	Barn - farm outbuilding			An example of what appears to be an early twentieth century barn which represents the theme of farming. The exact era of construction is however difficult to determine without further research. Further research would assit in understanding if this barn does have historic heritage significance.	Work Farming and agriculture	3 (d)

<p>144 Seddon Street, Pukekohe/ Lot 2 DP 14956</p>	<p>Farming associated building</p>		<p>Possible former stables. The property was used by E G Scott Cartage Carrier who lived in the Huntly brick home on the same property (residence no longer extant). This structure provides a rare local example of a farm building, which is now located within an urbanised, built up setting. It sits as a curiosity within its context. Additional research may yield further associations with this building.</p>	<p>Work Farming and agriculture</p>	<p>2 (a), (d), (e), (f)</p>
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<p>58 and 59 Station Road, Pukekohe</p> <p>Partt Allotment 16, Parish of Pukekohe</p>	<p>A and P Show ground associated buildings and structures.</p> <p>In particular (but not necessarily limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Rose cottage', - Announcers tower - and several halls such as Harris Ward, including display stables, and Massey Hall. 	   	<p>19275 and 19287</p>	<p>What appears to be the announcer's tower is likely an original or early feature of the subject site.</p> <p>Harris Hall: Appears to have been originally built in c. 1920. Has held many community events. Other halls on the grounds include Massey Hall which has been significantly refurbished.</p> <p>The Rose Cottage appears to be a building deriving from the A & P's occupation of the former showgrounds near Hall/Lodge and Edinburgh Streets, based on local information. It appears it was the show office and a room for the engraver. It was moved to the current show grounds when the subject site became the A & P show grounds (in 1913-1914). Initially it was located in the vicinity of where the two storey committee building is now located, but shifted slightly after and now resides next to the Harris Ward.</p> <p>Rose Cottage and Massey Hall nominated under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).</p>	<p>Work Farming and agriculture</p> <p>Ways of Life Sports and recreation</p> <p>Community facilities and organisations</p>	<p>2 (a), (d), (e), (f)</p>
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<p>42 Kitchener Road, Pukekohe / Lot 2 DP 411744</p>	<p>Yen's Farm house (?)</p>			<p>Potentially former Yen Lim residence? Yen was a Chinese market gardener. The wider site still functions as a market garden. Research is required to identify and clarify the full history of this building and site. It is of thematic interest in relation to the associated market garden, which still operates on this land parcel today.</p>	<p>Work Farming and agriculture</p> <p>Building the Place Residential Development</p>	<p>3 (d)</p>
<p>2 Manukau Road, Pukekohe / Lot 1 DP 138830</p>	<p>Small brick building and outbuilding (lavatory)</p> <p>First/original A & P Office</p>		<p>20171</p>	<p>It appears that the building was originally the first office for the railhead for the dispatch of grain and produce.</p> <p>The 1947 FEPB occupancy records identify this as being associated with/ occupied by the A & P Society at that time and likely for quite some time prior to this date. It is thought to have been their first A & P offices in Pukekohe.</p> <p>The outside lavatory is a reasonably rare example today, with most earlier buildings now accommodating this within the interior of the building. The primary building of interest is however the brick building.</p> <p>Further research is required to understand the full history of this building. An exact date of construction has not been established.</p>	<p>Work</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Building the Place</p>	<p>1-2 (a), (c), (f)</p>

<p>25 Crown Road, Paerata / Lot 1 DP 39513</p>	<p>Dairy factory (former) site</p>			<p>The factory was established in 1923. Appears to be only modern buildings on the site today, other than small cues of the earlier factory building, surrounded by newer additions. As a result the buildings lack sufficient fabric integrity. However, the location is important to understanding the historical development on the Paerata settlement from the 1920s.</p>	<p>Work Dairy Industry</p>	<p>3 (b), (c),</p>
<p>235 Victoria Street West, Pukekohe</p>	<p>Dairy managers residence (former)</p>	 <p>From Pukekohe West End Historic Heritage Assessment pg (16/9/08)</p>		<p>The residence reads as being derived from an early 20th century residence, it has however seen considerable modifications, but following similar materials. The chimney reads as a key remaining feature. It is situated close to the former Cheese and Bacon factory which was on Factory Road.</p>	<p>Work Dairy Industry Building the place Residential</p>	<p>3 (b), (c)</p>
<p>Sim Road, Papakura (portion of site near 121)</p> <p>NZTM > Easting: 1768969.36, Northing: 5887822.44</p>	<p>Barns (x2)</p>	 <p>(google streetview)</p>		<p>Traditional gable barns with corrugated iron cladding. Good representative examples of the rural character and use of the area over the past 150 years. Further research suggested.</p>	<p>Work farming</p>	<p>2</p>

253 Victoria Street West, Pukekohe	Villa	 <p>(google streeview)</p>		<p>Hipped roof villa. It is possible this villa has an association with the former dairy factory. Further research required.</p>	<p>Building the Place Residential</p> <p>Work Dairy Industry (?)</p>	3 (d)
600 Buckland Road, Buckland / Pt Allotment 9 PSH OF Pukekohe	Former Buckland Dairy Factory			<p>Former dairy factory, in later years it became a casein factory and during World War II, it functioned as a cheese factory for a short time. For some years from 1959, the building was used as a dye works by the Irish Tapestry Company, who had a factory in Pukekohe (Manukau Road). Today the building and site operates as a trucking yard and facilities. While some fabric alterations have taken place, elements of the building can still be read in relation to its original dairy industry use.</p>	<p>Work Dairy Industry</p> <p>Building the Place Commerical Development</p>	2 (a),(b),(d), (e)
45 Puni Road, Pukekohe /Pt Lot 1 DP 38737	Suspected market garden housing and potentially other market garden associated outbuildings			<p>This site, still in use as a market garden illustrates housing and outbuildings occupied by the Indian market gardenings and potentially also Maori labourers. Further research is required to ascertain the level of potential historic heritage significance. Likely to hold local and regional rarity value in relation to prior market gardening activites and theme.</p>	<p>Work Market gardening</p> <p>Building the Place</p>	3 (c), (d)

<p>14 McNally Road, Pukekohe/ Lot 1 DP 103389 (may historically be associated to neighbouring 45 Puni Road site)</p>	<p>Suspected agriculture associated building/shed</p>			<p>Appears to be an example of an outbuilding likely originally associated with the Indian market garden next door. Further research required to ascertain the level of potential historic heritage significance. Likely to hold local and regional rarity value in relation to prior market gardening activities and theme.</p>	<p>Work Market gardening</p>	<p>3 (c), (d)</p>
<p>Frontage to Middleton Road - Formally part of 112 Hill Top Road, Pukekohe/ Pt Allotment 225 SBSC 2 PSH OF Pukekohe</p>	<p>Suspected market garden housing</p>	 <p>(google streetview)</p>		<p>Appears to be an example of a building likely originally associated with market gardening. Further research required to ascertain level of potential historic heritage significance. Likely to hold local and regional rarity value in relation to prior market gardening activities.</p>	<p>Work Market gardening Building the Place</p>	<p>3 (c), (d)</p>
<p>Calcutta Road, Pukekohe/ Lot 1 DP 106868</p>	<p>Suspected market garden housing</p>	 <p>(google Streetview)</p>		<p>Appears to be an example of a building likely originally associated with market gardening. Further research required to ascertain level of potential historic heritage significance. Likely to hold local and regional rarity value in relation to prior market gardening activities.</p>	<p>Work Market Gardening</p>	<p>3 (c), (d)</p>

<p>364 Patumahoe Road, Pukekohe (slightly outside of the study area)</p>	<p>Market garden housing</p>	 <p>(google streetview)</p>	<p>14999</p>	<p>Appears to be an example of a building/residence likely originally associated with market gardening. Further research required to ascertain level of potential historic heritage significance. Likely to hold local and regional rarity value in relation to prior market gardening activities.</p>	<p>Work Farming and agriculture</p> <p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>3 (c), (d)</p>
<p>246 Tuakau Road, Pukekohe / Lot 1 DP 76716</p>	<p>Farm house/California Bungalow</p>	 <p>(google streetview)</p>		<p>The residence and wider site is associated with Chinese market gardening. Currently owned by Allen Lim, his father was there before him. The family arrived in Pukekohe in the 1950s from Ohakune. The house is also of interest for its association with the Wylie family who lived there prior. Early settlers and long time family in Pukekohe over the decades. (House of Martin and Elsie Wylie) who once lived in the residence. The dwelling was built in 1919 and is of the California Bungalow style.</p>	<p>Work Farming and agriculture</p> <p>Building the Place Residential development</p>	<p>2-3 (d)</p>

20 Calcutta Road, Pukekohe / Lot 1 DP 106868	Farming out building building			Likely to be an old Indian market gardening building. The wider site remains an active market garden operated by Indian firm.	Work Farming and agriculture	3 (c), (d)
Exact address unclear. North side of Subway Road, Pukekohe	Site of former Dehydration factory			Established in 1944 as part of the Services Vegetable Production Scheme. Destroyed by fire in 2001 the building no longer remains. 'The Warehouse' is now located on the property. While no physical remains of the factory are present the place has been identified for its thematic interest.	Work Governance Defence (WWII)	3 (c)
259-271 Factory Road / Lot 3 DEEDS 671	Site of Cheese and Bacon factory			Established in 1883. Destroyed by fire in 1923. The building no longer remains. While no physical remains of the factory are present the place has been identified for its thematic interest.	Work Dairy industry Farming and agriculture	3 (c)
41A (43 on letterbox) Ostrich Farm Road, Helveita / Lot 1 DP 159501	Site of former ostrich farm			The site of the Ostrich Farm. Does not appear to be the original house. Is the location of a mass murder of the Schlaepfers (whose family ran the farm) in the 1990s. While the farm no longer operates as an Ostrich Farm it is of thematic interest for both this occupation and its use was a WWII camp site.	Work Farming and agriculture	3 (c)

Chapter Six: WAYS OF LIFE						
Religion						
Address and/or Legal Description	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Themes	Priority Level (1,2,3)
247 West Street, Pukekohe	St James Presbyterian Church			Opened in August 1961. Designed by architect Mr. Arnold Neale. The church represents ecclesiastical design from the mid to later twentieth century.	Ways of Life Religion and Worship	2 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)
247 West Street, Pukekohe	Elements of the St James/Pukekohe Presbyterian Church (former)			The building towards the rear half of the site retains one of the side elevations of the earlier St James church buildings (built at the turn of the century) and then relocated to the site in the late 1950s. Whilst highly modified these elements are of interest as a remnant of the earlier church building.	Ways of Life Religion and Worship	3 (b)
247 West Street, Pukekohe	St James Church Centre			The church hall, while clad in brick on the front elevation, signals an earlier form on the building's side and rear elevations, with double hung windows and timber cladding. It is derived from the earlier manse (on this site) and hall (relocated from the earlier corner West Street site).	Ways of Life Religion and Worship Community facilities	3 (b)

12 Wesley Street/ 159 - 160 Wesley Street	Pukekohe Wesley Methodist Church			In April 1959, the foundation stone was laid by Rev. G.H.R. Peterson. The building was opened on 29 October, 1959. This modern interpretation of the ecclesiastical design applies brick cladding. A striking feature is the tall bell tower. Its position on a corner site provides it a strong streetscape presence and context. T	Ways of Life Religion and Worship	2 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)
246 Wesley Street, Pukekohe	Former Pukekohe Wesley Methodist Parsonage			Built in c.1883 on five acres of land. In c.1900 a further two rooms were added, at a cost of £37. In 1927, the parsonage was relocated across to the other side of Wesley Street to its present site where it remains as part of the wider church site. Today, the building functions as a commercial premises on the edge of the commercial centre.	Ways of Life Religion and Worship Building the Place Residential Development	2 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)
583 Buckland Road, Buckland	St Pauls Anglican Church		19324	Constructed during 1899-1900 by local builder, Mr G. Revell of Tuakau, it was officially opened on 23 March, 1900. Designed by architects Messrs Mitchell and Watt, the church has both externally and internally seen minimal overall alterations and retains its original form. St Pauls continues as a functional church for over 110 years. The church illustrates ecclesiastical design at the turn of the twentieth century. It is the second oldest church within the study area. St Pauls has a close relationship with its associated main parish, St Andrews. The place was nominated under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).	Ways of Life Religion and Worship	1 (a), (e), (f)

246 Wesley Street, Pukekohe	St Andrews Anglican Church (and memorial archway)		20172	<p>The foundation stone was laid in August of 1931 with a time capsule placed underneath the foundation stone. Prominent local architect John Routly, who was also serving as mayor at this time, designed the church and Mr. William Massey was the key builder. While the building was constructed of brick, the buttresses were constructed with reinforced cores. The church was dedicated on 25 July, 1933 and was built as a 'Thanks Offering for Peace'. In accordance with its purpose, in 1952, a window in memory of those who made a great sacrifice in the two World Wars was installed on the east window. The site forms a wider complex with associated vicarage, and memorial arch and has greatest value when read as a whole place.</p>	<p>Ways of Life Religion and Worship</p>	1 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)
246 Wesley Street, Pukekohe	St Andrews Anglican Vicarage		20173	<p>The General Trust Board lent the Vestry £700 for a new vicarage. Tenders were called for the new vicarage and Mr W.H Fausett's tender of £972 in brick veneer was accepted. The architect, Mr Mountoy, prepared the plans in c.1914. The vicarage forms part of the wider St. Andrew's site.</p>	<p>Ways of Life Religion and Worship</p> <p>Building the Place Residential Development</p>	1 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)

79 George Crescent, Buckland	Former Buckland Methodist Church			Designed by Auckland architect Alexander Wisemen, and opened in 1904. Shortly after construction in 1905, an attached Sunday school room was added to the rear of the church. An 18 square foot vestry was also added in 1917. In 1957, an extension of 10 feet at the rear of the church was undertaken. A few years later in 1962, the church undertook more extensive renovation works. The church was also used for Presbyterian services. It ceased functioning as a church in 1984 and today has been adaptively used as a private residence.	Ways of Life Religion and Worship	2 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)
801 Paerata Road, Paerata Lot 1 DP 72819	Wesley Methodist College Memorial Chapel		20169	The Chapel was a memorial funded by Mrs. Caughey Smith, in memory of her late husband Mr W.H. Smith and designed by architect E. A. Pearce. The Chapel was opened on 23 February, 1929. The chapel is Paerata's grandest and most notable architectural landmark. The chapel is predominantly of red brick construction, although it incorporates elements of Oamaru stone and a slate roof. The chapel has buttresses at either side of the front eastern elevation, and a series of panel buttresses run along both the northern and southern elevations of the structure, and a polygonal apse is situated at the rear. Many of the chapel's architectural elements are in the Gothic Revival style, and this is particularly evident in the double Gothic style windows. *Proposed for scheduling via the Wesley Special Housing Area.	Ways of Life Religion and Worship Education	1 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f)

corner of Victoria Street and (53) Montgomery Avenue, Pukekohe	Former Victoria Street Assembly			In 1922 a New Testament Assembly commenced worship in Pukekohe. It was not until mid-1950s that a purpose-built place of worship was built with a gospel hall constructed on the corner of Victoria Street and Montgomery Avenue. This building now functions as the Kingsgate Christian Primary School.	Ways of Life Religion and Worship Education	3 (a)
Education						
Address and/or legal description	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Theme(s)	Priority Level (1,2,3)
137 Runicman Road, Pukekohe East	Former Pukekohe East Primary School Building		14998 (building) and 19321 (tree)	Erected in 1879-1880 by builder Mr. H Jones, school plans from the 1880s era were drawn up in England which is thought to explain why the school building originally faced south. In 1938 internal partitioning was installed. In 1947, the school building was remodelled with significant works taking place including reorientating and reblocking. Nominated under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).	Ways of Life Education Primary education	2 (b), (c), (f)

<p>801 Paerata Road, Paerata</p>	<p>Wesley College, 1920s and 1930s complex of buildings</p>		<p>Wesley College is the oldest registered secondary school in New Zealand, and the first private school to join the public education system. Originating in Grafton, then shifting to Three Kings, the school then relocated to Paerata in 1923.</p> <p>Buildings of specific interest include (but are not necessary limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W.H. Smith Memorial Chapel • Denton Hall • William Henry Caughey Memorial Hospital • Principal's residence • Fire station • Water tower • Timber Workshop 	<p>Ways of Life</p> <p>Education Secondary education</p> <p>Religion and worship Methodist</p> <p>Governance Defence World War II</p>	<p>1 (a), (d), (e), (f), (g)</p>
<p>Harris Street, Pukekohe</p>	<p>Pukekohe High School B 11 block</p>		<p>Pukekohe High School block (B11) indicating an earlier school building, albeit re-clad on one side elevation. Further research would be required to ascertain if this building has been on the high school site since the building's construction or relocated.</p>	<p>Ways of Life</p> <p>Education Secondary education</p>	<p>3 (a), (b), (d)</p>

357 Waiuku Road, Puni	Puni Primary School building			This building forms an altered version of the third Puni school block. The original build was undertaken by Pukekohe builder, Mr William Massey in the later half of the 1930s. The 1916 building was re-orientated and a further 22x 22 foot room was added, as well as a teachers' room and alterations made to the porch and corridor. In 1958, the Puni School was again significantly altered with new additional buildings and further reconfiguring to the earlier school block. While the school has no intact early buildings remaining it forms an important longstanding association within the community over the years.	Ways of Life Education Primary education	3 (a), (b), (d)
Tuhimata Road, Paerata	Paerata Primary School building			Paerata did not have its own school until August 1921. The school was established on land donated by local landowners. At first, the school was located in a temporary building, which was little more than a shack. A new school was eventually opened in March 1924 on the current site adjacent to the dairy factory. Some elements of the school building from the school's earlier days remain however has seen numerous alterations over time.	Ways of Life Education Primary education	3 (a), (b), (d)
9 West Street, Pukekohe	Pukekohe Central Kindergarten			A section of land was donated to the Kindergarten on Harrington Avenue by the Borough Council, for the purposes of erecting a building suitable for junior education. The official opening took place on 13 March, 1954. The modernist building was designed by Auckland based architect, Hugh Grierson (whose brother, Max Grierson, was mayor of Pukekohe at the time). The building remains as a functioning kindergarten today.	Ways of Life Education Pre School	3 (a), (b), (d)

Community Facilities and Organisations						
Address and/or Legal Description	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Themes	Priority Level (1,2,3)
18 Logan Road, Buckland	Buckland Hall		19263	This iteration of the Buckland Hall was built in 1955. The hall is constructed of timber, with a corrugated iron roof and walls. In c.1960, an extension was added of the same detailing, providing more hall space for a supper area and kitchen. The site is the approximate location of several earlier community halls making the site itself of some historical interest. Nominated under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).	Ways of life Community facilities	3 (a), (b), (d)
1 Roulton Street, Pukekohe	Former Franklin Printing and Publishing Company-Franklin Times		15921	The property was purchased in 1915, and it is likely, based on the building's style, that it was constructed shortly after. The building has been used by successive local news publications, producing the Pukekohe and Waiuku Times (1912-1919), the Franklin and Pukekohe Times (19-9-1921), as well as the Pukekohe and Otahuhu Times. The newspaper was known as the Franklin Times up until 1971, when it was absorbed into the South Auckland Courier family. A fire took place in the late 1990s but repairs to the building have been undertaken sympathetically. The building is currently used as a youth centre.	Ways of life Community facilities	2 (a), (d), (e)

12 Harrington Avenue, Pukekohe	Harrington Hall (Odd Fellows Hall – former)			<p>The hall was originally built in 1908 by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Lodge Excelsior No. 70) who used the hall for their meetings until 2008. Well known local construction firm, the Duncan Brothers, were employed to design and construct the building. The Odd Fellows sold the hall to the Pukekohe Light Oprah Club (later named the Pukekohe Performing Arts) in 1983. The building has been utilised for a number of broader community uses and events over the years.</p> <p>The building's physical fabric has been highly modified. Its values lie in its historical and social associations.</p>	Ways of life Community facilities	3 (a), (b)
233 Pukekohe East Road (corner Runciman Road), Pukekohe East	Pukekohe East Community Hall			<p>Original hall built in 1904, on this site, later replaced in 1959 with the present hall. With the help of the male residents and 7,400 hours of voluntary labour the erection of the present building took place. The hall was built too late to receive the pound for pound subsidy that the Government granted for all memorial halls. Some of the funds came from the 1940 Centennial Fund which was originally going to be put into a sports pavilion, instead being incorporated into the hall (and adjoining tennis courts). The total amount of assistance amounted to £200, with the Franklin Council aiding with a guarantee of £800 - the amount needed to complete the building. The building is architecturally non-descript and has seen numerous fabric changes. Its historical values lie in its social associations as a community hub for the people of Pukekohe East over consecutive years.</p> <p>Commemorative ANZAC services are held at the site annually. World War II rolls of honour are preserved inside the</p>	Ways of life Community facilities	3 (a) (b)

				community centre. The hall was nominated under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).		
16 Roulston Street, Pukekohe	Former Orange Hall			The Orange Order has its origins as a Protestant fraternal organisation, established in Belfast, Ireland. The Present Loyal Orange Lodge (L.O.L). 72 was formed in the Masonic Hall on 29 June, 1912, with approximately 20 members. This was the second Lodge in Pukekohe. Orange Hall with the original (L.O.L). 26 existing from 1878-1898. The lodge later moved to the Methodist Hall and tenanted the Masonic Lodge on Hall Street. This specific Orange Hall was built in 1931 at 16 Roulston Street. There was also a Ladies Lodge (L.O.L). 49 which meets in the Orange Hall. Further research is required to ascertain the fabric changes to the building over time.	Ways of Life Community facilities	3 (d)
329 Waiuku Road, Puni	Former Puni Centennial Hall		15862	The first community hall was erected in 1916 near the corner of Tramway and Waiuku Roads; the majority of the building fabric was obtained from the local creamery, which presumably had closed down by this point. The official opening ceremony was held on 28 March, 1917. Mr William Massey, local Pukekohe builder, constructed the hall. This served the Puni community needs until the 1930s, when alterations took place at the rear and additions to the front of the building. In 1952, the committee met to discuss funding to repair the old building however; it was decided to construct a new hall instead, led by local Fred Carter. The hall	Ways of Life Community facilities Remembering the Past	3 (a), (b)

				<p>was administered by a society, and while in operation was one of the few not managed by the Franklin County or respective Borough, something not all that common. The new hall was a 'centennial hall' marking 100 years of settlement. This inscription remains on the upper front elevation of the building. While this iteration is of limited architectural interest, it is a marker of remembrance for the local community where dances and social functions have taken place over the years, and the site of the earlier halls. Today, the building is no longer the local hall and carries out an adapted commercial business function. A new hall has been constructed as part of the nearby Puni Primary School.</p>		
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Sports and Recreation						
Address and/or Legal Description	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Themes	Priority Level (1,2,3)
Attwell Road, Puni Puni Memorial Recreational Reserve	Former Puni West End Tennis Pavilion, outbuilding and court surface	 	15867	<p>In 1923, George Young, Douglas Fallows and Leonard Cammill negotiated with the Franklin County Council to lease one acre of land on Attwell's Road, being part of the land reserved for quarrying purposes. On 1 February, 1924 a lease was duly drawn up and signed. The terms of the lease provided that one or more tennis courts be constructed within six months. The rental was 1 shilling per year, if called upon. Eventually three courts were laid. West End joined the Franklin Tennis Association soon after it was formed in 1925. In 1927, a new pavilion was erected at a cost of £ 70. In 1930 the name of the club was changed from 'West End' to 'West End Hill'. This step was taken to encourage members of the Hill Club to join this club. In 1950, the whole of the reserve, which included the tennis court, was taken over by the Puni District, which has since been controlled by a committee known as the Puni Recreation Committee. The tennis pavilion was upgraded in 1951, and at this time a rugby field was also formed on the wider grounds. In 1953 the club officially handed over its courts to this committee and agreed to pay a rental of 2/6 per player. In 1962 the West End Hill Club went into recess. This was due mainly to the sale of many farms in the area, and incoming farmers not being</p>	Ways of Life Sports and Recreation	2 (b), (d)

				interested in tennis. The former West End Tennis Club Pavilion and Courts now lie derelict within the Puni Reserve but serve as a reminder of the former clubs occupation of this site. The place is at significant risk of demolition by neglect. The interior of the building has been completely gutted.		
222-250 Buckland Road, Pukekohe	Pukekohe Raceway			The notion of relocating the raceway from Ardmore to Pukekohe was conceived in July of 1961; and, works commenced in 1962. When the circuit was finished some of the facilities were fairly primitive delivering drums of oil. There were no buildings, the only cover for officials was provided by some tents. The building known as the 'hill stand' was there from the start, although it has been replaced with a building that follows the same lines as the original. The track was built by W.A. Stevenson and Sons, and was completed in three months. The site has a lot of cultural significance and a key identity marker in Pukekohe since the 1960s, but given the changes that have taken place is not necessarily appropriate for statutory management. Methods of heritage interpretation may be appropriate as a form of celebration.	Ways of Life Sports and Recreation Governance Defence	3 (a), (c)

Queen Street, Pukekohe	Bledisloe Park Clubrooms- Pukekohe Association Football Club/ Former Junior Boys Rugby Hall			<p>The simple concrete block clubrooms were constructed in 1956. Pukekohe Association Football Club (AFC) was founded in 1960. Prior to 1963, when fields became available at Bledisloe Park, the club used the Pukekohe High School fields. In the early 1980s, negotiations commenced for the purchase of the Junior Boys Rugby Hall on Bledisloe Park as permanent club headquarters. A public appeal to raise the \$10,000 down payment was launched and the final negotiations were completed for the purchase of the club headquarters in 1985. Alterations were completed on the clubrooms in 1985/1986 and included a referee's room, two changing rooms, a storeroom and new toilet facilities. It is limited to being of very broad thematic interest.</p> <p>Building now demolished (as at early 2016).</p>	Ways of Life Sports and Recreation	3 (a), (c)
Crown Road, Paerata	Paerata Bowling Clubrooms and greens			<p>Paerata Bowling Club occupies a segment of land in front of the former dairy factory site on Crown Road. The establishment of the club grounds were donated from the Paerata Dairy Factory to the community in 1953, whereby a portion of unused company land facing Crown Road was gifted, and a pavilion transported from Tuakau was donated by the factory shortly after. The club still operates out of this site today. It is limited to being of very broad thematic interest.</p>	Ways of Life Sports and Recreation	3 (a), (c)

233 Pukekohe East Road (corner Runciman Road), Pukekohe East	Pukekohe East Tennis Courts (next to Pukekohe East Community Centre)			<p>A tennis club was formed towards the end of World War I and a grass court at Mr. T. Morgan's was made available. In 1920, land was rented from Mr. Scott and a sand court was put down. In July 1924, the club was offered the corner section adjoining the Pukekohe East Community Hall from Mrs Papesch for £20 or at a rent of 10 shillings per annum for 21 years with a right of purchase at any time. The club rented the property at first but after a year decided to purchase the site. The earlier courts consisted of three sand courts. The courts were first asphalted in c. 1930. When the new Pukekohe East Hall was built the club gave the Hall Committee the funds from the pavilion account and it was agreed that the club could use the supper room free of charge. This saved the club building a new pavilion. Today the court consists of three asphalted courts. It is limited to being of very broad thematic interest.</p>	Ways of Life Sports and Recreation	3 (a), (c)
Corner Harris and John Streets, Pukekohe	Former Pukekohe Municipal Baths			<p>The former Pukekohe Municipal Baths, administered by the Borough Council were located on the corner of John and Harris Streets opening in April 1923. The pool was used by the Swimming Club as well as being a public pool, until formerly taken over by high school in 1963. The pool in some form still remains today as part of the Pukekohe High School complex.</p>	Ways of Life Sports and Recreation	3 (c)

<p>Harry Moore Place/off Queen Street, Pukekohe</p>	<p>Jubilee Pool</p>			<p>50 metre length pool constructed in 1966 and the town's key pool for schools, as well as being used by locals. Its construction was aided by local funding. It is limited to being of very broad thematic interest.</p>	<p>Ways of Life Sports and Recreation</p>	<p>3(a),(c)</p>
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Remembering the Past						
Address	Item	Image	CHI	Notes	Themes	Priority Level (1,2,3)
82 Wellington Street, Pukekohe	Pukekohe Cemetery - Pukekohe War Memorial Chaplet, Restroom and Graves	  	19319	<p>Consists of two distinct areas - the Public Cemetery and Returned Services Association Cemetery.</p> <p>The public cemetery is further divided into Presbyterian, Anglican and Wesleyan sections. There is a children's area, an area for ashes, and an area for unidentified graves along the southern end of the eastern boundary.</p> <p>The cemetery was acquired by the Crown and permanently reserved for cemetery purposes by way of a series of gazette notices from 1881 through to 1896. The earliest interments appear to have been around 1882. The cemetery was closed to further interments in 1991 when the Heights Park Cemetery near Paerata was opened. The exception being where a plot has been pre-purchased or dug at double-depth, and RSA interments.</p> <p>The graves themselves are mixed in style and reflect the various eras evolving from the c.1880s through to the present. The site provides an historical record of Pukekohe and its surrounding district.</p> <p>The cemetery was nominated under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p> <p>Religion and Worship</p> <p>Governance Defence</p>	2 (a), (c), (e), (f)

81 Seddon Street, Pukekohe	Roman Catholic Cemetery			<p>The Catholic cemetery has a close relationship to St Patrick's Catholic Church directly across the road, and St Joseph's Primary School next door. The first Pukekohe Catholic church was situated on the cemetery site in the early- mid 1870s, shifting across the road in 1879. It remains as an open cemetery. The headstones reflect the various eras evolving from c.1880s through to the present, consisting of a mixture of headstone designs and dates of interment. Much of the character of the cemetery is derived from the distinctive appearance of the old upright headstones, and in this way the cemetery reflects an historical record of the former people of Pukekohe and its surrounding district.</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p> <p>Religion and Worship</p>	2 (a), (c), (e), (f)
2-6 Seddon Street, Pukekohe	Seddon Memorial Lamp			<p>Erected in 1907 in memory of the Rt. Hon Richard John Seddon, Premier of New Zealand from 1893-1906. The lamp was erected in front of the former Presbyterian Church. The lights were powered by carbide acetylene until 1912 when it was converted to power. The memorial has been moved several times to accommodate traffic, to Bledisloe Park and later to a site in Roulston Park. It currently stands in the park near its original location. While physically changed and moved around, it is likely to be a significant social and historical marker.</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p> <p>Infrastructure Utilites</p>	2 (a), (e), (f)

Possum Bourne Memorial Statue	King Street, Pukekohe			<p>Possum Bourne, who lived in the vicinity of Pukekohe, was best known for his exploits behind the wheel of Subaru cars. Bourne was fatally injured while practising in Cardrona in the South Island. A bronze statue had stood on a hilltop in Wanaka's Cardrona Valley since 2004 in his remembrance. However, in early 2013, the statue was relocated to his home town of Pukekohe. Objects such as this have the potential to be historic heritage in the future, and while recent, has been mentioned in recognition that with the passage of time, this statue may establish greater heritage significance. It is held in high local public esteem.</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p>	<p>3 (a), (c), (g)</p>
9 Stadium Drive, Roulston Park, Pukekohe (and road reserve)	<p>Roulston Park – including time capsule, King Dick memorial structure, concrete remains of former war memorial gates on road reserve corner, portion of timber fence and post (origin unconfirmed).</p> <p>(The small portion of the grounds of the pioneer cottage is technically already subject to statutory management within the extent of place of the cottage).</p>	 		<p>Originally, war memorial gates with plinth and sculpture were present in the southern corner of the site; however, the plinth was relocated in 1980 to reside at the Pukekohe War Memorial Town Hall. The concrete remains of the gates are however, still evident.</p> <p>There are several memorials within the park. The inscription on the southwestern side reads: 'Let all who visit this park remember the glorious dead' and on the northwestern: 'This park/ was given by/ W. Roulston Esq./ to the /inhabitants/ of Pukekohe/ 6th October/ 1921.' In more recent years a drinking fountain was incorporated into the feature.</p> <p>The memorial thus commemorates the gift of Roulston Park as a site for</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p>	<p>2 (a),(c), (d)</p> <p>(See Appendix 9: Recommendations relating to extent of place).</p>

				<p>the World War I memorial. The deeds were formally handed over on 6 November, 1921 when the World War I memorial was unveiled. In more recent years the Franklin Historical Society, who are custodians of the Pioneer Cottage, sunk a time capsule in May 2002. The time capsule is intended to be lifted in 2052.</p> <p>The history of the timber post and rail section of fence on the western boundary has not been ascertained via this study.</p>		
In front of 44 Queen Street, Pukekohe	Pukekohe Intermediate School First World War memorial			<p>During the winter of 1924 a grove of memorial trees was planted at Pukekohe Primary School to commemorate former boys of the school, who had fallen during the World War I. Memorial stones were subsequently placed at the base of each of the trees. In 2006 the 26 stones were restored and reset in a wall outside the Pukekohe Central Primary School, along with a memorial stone to former Prime Minister W.F. Massey. The memorial was rededicated on 24 April, 2006.</p>	Ways of Life Remembering the Past	3 (c)
Former Paerata Junction – to the west of the railway line	Commemoration rock and plaque		14978	<p>Indicative location where the American soldiers came to the Paerata Camp during World War II. A plaque marks the spot. Date of installation unknown.</p>	Ways of Life Remembering the Past Governance Defence	3 (a), (c),(g)

<p>95 Runciman Road (Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church cemetery)</p>	<p>New Zealand wars memorial and cemetery/graves</p>			<p>Memorial is within the extent of place of the scheduled church (UID# 1502) but not recognised as its own feature(s).</p> <p>A battle at the Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church during the New Zealand Wars is commemorated at the church's cemetery. The memorial is a boulder with a plaque, reading: 'In memory of Maoris who lost their lives in the engagement 14th Sept 1853. Six were buried here.'</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p> <p>Governance Defence</p>	<p>3 (c), (g)</p>
<p>137 Runciman Road, Pukekohe East</p>	<p>Pukekohe East Primary School Flagpole and plaque and memorial boulder</p>	 <p>(From 2009 Franklin District Council nomination material)</p> 	<p>14980</p>	<p>A bronze plaque reads: "Erected by the residents of Pukekohe East in honour of the boys of the district who served in The Great War 1914-1918". The flagpole and the roll of honour were originally suggested to the School Committee by the Ladies Patriotic League in June 1919. The unveiling was held on 21 July, 1919. The school board was asked to supply a flag and a school holiday on the 11 November was agreed upon. Over the years there were numerous repairs and maintenance of the plaque and flagpole, and at some stage the plaque was taken down. It was then found in 2004, and on 11 November, 2004, the plaque was formally put back, honouring those that had fought for their flag.</p> <p>There are two plaques on the monument. The first acknowledges the centenary of Pukekohe East School and the second plaque commemorates 125 years of education on the site. Nominated</p>	<p>Ways of Life Remembering the Past</p> <p>Governance Defence</p>	<p>3 (c), (g)</p>

				under Franklin District Council call for public nominations (2009).		
Opposite 1056 Paerata Road.	Memorial to US forces (Paerata)		14978	Opposite Paerata Store/Dairy. World War II memorial plaque set on stone base. Inscription reads: 'This marks the site where Second World War troops from U.S.A and New Zealand arrived by train and marched to camps at Helvetia and Wesley College.'	Ways of Life Remembering the Past Governance Defence	3 (c), (g)
14-16 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe (Town Hall)	Memorial to US forces (Pukekohe)			Part of the extent of place of the town hall (UID# 2234) but not recognised as a feature. The boulder commemorates the soldiers of New Zealand and America who were stationed in Franklin during World War II.	Ways of Life Remembering the Past Governance Defence	3 (c), (f), (g)
Attewell Road Puni Reserve, Puni	Puni Memorial Reserve gates with plaques		15867 (relates to other features onsite)	In 1951 the reserve was officially made the World War I and World War II memorial for Puni. In 1956, the stone gates were erected.	Ways of Life Remembering the Past	3 (c)

Notes:

- The places of interest study list is an initial scoping exercise, intended to identify places of thematic significance.
- Inclusion on this list provides no direct statutory management.
- Additional research and evaluation is required to further consider places which may warrant statutory management, through any future plan change process.
- Additional outputs at a future date are likely to identify additional places, and likewise may dismiss places set out on the above list.

APPENDIX 8: Priority 1 Places of Interest Map

APPENDIX 9: Analysis of Archaeological Potential

Overview

This heritage survey report does not include a specific archaeological section and no archaeology specific field survey has been undertaken as part of this project. However, it does provide the following commentary for future consideration, should a specific archaeological based survey be undertaken. References have been made throughout the survey report to the archaeological potential of places where there may be likelihood or points of interest.

Archaeological sites have the potential to yield significant and unique information about various human populations, their interactions and their associations with the land, water and other resources. In the case of Pukekohe and its surrounding areas, this human occupation relates to Māori occupation as well post Māori occupation (i.e. European and other groupings of people and their associated activities).

When looking at potential archaeological sites and understanding their context, environmental factors such as topography, climate, soils, vegetation, access to water and other natural resources strongly determine the range of cultural activities likely to have been undertaken within a given area in the past.

It is the nature of archaeological sites that the majority of the scientific and cultural deposits are subsurface. Indications of a site are sometimes visible as physical features, such as, building and structure remains, pits, terraces, defensive ditches and banks. Subsurface or strata graphic deposits are often not visible during a walkover of the area unless there has been some ground disturbance and an open or eroded face is apparent. This has made the identification of archaeological sites via this survey a more difficult task than its built heritage counterpart.

Tatton 2001 undertook an archaeological analysis of priority areas for survey of those portions of the former Franklin District Council falling within the Auckland Region. The report notes that:

“there has been some debate about the limited number of recorded Maori archaeological sites in the Manukau Lowland area despite an apparent favourable environment and rich soils. Clarke (1983) describes the phenomena as the result of the area being a tribal buffer zone or neutral area, which was not safe to live in. Walton (September 1985) later disputed this and reasoned that more sites were unrecorded in the area, but that the lack of occupation evidence in some areas more correctly reflects the limited environmental potential. Murdoch (November 1988) supports Walton's claim based on historic research and believes that many sites remain to be recorded (Mosen September 1993:27)”.

The *Tatton 2001* report also identifies the Pukekohe Hill Special Policy area as requiring further consideration in relation to archaeological values. The report notes that at the time the Pukekohe Hill area was zoned ‘Rural’. However, it expected that pressure for residential subdivision of the rural zone, and in particular Anzac Road, will be present (Franklin District Council Feb 1999:16-5).

The *Tatton 2001* report proceeds to note that:

“no cultural heritage sites are recorded within the Pukekohe Hill Special Policy Area, although no systematic survey and assessment has been undertaken within this area to identify this resource. The potential for cultural heritage resources being present in

this area is not high, although it is likely that sites relating to early European settlement and occupation will be located. Further, the level of planned development and threat to cultural heritage is high compared to other areas of Franklin District.”

Archaeological Sites of Māori Origin

Archaeological sites of Māori origin make up the greater part of all recorded archaeological sites in the wider Franklin area. The vast majority of Māori origin sites fall outside the boundaries of this study area. The Pukekohe area forms part of a much larger cultural landscape, in particular near coastal margins and across the Awhitu Peninsula, where Māori occupation was more prevalent. The steep and rolling hills of Awhitu, bounded by the plentiful coastal waters of the Manukau Harbour proved an excellent vantage point, source of food and navigation route. Therefore, there was overall much more concentrated settlement further towards this area.

The majority of archaeological sites associated with Māori occupation in the Franklin area are concentrated along the coast, around harbours and waterways and ridgelines, while those of European occupation are generally more dispersed, relating to broader resource development. However, given the desirable occupation and resource traits of these areas, many have overlaps with later European occupation. Archaeological sites of Māori origin are of potential significance to the Mana Whenua groups of the area, as well as to the archaeological community.

With the Pukekohe area set aside as a Māori Reserve under the First and Second Deeds of the Pukekohe Blocks, and with settlement, or at least cultivation around the Pukekohe Hill area there is indeed potential for Māori sites to be present, and further survey work may be desirable into the future.

European or Other Cultural Archaeology

There is potential that a number of European (or post colonisation activities of other ethnic origin) based sites are in the area, but that these have not been systematically recorded to date. Sites of European origin can include a wide range of buildings and structures, originating from activities associated with domestic life, industry, and obtaining and utilising resources. Sites occupied prior to 1900 in particular, have potential for archaeological material of particular interest. This means early built structures, while also likely being of built heritage significance, have archaeological potential in relation to demonstrating early construction applications, technologies, materials and physical objects associated with occupants.

Archaeological sites are sensitive to earthworks and ground disturbance, alongside a number of other activities, and therefore must be carefully managed. In partially rural areas such as Pukekohe, farming activities have the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, and in a number of cases may have done so already over successive years.