

Historic Heritage Evaluation

Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket Building (former)



35 Coles Crescent, Papakura

Prepared by Auckland Council Heritage Unit

Final May 2017

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Cover image: front and eastern side elevation of the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building. AC, March 2016.

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to consider the place located at 35 Coles Crescent, Papakura against the criteria for evaluation of historic heritage in the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUPOIP).

The document has been prepared by Cara Francesco, Principal Specialist Built Heritage, Heritage Unit, Auckland Council. It is solely for the use of Auckland Council for the purpose it is intended in accordance with the agreed scope of work.

2.0 Identification

Site address	35 Coles Crescent, Papakura Village Green
Legal description and Certificate of Title identifier	ALLOT 4A SEC 2 VILL OF PAKAKURA
NZTM grid reference	1772510, 5896597
Ownership	Auckland Council
Proposed Unitary Plan zoning	Business – Metropolitan Town Centre; Open Space – Informal Recreational Zone
Existing scheduled item(s)	The subject site is across the road from Christ Anglican Church and Selwyn Chapel at 103-105 Great South Road, Papakura (ID 708) The subject site is also near the schedule marker for the 'military mile post', schedule ID 706 (*please note this location appears to have been incorrectly identified and there is no known extant mile post in front of the subject site) Within wider park site is a scheduled Notable Tree. ID number 2192 (Totara)
Additional controls	No relevant additional controls identified
Heritage New Pouhere Taonga Zealand (HNZPT) listing details	The place is not listed with Heritage New Zealand
Pre-1900 site (HNZPT Act 2014 Section 6)	The place is the site of human activity before 1900 but is not recorded as an archaeological site and has not been assessed to determine if it has archaeological values. The wider site is the former Town Board offices site and any archaeological material would be in relation to this former building and occupation, not the subject restrooms, which were constructed in 1940
CHI reference/s	20311
NZAA site record number/s	Nil

3.0 Constraints

Limitations of this evaluation are that it:

- Does not address the structural integrity of the building or any other engineering matters such as its soundness or safety, earthquake risk, safety in the event of fire, or insanitary conditions.
- The evaluation is based on the availability of information provided or able to be sourced at this time, noting that additional research may yield new information.
- This evaluation does not include any assessment of any archaeological values that the site may have, or address values relating to Mana Whenua.

4.0 Historical summary

See Appendix 1 for a wider historical overview.

4.1 Historical development of public toilet facilities for women

In the ninetieth and early twentieth century, public toilets were only provided for men. Reflective of the social attitudes of the role of women in public life, womens' toilets were only in locations such as department stores. This was seen as an acceptable location within the domestic domain of women. As a result, women often did not venture far from home for long spans of time.

Throughout the 1920s, restrooms were established in many towns across the country. There was still, however, a high degree of social expectation. The restrooms were generally situated alongside parks or libraries, as activities such as reading and taking children to the park were considered appropriate outings for women to spend their leisure time.¹ The establishment of restrooms and Plunket rooms provided places where women could attend to feeding and cleaning up after their babies and young children, and have a cup of tea with other like-minded mothers. The construction of womens' restrooms was an important part of New Zealand's changing attitudes towards women and creating spaces specifically for them.

Womens' restrooms and Plunket facilities were not always mutually exclusive, but often co-located within the same wider building. Into the 1960s and 1970s far fewer facilities specifically for women and children were established. Today, exclusive womens' restrooms are not commonplace. Public toilets are either unisex or accommodate both male and female sections. Some more contemporary facilities are designed to accommodate a parent room, which is the modern day equivalent to a restroom.

4.2 Plunket in Papakura

Child health visionary, Sir Frederic Truby King founded the Plunket Society in Dunedin, in 1907.² Plunket established offices in buildings throughout the nation and in time, dedicated facilities were established. Some premises were separate, dedicated buildings, but it was not uncommon for the local Plunket building to be joined to womens' restroom facilities. Both provided a place of gathering and respite for mothers and their babies and young children.

¹ Auckland Council. *Caught Short A brief history of Auckland's heritage toilets*. 2015.

²Royal New Zealand Plunket Society. Plunket history. Accessed from: <https://www.plunket.org.nz/what-we-do/who-we-are/our-history/>

The settlement of Papakura established a Plunket sub-branch and committee in 1926³ out of the existing Franklin Plunket Branch, located in Pukekohe. The services of a nurse were provided in Papakura one day per week, at a cost of £25 per year.⁴ It was reported at the 1936 annual meeting of the Papakura sub-branch, ten years after the branches establishment, that 132 cases were on the list, and that 891 adults, 815 babies and 219 older children had visited the office. The financial statement disclosed at the 1936 meeting also indicated that £30 had been put on a fixed deposit toward a building fund.⁵ The Broadway Lounge appears to have been where a number of their events, meetings and clinics were held, prior to the establishment of a dedicated premise in the Village Green.⁶

4.3 Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building

The need for a restroom and Plunket building was discussed for several years prior to its construction. The Papakura Chamber of Commerce, in their 1932 annual meeting raised that *“an important objective of the chamber was the provision of a women’s rest room and Plunket room. Other facilities desired included a playground for children; the site favoured being the Town Board section.”*⁷

Over the following years, the proposal grew to fruition. Mayor, Mr Evans was a strong advocate for the project and led the campaign to raise funds. The Papakura Restroom and Plunket Building Committee started raising funds in 1937. Closer to the time of construction in 1939, a Queens Carnival, held at the Windsorr Theatre, organised by the Papakura Borough Council also helped with fund raising. The Labour Government of the time established a scheme where Centennial building projects received a Government subsidy of £1 for every £3 raised. The timing and use of the subject building made it eligible to receive this funding.⁸ More than one proposal was put forward for the design of the building. Two alternative plans for the building had a similar building envelope to what was built, but with a hipped roof instead of flat and with window shutters. (See Appendix 8, figure 60, 61, 62 and 63). The final, completed building cost approximately £1500 to construct⁹ and with the funds from several sources, the building was opened free of debt.

4.4 1940 New Zealand Centennial

The Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building was constructed as part of the celebration of New Zealand’s Centennial. The first Labour Government was unsympathetic to ornamental memorials, and for the nation’s centennial in 1940, the Government encouraged memorials that combined a tribute to the pioneers with a useful community purpose.¹⁰

The Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building was one of the first centennial memorial projects completed in New Zealand. Mr Samuel Evans, the Mayor of Papakura Borough Council, who strongly supported erecting the restroom and

³ *Auckland Star*, vol. LVII, 5 April 1926.

⁴ *Auckland Star*, vol. LVII, 25 March 1926; *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXII, 20 October 1925.

⁵ *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXXIII 4 April 1936.

⁶ *Auckland Star*, vol LXVII, 14 October 1936.

⁷ *Auckland Star*, vol. LXIII, 11 February 1932.

⁸ *New Zealand Herald*. Vol. LXXVII, 12 February 1940, p 9.

⁹ *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXXVI, 24 August 1939.

¹⁰ Phillips, J. 'Memorials and monuments - Memorials to the centennial and the Second World War', Te Ara - the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, updated 13 July 2012 Accessed from: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/memorials-and-monuments/page-6>.

Plunket building, formally opened the building on 10 February 1940.¹¹ The celebratory event included soldiers from the Papakura Military Camp, who paraded for the occasion.¹² (Appendix 3, figures 18 and 19).

Auckland architecture firm Chilwell and Trevithick were the building's architects, and they designed it as a two-part complex, one section as a restroom and the other as a Plunket facility.¹³ The building consisted of a public restroom; open all day, as well as a kitchen with electric cooking facilities. The Plunket section comprised a waiting room, nurses' rooms and feeding room.

Quite fittingly, situated nearby on the reserve was a new children's playground, also constructed as part of the centennial memorial. The playground facility has however been periodically replaced over time. At the time the building was constructed, the nearest building was the former Town Board/Borough Council offices, situated on the same wider municipal site, and in a one-storey hip roof villa (as illustrated in figures 3 and 22). A new Modernist brick council and library premises replaced the earlier council offices in c.1959 (see figure 26).

Research undertaken as part of this evaluation has not identified when the restroom and Plunket building ceased carrying out its original function. Today, the building forms part of the Auckland Council Papakura Service Centre site, as a meeting room. It no longer contains ablution facilities.

5.0 Physical description

5.1 Building physical attributes

The former Plunket building and restroom is a single-storey rectangular building with a footprint of approximately 80m². The building is modest in size, reflective of its purpose-built use to accommodate ablution facilities and a compact space for mothers. It retains its overall external form and materials, most notably its hollow red brick cladding and timber sash windows. The building has strong horizontal lines as evidenced in both the cornice where the brick cladding meets the top of the roof, and the stringcourse that wraps around the building above the windows. The roof is flat and concealed by the parapet on all four sides. Overall, the building is designed in a Moderne style, which is reflective of its time of construction.

The former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building was designed to be in a park setting, close to the municipal offices. The building has maintained this contextual setting into today.

New borough council premises, were constructed in the late 1950s replacing the one-storey villa that had served as the Papakura Town Board and Papakura Borough premises. The replacement council premises consisted of a brick clad building, framing the corner of East Street and designed to face out towards Coles Crescent. In 1969, the 1959 building was expanded considerably, with a second level addition. The new addition provided a new council chamber, offices and a new library. The council

¹¹ The new Papakura Borough Council had been formed just two years prior in 1938, from the former Papakura Town District, which had been established in 1882.

¹² *Auckland Star*, vol. LXXVII, 12 February 1940.

¹³ The final approved plans for the building have not been located but two other versions of the plans have been identified. (See figure 60).

premises were and are the closest building(s) to the former restroom and Plunket building.

Today, the former restroom building is a meeting room owned and infrequently used by the Auckland Council. Ironically, the building today contains no ablution facilities and instead a modern public toilet block (Novaloo) is located within 15 metres of the former restroom building, within the park.

5.2 Interior

The interior of the former restroom and Plunket building is highly modified. Internally there is limited ability to understand the building's original purpose-built use. The internal walls and ceiling are modern Gibraltar board with a paint finish; modern carpet is on the floor surface. Modification has taken place to internal doors, with new hollow core doors and modern hardware. In contrast, the exterior however remains intact and legible separate to the interior.

5.3 Immediate setting

The former restroom and Plunket building is on the edge of a local park (known as the Village Green). The wider site is triangular, bounded by East Street, Queen Street and Coles Crescent. The front elevation of the former restroom building faces out to Coles Crescent. A small area of grass and trees frame the front of the building, with a concrete path leading to its front entrance. Beyond the front of the site on the road reserve, is a footpath and roadside car parking spaces at the dead-end portion of Coles Crescent.

An unsympathetic prefabricated building is within half a metre the western elevation of the restroom building. This building was placed here to create more space for the council offices and physically connects to the 1950-1960s borough offices. While the prefabricated building is a detracting feature, it does not physically adjoin to the former restroom building. The elevation that the prefabricated building is next to is also not the former restroom's most prominent elevation, meaning there is a reduced degree of adverse visual effects on the restroom and Plunket room.

A contemporary playground in the location of the original Centennial playground is located on the Village Green portion of the site.

Across the road on the corner of Coles Crescent and the Great South Road is the historic Anglican Selwyn Chapel.¹⁴ The Chapel commands strong views as seen from Great South Road. This in part blocks views of the former restroom building from Great South Road, at certain angles.

The park sits near the northern edge of the formal Papakura Central Business District with the majority of commercial development centred along Broadway, and to a lesser extent, streets branching off such as O'Shannassey Street, Elliot Street and Great South Road. Commercial development is presently limited to generally one- and two-stories, with three-storey development in some instances. To the north of the site is a number of large box retail sites, such as fast food premises, a medical centre and Roselands complex and supermarket.

¹⁴ Auckland Unitary Plan. scheduled historic heritage place ID 708.

5.4 Features analysis

5.4.1 Contributing features

A summary of key contributing features of the building includes (but is not necessarily limited to):

Exterior:

- Double hung timber sash windows
- Front timber panel door and door handle
- Brick cladding
- Form, shape and volume of building
- Lettering on front of building
- Brick planter boxes framing either side of the steps
- Metal down pipe connections
- Plastered, fluted pilasters framing front entrance
- Plaster stringcourse and cornice
- Front entrance with steps and side planter boxes
- Flagpole mast on top of roof
- Spatial composition of a compact, rectangular building footprint

Interior:

- Memorial plaque on the internal wall above the door frame (detached)

It is not clear if the current room configuration is the same or similar to the original, but the finishing materials are a more recent replacement.

5.4.2 Noncontributing features:

Non-contributing features of the building include (but are not necessarily limited to):

Exterior:

- Plastic transparent roofing canopy and decking on rear entrance
- Rear door
- Plastic spouting and guttering
- Front metal ramp railing
- Replacement tile steps leading to entrance
- Replacement metal ventilation grates
- Security entrance keypad on front and rear doors
- Utilities attached to building such as alarm and power metre box.

Interior:

- Entire interior, including:
- Gib board walls and ceiling
- Hollow core doors
- Carpet

5.5 Site and location maps

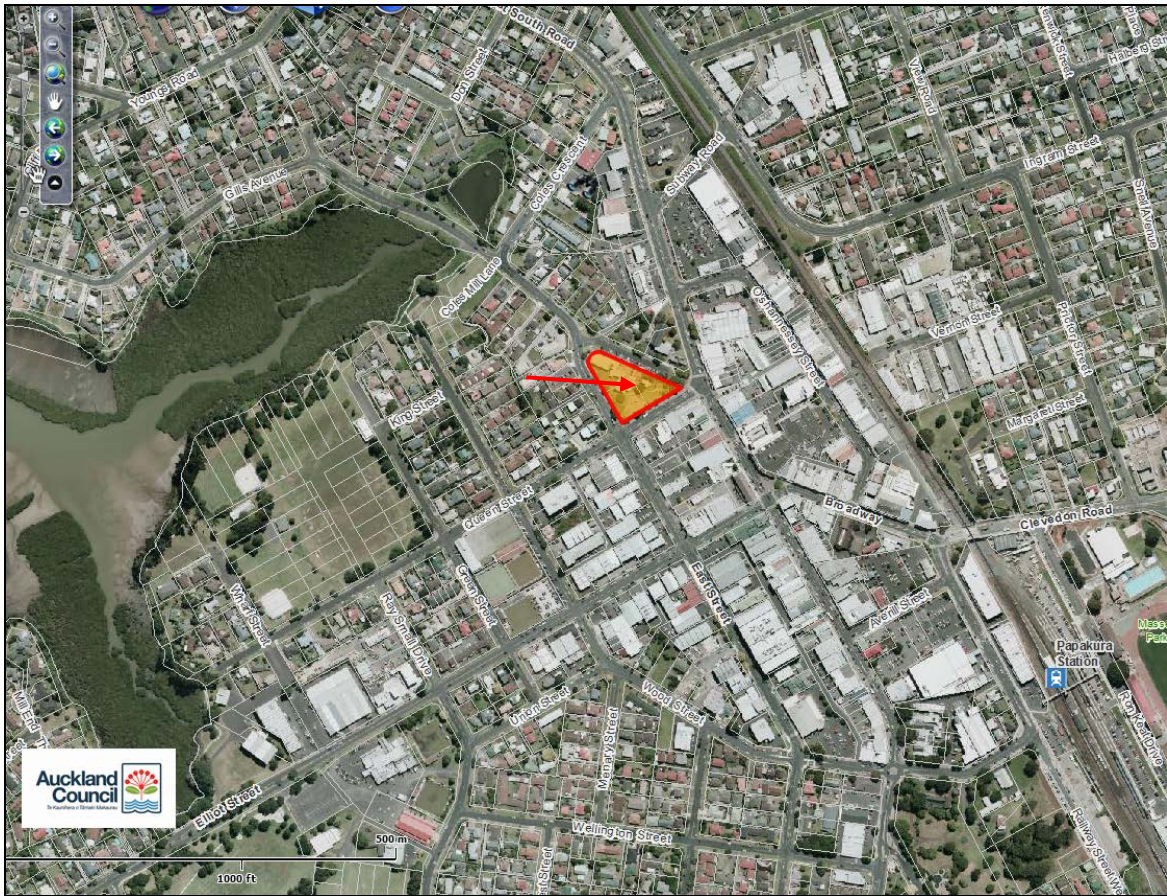


Figure 1. Aerial indicating the subject site in the context of the Papakura township. AC, GIS 2010-2011.



Figure 2. Aerial of restrooms and Plunket building in the context of 35 Coles Crescent site. AC, GIS 2010-2011.



Figure 3. Cropped image taken from a c.1940 aerial photograph. The full photo is displayed on the wall of the Auckland Council: Papakura Service Centre offices (original image source not established, therefore copyright not established).

In this frame is the Anglican Selwyn Chapel, the Plunket building and restrooms and the Town Board building. Based on the identified date of the aerial photograph, the restroom building has only just been completed (February 1940).



Figure 4. c. 1959 aerial of site and immediate surrounds. AC, GIS 2010-2011.



Figure 5. The building sits outside the Village Green area. The arrow points indicatively to the area where the building is situated. AC GIS.

5.6 Use

The building forms part of the Auckland Council Papakura Service Centre and is set up as a meeting room. Auckland Council is the owner and asset manager.

5.7 Condition

The building is in a moderate condition based on visual inspection. Water damage to the portico soffit was observed on a site visit in May 2017. This was not observed on previous visits in March and April 2016.

6.0 Comparative analysis

Refer to Appendix 4 for more detailed comparative analysis material.

6.1 Comparison overview

The most relevant comparison to the subject place is other restroom and/or Plunket buildings commissioned as part of the 1940 Centennial celebrations within the Auckland region, and also further afield across New Zealand. The second point of comparison is other restroom and/or Plunket buildings from this era, in particular those within the southern area of the Auckland region (i.e.: Manukau and Franklin). A third point of comparison is other works designed by the architectural firm of Chilwell and Trevithick, of a similar materiality, type, age or style.

6.2 Centennial restrooms

The closest historically comparative examples of restrooms and Plunket rooms to the subject building are those designed as part of the 1940 Centennial celebration scheme. The Mount Eden Plunket rooms were erected as part of the same commemorative event as the Papakura restroom and Plunket building. The building has several similarities to its Papakura counterpart and is a strong comparison with the subject place (see figure 8). Similar attributes include a small rectangular footprint, brick cladding and flat roof. The former Mount Eden Plunket building is currently in a poor state of repair and is unoccupied. Like the Papakura restroom and Plunket building, it is on Auckland Council owned land. It is

not scheduled in the Unitary Plan or on the Heritage New Zealand list. It was designed by well regarded architect Llew Piper.¹⁵

6.3 Other womens' restrooms and Plunket buildings

The nearby Manurewa Ladies Restroom and Plunket building had a number of physical attribute similarities with the Papakura rooms, with a rectangular building footprint and a flat roof, evocative of the stripped Art Deco/Moderne style. The Manurewa building appears to have had a plastered finish as opposed to exposed brick, like the subject Papakura restroom. The Manurewa building was not however, constructed as part of the Centennial celebrations.

Figure 6 illustrates the Otahuhu Centennial Restrooms, which shared a number of stylistic features with the subject place. While now both demolished, the Manurewa and Otahuhu restrooms and Plunket buildings were good comparisons to the Papakura restrooms and Plunket building. Given two of these three Auckland examples are now demolished, this increases the rarity value of the Papakura restroom and Plunket building considerably within a regional context.

The Waiuku Restroom and Plunket building is other example, and does remain extant. While not a centennial project, it appears to be the nearest example geographically to the subject building. The Waiuku Restroom and Plunket building was constructed three years prior to the Papakura Restroom and Plunket building.

6.4 Other bathroom facilities (scheduled)

There are other scheduled bathrooms and associated facilities in the Operative in Part Auckland Unitary Plan. These are not as strong as points of comparison, compared to the 1940 Centennial restrooms or plunket buildings nor other womens restrooms from this point in time (ie: 1930s-1940s). This is because of factors such as being a unisex only facility, providing both mens and womens facilities, or because they are a considerable distance from, and not strongly interconnected with the history of Papakura. The list below of broader scheduled places therefore has a much weaker level of comparison with the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building.

Place name/description	Address/location	Historic heritage place schedule details	Comments
Mt Eden Tram Shelter/public toilets	250 Mt Eden Road, Mt Eden	ID 01752 Category B	Arts and craft style toilets and tram shelter. Was one of the earlier examples of providing a womens toilet. Also incorporated a tram shelter, as this was along a tramline.
Public toilets (interconnected to wall, fence, gate, lamp and stairs).	Albert Street (Durham Estreet West intersection)	ID 01906 Category B	This is very different stylistically to the Papakura Centennial Restrooms and Plunket building. It is within the Auckland Central Business District, a considerable distance from Papakura.
Sandringham Public Toilets	598 Sandringham Road, Sandringham	ID 02587 Category B	Art deco mens and womens toilets. Constructed for patrons of the tramline.
Balmain Reserve Toilets and Changing rooms	18 Oxford Terrace, Balmain Reserve, Devonport	ID 02698 Category B	Stripped modern. Two identical buildings. Built by the Devonport Borough Council in 1937 to serve the users of Cheltenham Beach.

¹⁵ *Home & Building*, Spring 1940. Memorial Plunket Rooms at Mount Eden. p 23.

6.3 Examples of strong comparative restroom/Plunket buildings in Auckland



Figure 6. Otahuhu Centennial restroom. Manukau Research Library. Courier collection box 16/38. Footprints 00480.



Figure 7. 11 September 1945 – newly built Manurewa Ladies Plunket and Restroom. Manukau Research Library, MCP: I, 5, no.7. Footprints 01600. Courtesy of Wichman, G.



Figure 8. Mt Eden Centennial restroom and Plunket building. *Home & Building*, Spring 1940. photo taken by Brialey, R. p 14 and 23.

6.4 Comparison findings

The comparative analysis illustrates that of the non-contiguous grouping of womens' restrooms and/or Plunket rooms in the Auckland region, and further afield, only a small collection remains. As a place type, womens' restrooms and Plunket rooms are now much less common, and very few purpose-built Plunket buildings or womens' restrooms are constructed in a contemporary context. This creates an increased level of rarity and significance to this typology. The former Papakura restroom and Plunket building is a strong extant example of its type, within the Auckland region. It has not externally seen substantial changes to its small, rectangular footprint which means it remains very legible.

7.0 Significance criteria

The following is an assessment against the criteria contained in the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) B5.2.2 (1) of the AUPOIP:

(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.

The building was constructed as part of the nationwide 1940 Centennial celebrations. The wider Centennial was planned five years in advance and the events and memorials were generally in-part publicly funded. This was a deliberate act of national self-definition by the first Labour Government, who had a strong desire to unify the nation through commemorations of collective achievement and history. The Centennial was very important as a defining moment in furthering New Zealand's identity. In this regard, it was not only a commemorative event, it was a catalyst for a shift in social perspective, from England to the Pacific, as well as ties to Australia and Asia.

For the Centennial celebrations, utilitarian memorials such as the Plunket building and restrooms were encouraged as they reinforced the Government's message that New Zealand was overcoming the Depression of the early 1930s and establishing an independent self-identity. The subject building reflects this significance at a local level, while sitting within a wider national context.

Today, the construction of facilities of this nature appears to have been predominantly phased out. This therefore also adds a further level of significance and rarity value to the subject building. This criteria is strongly inter linked with criteria (b) for social values below.

The place has **considerable local** historical significance.

(b) Social

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

The development of womens' toilets reflects the economic, social and sexual history of New Zealand, by representing a shift in social norms. Instead of expecting women to remain at home all day, the development of womens' facilities illustrate the new expectation that women would have greater agency. The people of Papakura played a role in this societal shift by assisting with raising the funds towards the building's establishment. The place also has important commemorative value and houses a memorial plaque. The former restroom

and Plunket building forms an important part of the local history of Papakura, used by consecutive generations.

Women in the local community would have optimised the local service as a place to meet up with their young children and use the facilities while in town. It is likely that the former Plunket building and women's restroom were an important focus of community identity for several generations.

Additionally, the Plunket Society has been an important and enduring programme, that has affected and assisted most people born in New Zealand, since its founding in 1907. Plunket services dramatically improved the health and nutrition of families throughout New Zealand's formative years. The former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building is the best local representation of this in relation to Papakura.

The place has **considerable local** social values.

(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.

This criterion is not considered applicable to this evaluation and accordingly, this place has not been assessed in relation to this criteria. Should it come to light there are any Mana whenua values associated with this place or site, it would be for the relevant mana whenua groups to determine its level of esteem.

(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.

The former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building does not provide a high degree of ability for the undertaking of scientific or scholarly research. This criterion is more applicable in the context of archaeological sites. In addition, the interior of the building has been highly modified, further limiting the ability to understand the functionality of a Plunket and restroom from this era. The place therefore is of **little local** knowledge value.

(e) Technological

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

The place does not demonstrate a technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials. Based on what is known at this time, the building of **little local** technological value.

(f) Physical attributes

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

The firm Chilwell and Trevithick were well-known and regarded from the beginning of their partnership in 1914, through to the 1940s. They worked for an array of clients, producing buildings with a mixture of Arts and Crafts influence, and in later years, with a touch of

modernity. For its type and time, the Papakura Centennial Restroom sits within their repertoire of works as an example of a small civic building, designed towards the later part of their careers. While not one of their more grand buildings, it is none-the-less a good example of their work and reflects many of their design signatures. The former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building is also a good representative example of a type, being a Centennial memorial structure, of which there is a finite number, both locally, regionally and nationally.

The building has **considerable local** physical attributes.

(g) Aesthetic

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

The former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building has a degree of aesthetic interest and landmark presence. It does not face out to the arterial Great South Road or town centre but was designed to be more insular to the park and council premises. The building presents a pleasant aesthetic through its well-crafted symmetry and petite size. While not overly ornate, the building commands some presence, with its use of Art Deco features. It is of **moderate local** aesthetic significance.

(h) Context

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

In terms of a non-contiguous collection, the former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building forms part of a grouping of restroom and Plunket buildings throughout the nation built in the early to mid-twentieth century. Overall, however, this is not strong value for the place, and this is better represented under the historical criterion.

The building sits within a village green and next to other Council buildings. While a playground was constructed as part of the 1940 Centennial project, this was periodically replaced, but conceptually, the idea of a playground close to the Restroom and Plunket building does remain.

Overall, the place is of **little local** context significance.

8.0 Statement of significance

The former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building was constructed as a physical marker of the celebration of 100 years since the founding of New Zealand as a nation and as a member of the British Empire. The place has important commemorative value for the local community and serves as a reminder of these celebrations. The development of womens' restrooms reflects part of the social history of New Zealand and changing attitudes towards the sphere of women. The people of Papakura at the time played a role in assisting with the funds towards the building's establishment. Women in the local community would have optimised the local service as a place to meet up with their young children and use the facilities while in town. It is likely that the former Plunket and women's restroom were an important focus of community identity for several generations.

The building is to the design of architectural firm Chilwell and Trevithick, who were and are well-regarded from the founding of their partnership in 1914, through to the 1940s. For its type and time, the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building is a good example of a small civic building, designed towards the later part of their careers. While not one of their more grand buildings, it is none-the-less a good example of their work.

9.0 Extent of the place for scheduling

In accordance with B5.2.2 (2) of the AUPOIP the extent of place set out below is the area that is primary to the function, meaning and relationships associated with the place.

It is not appropriate for the extent of place to cover the entire certificate of title area in this instance. The site is a large allotment made up of more than one parcel, with multiple functional uses both historically and presently. The extent recommended covers allotment 4 section 2, village of Papakura only. This provides for the subject building and an area of immediate curtilage up to the adjoining site boundaries on Coles Crescent and Great South Road.



Figure 9. Recommended extent of place delineated with a red line. Underlying aerial AC, GIS.

9.1 Exclusions

A prefabricated building is situated very close to the western elevation of the building. Given the close proximity to the former restroom and Plunket building, it is important that this forms part of the extent of place, but is recommended to be set out as an exclusion. (See list of key non contributing features in section 5.4.2 of this report).

A modern freestanding bathroom facility is located to the north east of the former restroom and Plunket building. This too does not contribute to the values of the place and is recommended to form part of the wider exclusions.

In order to avoid a highly descriptive set of buildings and structures within the exclusions for the place, it is recommended that all buildings and structures other than the restroom and Plunket building be excluded as a blanket approach. This will ensure that should any modifications to the surrounding buildings and structures take place, there will not be a need to make administrative changes to the schedule entry.

The interior of the building is highly modified and therefore is not recommended as part of the scheduling of the place. The interior is also proposed to be a named exclusion in schedule 14.1.

10.0 Recommendations

The place meets the threshold for scheduling as a Category B Historic Heritage Place. The heritage values meeting the threshold of considerable significance are historical (a), social (b), and physical attributes (f). The place overall has considerable significance at a local level.

11.0 Table of Historic Heritage Values

The following table summarises the assessed value of the place in relation to each of the criteria and the context within which it has value:

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

*Levels of significance or value:

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

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


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

Little: of limited importance and interest.

NA/None: none identified

11.0 Overall Significance

The following line items are proposed for inclusion in the Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage Places:

Place Name and/or Description	Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building (former)
Address	35 Coles Crescent, Papakura
Category	B
Primary Feature	Restroom and Plunket building
Known Heritage Values	A,B,F
Extent of Place	<p>Insert the following as the historic heritage place overlay planning map:</p>  <p><i>The recommended extent of place covers all of ALLOT 4A SEC 2 VILL OF PAPA KURA</i></p>
Exclusions	Interior of building(s); all buildings and structures other than the former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	---
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	---

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Appendices

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Attachment 1: Full historical research

Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building

The Mayor of Papakura Borough Council, Mr. Samuel Evans, opened the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building on 10 February 1940. The building was constructed as a centennial memorial for the celebration of 100 years since the founding of New Zealand as a nation and the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The building was one of the first centennial memorial projects to be completed in the country. The celebratory event included soldiers from the Papakura Military Camp, who paraded for the occasion.¹⁶ The nearby Papakura Military Camp was a significant hub in the district during the end of the 1930s and early to mid-1940s, with a significant number of soldiers based at the camp.

The Papakura Restroom and Plunket Building Committee started raising funds in 1937. In 1939, a Queens Carnival, organised by the Papakura Borough Council also helped with fund raising. Centennial projects received a Government subsidy of £1 for every £3 raised, which the subject building was eligible to receive.¹⁷ The building cost approximately £1500 to construct and with the funds, the building was opened free of any debt.

Auckland architecture firm Chilwell and Trevithick designed the building. It is not known however, who specifically in the firm undertook the design. As originally designed, the building consisted of a public restroom for women, open all day, as well as a kitchen providing users with electric cooking facilities. The Plunket section comprised a waiting room, nurses' rooms and feeding room.

Quite fittingly, situated nearby was a new children's playground. The playground facility has however been periodically replaced over time. At the time the building was constructed, the nearest building was the former Town Board/Borough Council offices, situated on the same wider municipal site, and in a one-storey hipped roof villa. A new Modernist brick, council and library premises replaced the earlier council offices in c.1959.

Research undertaken as part of this evaluation has not identified when the restroom and Plunket building ceased use for its original function. Today, the building forms part of the Auckland Council Papakura Service Centre site, as a meeting room. It does not however contain ablution facilities anymore.

¹⁶ *Auckland Star*, vol. LXXVII, 12 February 1940.

¹⁷ Accessed from: Auckland Libraries website : Manukau's Journey.

1940 Centennial celebrations

The celebration of the nation's Centennial in 1940 was by far New Zealand's largest such anniversary up until that time. More than four years in the planning, it had extensive government involvement and a host of committees. The Centennial was a deliberate act of national self-definition by the first Labour Government. Labour wanted to unify the country through commemorations of collective achievement and history, and used a variety of devices: including historical themes such as, revised versions of the pioneer myths of New Zealand settlement, memorials and a big exhibition in the capital. It could be argued that this amounted to a rewriting of the country's past.¹⁸

The Centennial anniversary aimed to strengthen the national spirit. For this reason, the onset of the Second World War led to the cancellation of only a few events, other than the major Auckland celebrations; this also meant that conflict and memories of conflict were avoided. The 50-year anniversary of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1890 did not focus on the promises made to Māori, but rather to the semicentenary of membership of the British Empire. For the 1940 Centennial events, there was some Māori protest – Waikato boycotted the Waitangi event and Ngāpuhi displayed red blankets in protest at the acquisition of 'surplus' Māori land in Northland. There were protests at Akaroa and Taranaki. The general sentiment was however a romantic praise of the 'Old-time Māori' and a pride in modern race relations.

There was also a focus on the heroic work of New Zealand's pioneers and the century of material progress since 1840. There was pride in the transformation of the land from bush to farmland, the growth of cities and the amazing achievements of modern transport and electricity.

The heart of the celebration was the Centennial Exhibition fair at Rongotai, Wellington, covering 55 acres. It ran for six months from 8 November 1939, and attracted 2.6 million visitors – most of whom made a first stop at Playland, with its Cyclone roller coaster, crazy house, great white shark and Jack and Jill helter-skelter. Next door, the striking Art Deco buildings designed by Edmund Anscombe featured a soaring central tower and masses of electric lighting and neon. There were displays of industry, transport, a large Government Court celebrating the welfare state in its glory, and Māori and womens' courts.

Perhaps to avoid the provincial disagreements that coloured the semicentenary of 1890, there were a series of national events around the country. Key events included the unveiling of a memorial to the *Arawa* canoe at Maketū, a day of National Thanksgiving in churches on 7 January, a number of re-enactments such as Governor William Hobson stepping ashore at Russell and a re-enactment of the Treaty of Waitangi being debated and signed, and the opening of Te Whare Rūnanga meeting house at Waitangi.¹⁹

The New Zealand Government provided a subsidy for communities to construct centennial memorials. There was a move to encourage memorials that had a useful or utilitarian purpose such as buildings and swimming pools, as opposed to obelisks and purely ornamental objects. Such places added to the image of progress and maturity and reinforced the Labour Government's message that it was pulling New Zealand out of the Depression.²⁰

¹⁸ Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 'The Centennial and progress'. Accessed from : <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/culture/centennial/the-centennial-and-progress>, updated 13-Jan-2016.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

Memorials were also the biggest and most conspicuous part of the centennial celebrations, and of the £250,000 that the government committed to the centennial, £135,000 went towards local memorial structures and celebrations.²¹ There were over 250 memorials in total, as part of the 1940 Centennial celebrations, with Plunket rooms and restrooms one of the more common typologies selected.

General history of Plunket

Child health visionary, Sir Frederic Truby King founded the Plunket Society in 1907, in Dunedin. His vision was to help mothers and improve childcare standards and disease prevention.²² The suburb of Karitane in Dunedin became the location of the Karitane Hospital, a significant facility for babies and mothers. The organisation still operates today and is more commonly known as Plunket, after Lady Victoria Plunket, wife of the Governor of New Zealand at the time of the Society's establishment and a great supporter of King's work. In 1980, the Society officially changed its name to the Royal New Zealand Plunket Society.

Plunket established offices in buildings throughout the nation and in time, dedicated facilities were established. It was not uncommon for the local Plunket rooms to be joined to womens' restroom facilities as a place of gathering and respite for mothers and their babies and young children. Plunket significantly helped in decreasing the mortality rate amongst newborns and infants, and aided in the general on-going wellbeing and care of mothers and their babies.

Papakura did not have its own branch of Plunket for some years. It was not until 1926, that a Papakura branch of the Plunket Society was established. A committee of women was set up to organise the new branch.²³ The Papakura Branch was initially operated by the existing Franklin Plunket Branch, in Pukekohe and nurse was provided in Papakura one day per week, at a cost of £25 per year.²⁴ The Broadway Lounge appears to have been where a number of their events, meetings and clinic were held, prior to the establishment of a dedicated premise.²⁵

Womens' restrooms

In the nineteenth century, there were very few womens' public toilets; with public facilities reserved only for men. Auckland's first council-funded toilets were built for men on Queen Street wharf in 1863. However, the first council-funded womens' facilities did not open until 1915 - after womens' groups and the district health officer had spent many years advocating for them.²⁶ As a result, women often did not venture far from home for long spans of time. Department stores sometimes provided bathroom facilities for its female patrons while in store. Gradually these amenities became more widespread and evolved into restrooms.²⁷

Throughout the 1920s, restrooms were established in many towns across the country, with the public bathroom facilities usually provided in libraries and public reserves.

²¹ 'The centenary in your area - 1940 Centennial', Accessed from: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/classroom/ncea-level-2-history/the-centenary-in-your-area>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 4-Aug-2014.

²² Royal New Zealand Plunket Society. Accessed from: <https://www.plunket.org.nz/what-we-do/who-we-are/our-history/> .

²³ *Auckland Star*, vol. LVII, 5 April 1926.

²⁴ *Auckland Star*, vol. LVII, 25 March 1926; *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXII, 20 October 1925.

²⁵ *Auckland Star*, vol. LXVII, 14 October 1936.

²⁶ Auckland Libraries. Heritage et AL. Accessed from: <http://heritageetal.blogspot.co.nz/2016/03/fifty-year-wait-for-loo.html> .

²⁷ Daley, C. (2000). 'Flushed With Pride? Women's Quest For Public Toilets In New Zealand'. *Women's Studies Journal* 16.1. p 95-113.

Activities such as reading and taking children to the park were seen as appropriate activities for women to spend their leisure time.²⁸ Restrooms were places where women could also attend to feeding and cleaning up after their babies and have a cup of tea.

The first official purpose-built womens' restrooms in Auckland were constructed as part of the new 1910 Grafton Bridge. This facility also included a separate mens' bathrooms and a tram shelter, within the one building. The Grafton toilets and tram shelter remain today and are scheduled as an historic heritage place (ID 2055), in recognition of their significance. Figure 10 below sets out an historic image shortly after construction.



Figure 10. Photograph of the Mother's Day celebrations in front of the newly constructed womens toilets'. c. May 1910. Reference: Sir George Grey Collection 1037-1.

By the 1930s, womens' restrooms were considered a 'civic necessity'. Designed to accommodate mothers and working women, Cooper *et al* argues that the construction of restrooms became "*a signifier both of the proper involvement of women in public life and of civic responsibility to women*".²⁹ The shift from 'public lavatories' to 'restrooms' placed "*less emphasis on women as creatures with a need to urinate or worse and more on women as mothers, as creatures with a need to 'rest'*". The construction of womens' restrooms was an important part of New Zealand's changing attitudes towards women and creating spaces specifically for them. Over the years local communities have generally welcomed womens' facilities and made use of the space to continue the vision as a place for women to rest.

In the case of the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building, this function continued for a number of years, but in more recent times has seen a change of use, now set up as a council meeting room.

²⁸ Auckland Council. *Caught Short A brief history of Auckland's heritage toilets*. 2015.p.4

²⁹ Cooper A, Law, R, Malthius, J, and Wood, P. 'Rooms of Their Own: Public Toilets and Gendered Citizens in a New Zealand City, 1860-1940', *Gender, Place and Culture*, vol. 7, no 4, 2000 p 427- 429.

Municipal site development

In June 1862, a new Papakura Valley Highway District was defined under the Highway Districts Act 1862. This covered Papakura and the areas that later become known as Alfriston and Brookby. On 7 August 1882, the Papakura Town District was constituted from the western portion of the Hunua Highway District. The Papakura Town District was the first and for some years the only town district within South Auckland.³⁰

Council business historically ran out of the dual Town Board offices and Library on the corner of Great South Road, several 100 metres from the current site (where the Papakura- Karaka War Memorial now stands). This building was the retrofitted former toll gate building that had been at Slippery Creek (Drury), It was relocated in 1881-1882 to the site. The building was removed to make way for the war memorial in c.1920-1921.

In January 1922, Percy Holt gave the Papakura Town Board an acre of land on the corner of Coles Crescent and the Great South Road as the site for proposed new offices and a town hall. The Board moved its offices to an old villa on the site in April 1922.

In 1947 a borough library was established in a prefabricated building on the Village Green. In 1959, new premises for the Council was erected in brick. Ten years later in 1969, the building was expanded with a two storied addition, new facilities included a new library, office space for rates and parks and a council chamber. The building remains today, and includes a few additions since 1969.

³⁰Auckland Libraries. Ringer, B. *A brief history of local government in Papakura*. Accessed from:
<http://www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/EN/heritage/localhistory/countiesmanukau/government/Pages/historyoflocalgovernmentinPapakura.aspx#town>.

Architect biography (summary)

Chilwell and Trevithick

Benjamin Charles Chilwell and Cyril Trevithick, under their firm Chilwell and Trevithick, were the architects of the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building. The pair entered into partnership in 1914, and had been working together for nearly 30 years when the firm designed the restroom and Plunket building.³¹

From the founding of their partnership in 1914, through to the 1940s, the firm were well known and regarded for their work for an array of clients. Earlier on, the firm produced a number of buildings with an Arts and Crafts influence, however, overall, the work carried out by the practice can best be described as eclectic, with architectural designs in a number of styles depending on the commission.³² The pair appears to have preferred brick and concrete as opposed to timber construction, as is reflected in many of their works. The wider Auckland region appears to have been the primary area where they worked, but the firm did undertake works further afield. The firm undertook other designs for Plunket rooms however, to date, only the Thames Plunket rooms had been identified as having been constructed.³³ It was designed in 1933.

For its type and time, the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building sits within Chilwell and Trevithick's repertoire of works, as an example of a small civic building, designed towards the later part of their careers. While not one of their more grand buildings, it is none-the-less a good example of their works which incorporates and illustrates their design preferences. It has not been ascertained if Chilwell and Trevithick designed any other 1940 Centennial buildings or structures, but if such places do exist this would make for a very useful comparison.³⁴ It has also not been ascertained if another architect working for the firm designed the Papakura building, or Chilwell or Trevithick themselves.

Within the Papakura area, the other known building by the firm is the Jolly Farmer Inn, designed in 1928, in the Arts and Crafts style. The building is situated at 200-212 Great South Road, Drury and the original building remains today, with some additions. While a different typology and scale to the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building, this is the only other known work of the architects within the vicinity of Papakura. While assigned to this firm by way of the works tender notice, original plans have not been established to determine if one of them signed the plans, or if the building was designed more generally by architects working for or under them.

Well known examples of other works designed by Chilwell and Trevithick include Myers Park Kindergarten (1915-16) applying a predominantly Arts and Crafts style, Edean's Building (1914 (?)), Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd Building (1916), additions to the 1867 St Andrew's Anglican Church, Epsom (1924), Rutland Building (1929) and the Arthur Eady Building, Queen Street (1939).³⁵ Examples of their notable domestic works includes the residence at 24 Hinemoa Street, Birkenhead as well as the home of Mr and Mrs B.K. Myers in East/West Tamaki. An example of a later building designed by the firm is the Maritime Building at 130 Quay Street (1945-1946).

³¹ The University of Auckland Architecture Library. Sheppard Collection. Architect: Trevithick, Cyril.

³² Matthews and Matthews Architects for Auckland City Council. (May 2001) *Myers Park Conservation Plan*- section 3.6.5. p 25.

³³ Additional research at a future date may reveal additional Centennial buildings and structures designed by the firm.

³⁴ If Chilwell and Trevithick are found to have designed other Centennial restroom and/or Plunket buildings in New Zealand, this will be a relevant comparison for the comparative analysis.

³⁵ Ibid.

Chilwell (A.A.R.B.A)

Born in Wensbury near Birmingham, England, Benjamin Charles Chilwell came to New Zealand in 1907. Chilwell received his architectural training in England and was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). He worked initially as a draftsman before working alone as an architect. He practised architecture in Auckland for nearly 40 years, undertaking a wide variety of domestic, commercial and industrial buildings. Chilwell is recognised as having designed the grand home of Elmstone, at 486 Remuera Road (1909-10), prior to entering into partnership with Trevithick³⁶ as well as 'St Ann's' at 43 Arney Road, Remuera.

In 1914, he entered into partnership with Cecil Trevithick an Auckland architect, also from England. Chilwell was active in the affairs of the New Zealand Institute of Architects, having been Chair of the Auckland District Branch and an Institute Councillor. For a time he represented architecture on the Auckland Rotary Club. At the time of his death, he was again serving on the Branch Committee.³⁷ Chilwell died in 1950.³⁸

Trevithick (F.F.N.Z.I.A)

Cecil Trevithick was also born in England and received his architectural training there. By 1910, he was working as an architect in Auckland. In 1910 he designed industrial buildings in Tahiti and Opotiki. In 1912, he designed several large homes and also won third prize in a competition for the design of a Freemasons' Lodge in Queen Street, Auckland. He retired in the 1940s and died in 1967.³⁹

³⁶ Heritage New Zealand listing - 2626. Elmstone, 468 Remuera Road. Accessed from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/2626> .

³⁷ The University of Auckland, Architecture Library. Sheppard Collection File. C583.

³⁸ Heritage New Zealand listing 2643 – St Anns, 43 Arney Road, Remuera, Accessed from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/2643>.

³⁹ Ibid.

Appendix 2: Newspaper articles

PAPAKURA MEMORIAL
PLUNKET AND REST ROOMS

MARKING THE CENTENNIAL

To be completed before next January at an approximate cost of £1500, a Centennial memorial for Papakura, comprising rest room and Plunket rooms, has been designed by Messrs. Chilwell and Trevithick, architects. Of attractive modern style, with flat roof and hollow brick walls, the building will stand on Papakura Borough Council land at the corner of Cole's Crescent and Queen Street, near the present council offices.

The building is planned in two sections, including a public rest room, which will be open all day. There will also be a kitchen, with electric cooking facilities. The Plunket section comprises a waiting room, nurse's room and feeding room, with a glassed-in sun porch on one wing. The floor area of the building will be about 1100 square feet.

Tenders for the erection of the building close next Monday, and it is expected that construction will commence at an early date.

Figure 11. Tender notice for a builder to construct the Womens' Restroom and Plunket Building. *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXXVI, Issue 23419, 8 August 1939, p 6.

PAPAKURA MEMORIAL

The honour of being one of the first centres in New Zealand to complete its Centennial memorial belongs to Papakura. A handsome new building in Coles Crescent comprising a ladies' rest room and a Plunket room, together with a children's playground on near by land, forms the memorial, which is to be officially opened at 2 p.m. to-morrow by the Mayor of Papakura, Mr. S. Evans.

The building has been erected at a cost of over £1500. One-quarter of the amount is being provided by Government Centennial subsidy, while a queen carnival held some time ago yielded the remainder.

Figure 12. Papakura Memorial. *New Zealand Herald*, vol LXXVII, 9 February 1940, p 9.

£1166 FOR REST ROOM PAPAKURA QUEEN CARNIVAL

A sum of £1166 was raised by the Papakura queen carnival conducted for the purpose of raising funds for the Plunket rest room. The carnival closed last night, the winner being Miss Myrtle Costar, of Karaka, with a total of £475. The other candidates were Miss Jessie Parker, £370, Miss Ailsa Cartwright, £189, and Miss Marjorie Johnston, £131.

Figure 13. £1166 For Restroom Papakura Queen Carnival. *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXXVI, May 1939, p 3.

PAPAKURA REST ROOM.

A combined meeting of representatives of the Papakura Plunket rest room building fund committee, Progress League, Plunket Society and borough council was held last evening to consider plans for the completion of the proposed Plunket and rest room. The Mayor (Mr. S. Evans) presided.

After a discussion it was decided to secure plans and go ahead with the scheme. It was explained that the sum of £350 was in hand. Those present were formed into a committee to cooperate with the borough council to raise funds. It is expected that about another £200 will be required towards the cost of the building.

Figure 14. *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXIX, 30 June 1938, p 4.

THE CENTENNIAL PAPAKURA MEMORIAL

FINE PLUNKET BUILDING

ERECTION FREE OF DEBT

In spite of showery weather, Papakura's Centennial memorial, a handsome new brick building situated on borough property in Coles Crescent, and comprising a ladies' rest room and a Plunket room, together with a children's playground, was officially opened on Saturday afternoon by the Mayor, Mr. S. Evans, in the presence of one of the largest gatherings seen at Papakura.

"We have received a cheque from the Government for £450 as subsidy, and this frees the building entirely of debt," said Mr. Evans, in his address. "The architect has departed from the old custom of presenting a gold key, and instead has sent a cheque for £5 5s, to be used in the building."

In declaring the building open, he said he did so in memory of the pioneer women of the district and for the benefit of their descendants.

Mr. I. N. Mason, M.P., chairman of

Figure 15 .New Zealand Herald. vol. LXXVII, 12 February 1940, p 9.

PAPAKURA'S NEEDS

PROGRESS LEAGUE FORMED

Following the constitution of Papakura as a borough, a Progress League has been formed for the town. There is a good membership. Officers have been elected as follows:—Chairman, Mr. Charles Garlick; secretary, Mr. H. P. Gatrell; executive, Messrs. J. Walker, W. S. McIlraith, J. Smith, E. C. Dillicar and P. Burgess.

The league will work for the construction of a ladies' rest room at Papakura, the building of more residences in the borough, and the installation of a sewerage system in the thickly-populated portion.

Figure 16 .New Zealand Herald, vol. lxxv, 4 May 1938.

PAPAKURA'S MEMORIAL

TENDER FOR £1543 ACCEPTED

The Papakura district's centennial memorial has been advanced to a definite stage this week, a tender having been accepted for the building of the Plunket and rest rooms at a cost of £1543. The memorial is to be completed by the end of the year, and the official opening is to take place in January.

Figure 17. *New Zealand Herald*, vol. lxxvi, 24 August 1939.

Appendix 3: Historic photographs

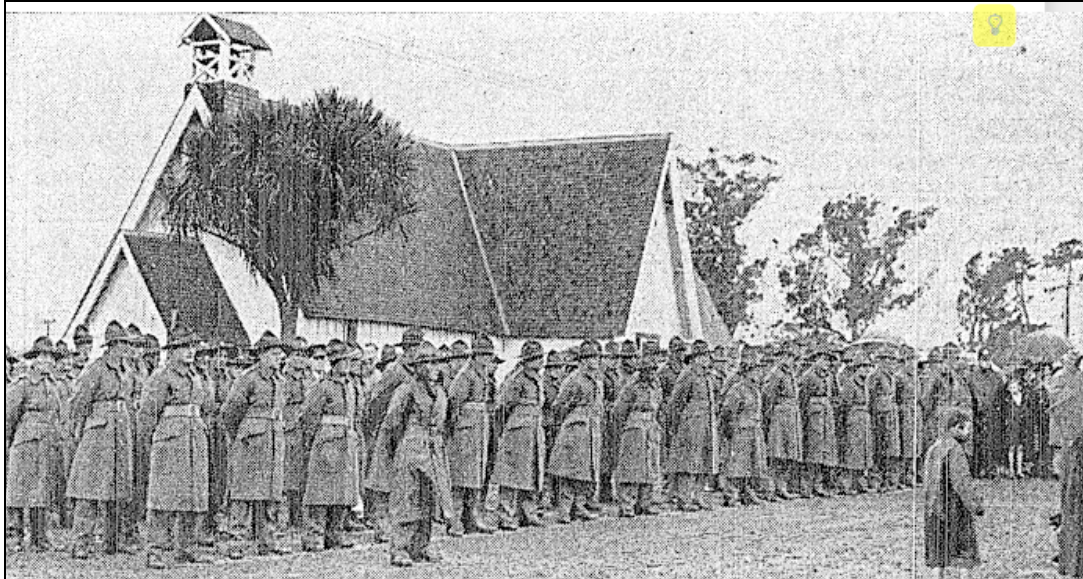


Figure 18. Soldiers from the Papakura Military Camp parade as part of the celebratory opening of the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building. *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXXVII, Issue 23578, 12 February 1940, p 4.



PAPAKURA'S CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OPENED ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Upper: A detachment of soldiers from Papakura camp which paraded for the occasion. Lower: The memorial building, comprising a ladies' rest room and Plunket room, photographed during the opening ceremony.

Figure 19. The opening of the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building. *New Zealand Herald*, vol. LXXVII, Issue 23578, 12 February 1940, p 4.



Figure 20. Front and side image of the restroom building. A park bench was present in front of the building at that time (date of image unknown). Yousef, R. (1997). p 18.

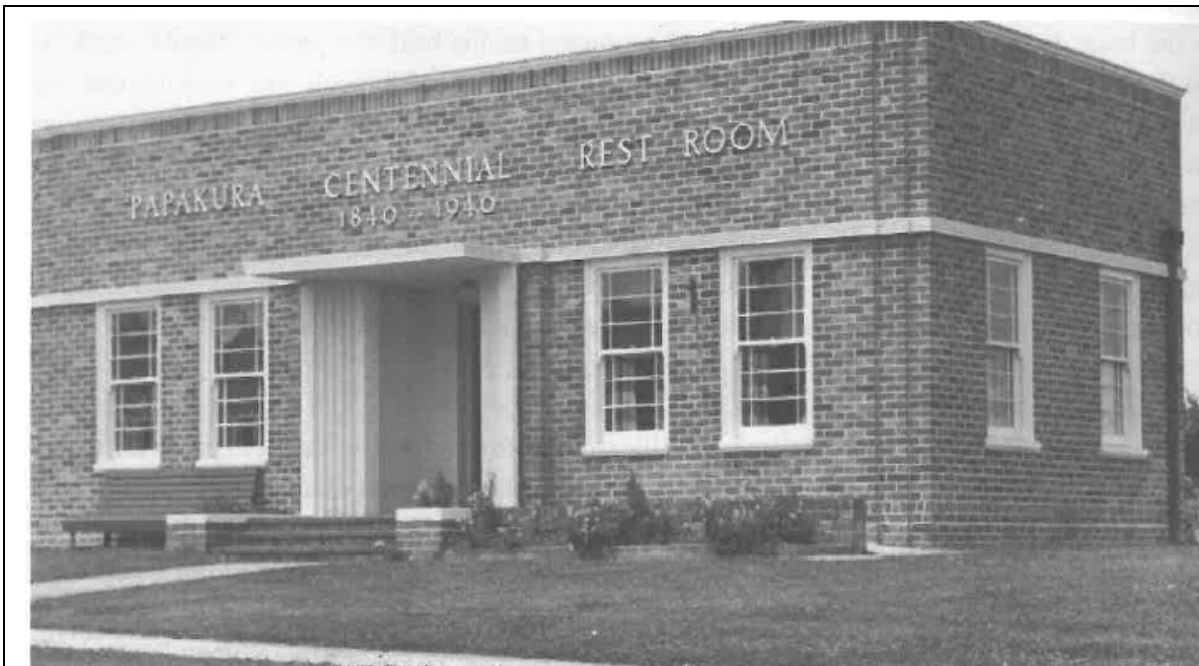


Figure 21. Centennial Rest Room. 1940. Papakura Museum. Smith, p 249. Courtesy of Papakura Museum (copyright to Papakura Museum).



Figure 22. The Queens Carnival held to raise funds for the construction of the building. The event was successful in raising a considerable portion of the money for the erection of the building. Yousef, R. (1997). p 18. .

Historic aerial photographs



Figure 23. c. 1945 aerial of the subject site (zoom in of a larger Whites Aviation image). Papakura Museum collection.



Figure 24. . Cropped image taken from a c.1940-1945 aerial photograph. The full photo is displayed on the wall of the Auckland Council: Papakura Service Centre offices (original image source not established, therefore copyright not established).



Figure 25. Papakura, 18 February 1954, Auckland. Whites Aviation Ltd :Photographs. Ref: WA-34643-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. Accessed from: <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23084195>.

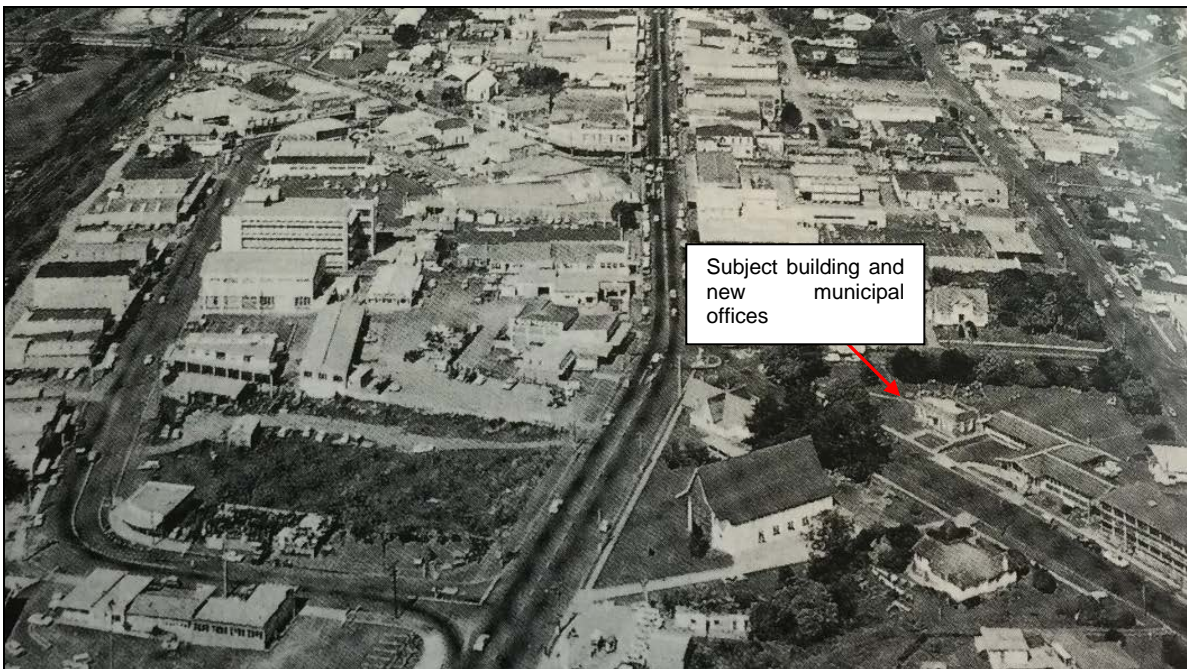


Figure 26. In 1969, a major building programme was undertaken with a two storied addition to the existing municipal building which was constructed ten years prior in 1959. The additions included a new library, office space for rates and parks and the council chamber. Yousef, R. (1997).

Appendix 4: Comparative analysis

The closest historically comparative examples of restrooms and Plunket rooms to the subject building are those designed as part of the 1940 Centennial celebration scheme. It appears that a number of these buildings are no longer extant within the context of the Auckland region or further afield across New Zealand. A second comparison is womens' restrooms designed during the period of the mid-1930s through to the early 1940s. A third comparison are the works of the architectural firm Chilwell and Trevithick, particularly where the work is of a similar style, type or materiality.

Demolished Centennial restrooms

While now demolished, the Manurewa and Otahuhu Restrooms and Plunket buildings were good comparative and local examples relative to the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building. Architecturally, both were of a similar size and style to the Papakura counterpart. It has not been established through this evaluation who designed the Oathuhu or Manurewa restrooms. Given these two examples are now demolished, this increases the rarity value of the Papakura Restroom and Plunket building.

The Mount Eden Plunket Room was erected as part of the same commemorative event as the Papakura Centennial Restrooms and Plunket building. It appears this building has several similarities to the Papakura Centennial Restrooms and Plunket building architecturally, such as, its small, rectangular building footprint, brick cladding, window detailing and overall style. It remains in Potters Park, Balmoral Road, in a poor state of repair and is currently unused.



A Centennial restroom that is on a grander scale than the Papakura restroom is the Oamaru Centennial Restroom. Additionally, the Palmerston North Restrooms, constructed in 1936, also has a very strong Moderne and Art Deco style, more so than the Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket building.

Other restrooms constructed during the mid-1930s and early 1940s

The Manurewa Ladies Restroom and Plunket building had a number of physical attribute similarities with the Papakura restrooms, including the rectangular building footprint and a flat roof, evocative of the stripped Moderne/Art Deco style. The Manurewa building appears to have a plastered finish as opposed to exposed brick like the subject Papakura restroom. The Manurewa building was not constructed as part of the centennial celebrations.

Conclusions


This comparative analysis illustrates that of the non-contiguous grouping of womens' restroom and/or Plunket rooms in the Auckland region, and further afield, there is only a small collection that remains. As a place type, womens' restrooms and Plunket rooms are now much less common, and very few purpose-built Plunket or womens' restrooms are constructed in a contemporary context. This creates an increased level of rarity and significance to this typology.



Comparative analysis					
Place	Image	General notes	Status	Extant?	1940 Centennial
<p>Oamaru Centennial Restrooms</p> <p>1-1A Severn Street, Oamaru</p>	 <p>Centennial Memorial Rest Rooms Copyright: NZ Historic Places Trust. Taken By: Joanna Wylie. Date: 28/06/2012.</p> <p>Figure 27. Front elevation of Oamaru Centennial Restrooms.⁴⁰</p>	<p>Built to commemorate New Zealand's centennial in 1940 and formally opened on 1 February 1941. Waitaki County Council and the Oamaru Borough Council combined their efforts to fund the construction of the North Otago Centennial Rooms, with support from the Department of Internal Affairs. The building provided for a womens' restroom, Plunket room and the North Otago Early Settler's Lounge. It was designed by Oamaru architect, Ivan Steenson in a Streamlined Moderne style. It is built of Oamaru stone, with concrete tile roof and timber window joinery. It is set in a small formal gardens. As at 2012, the North Otago Centennial Rooms were still home to Plunket and the North Otago Settlers' Association.</p>	<p>Heritage New Zealand listed, category II, no. 2284⁴¹</p> <p>Waitiki Council District Plan schedule, category B.</p>	Extant	Yes
<p>Waiuku Plunket Room and Restroom</p>		<p>The building was officially opened on 27 November 1937, following years of fundraising by the local Plunket Society.⁴² Apart from the in-filled front porch, the single-storey stucco building appears to retain integrity of historic fabric. The building is currently used as a funeral home.</p>	<p>Scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan, category B, ID 2747</p>	Extant	No

^{40/40} Heritage New Zealand. Oamaru Centennial Rest Rooms. Accessed from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/2284>.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Manukau's Journey, 26 November 1937, Accessed from: <http://manukau.infospecs.co.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll>.


	<p>Figure 28. Front and side elevation of the former Waiuku Restroom and Plunket building. AC, March 2016.</p>				
<p>Manurewa Plunket and Restroom building</p>	 <p>Figure 29. Photo taken 11 September 1945 – newly built. Manukau Research Library, MCP: I, 5, no.7. Footprints 01600. Courtesy of Gwen Wichman.</p>	<p>The former Manurewa Plunket and Restrooms were located on Great South Road. It was constructed in 1945, with figure 29 showing it just recently completed. The building appears to no longer be extant and it is not clear when it was demolished.</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>Demolished</p>	<p>No</p>



<p>Palmerston North Restrooms</p>	 <p>Figure 30. Front elevation of Palmerston North Restrooms, with lawn in front.⁴³</p>	<p>This womens' restroom building in the Square in Palmerston North was built in the Streamline Moderne style in 1936, at a cost of £860. In 1949, it was refurbished, and further additions in 2004 included an information centre.⁴⁴</p>	<p>Not scheduled with local authority, not listed with Heritage New Zealand.</p>	<p>Extant</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Former Thames Plunket room</p>	 <p>Figure 31. Plans prepared by architectural firm Chilwell and Trevithick for the Thames Plunket rooms.⁴⁵</p>	<p>The Thames Plunket rooms were designed by the same architectural firm as the Papakura Restroom and Plunket building - Chilwell and Trevithick. The building was designed in 1933. The building was relocated to Hauraki in 2000, with its specific location not clear.</p> <p>The Auckland Star newspaper reported:</p> <p>"New Plunket Rooms. The new rooms erected for the Thames Plunket -Society on the borough reserve in Queen Street, facing Sealey Street, are almost completed, and the official opening ceremony will take place on Saturday afternoon, December 9. Visitors</p>	<p>Unknown. Appears the building was previously on the Thames District Plan (prior to relocation).</p>	<p>Relocated (?)</p>	<p>No</p>



⁴³ McKinnon, M, 'Manawatū and Horowhenua places - Palmerston North', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Accessed from: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/9427/rest-rooms-palmerston-north>.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Thames NZ: Genealogy & History Resources. Thames (NZ): Thames Plunket Rooms. Accessed from: <http://thamesnz-genealogy.blogspot.co.nz/2015/02/thames-nz-thames-plunket-rooms.html>


		will subsequently be entertained at an "At Home" in the Masonic Hall, Mackay Street." (<i>Auckland Star</i> , 1 December 1933).			
Ngaruawahia Plunket room	Image not sourced	Ngaruawahia Plunket Rooms were constructed in 1940 also as a part of the Centennial. They now appear to be demolished. No further information has been established through this comparative analysis.	Unknown	Unknown	Yes
Otahuhu Centennial Restroom	 <p>Figure 32 Otahuhu Centennial Restroom. Manukau Research Library. Courier collection box 16/38. Footprints 80.</p>	The Art Deco style restroom was constructed as part of the Centennial celebrations. Situated on Mason Avenue in Otahuhu. This image was taken in September 1982, when the building was first being considered for demolition. The building gained a short reprieve, but was eventually demolished in 1986.	N/A	Demolished	No

<p>Inglewood Centennial Restroom</p> <p>Rata Street, Inglewood, New Plymouth, Taranaki</p>	 <p>Figure 33. Googlestreetview, January 2014.</p>	<p>The Inglewood Restroom building is stylistically different to Papakura, but is of relevance for being constructed under the same Centennial memorials programme as Papakura.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Extant</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Former Karangahape Road/ Symonds Street Women's Restroom</p> <p>Symonds Street, Auckland</p>	 <p>Figure 34. Mother's Restroom Plans and photograph of Restrooms in Pigeon Park. References: Auckland Council Archives ACC 015/6541.</p>	<p>Opened on 21 April 1927, in Pigeon Park.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Demolished</p>	<p>No</p>


<p>Former Karangahape Road/Symonds Street Womens' Restroom</p> <p>Symonds Street, Auckland Central</p>	 <p>Figure 35. New womens' restroom in Pigeon Park, near to the grave yard. Sir George Grey Collection 580-1513, c1954.</p>	<p>This Modernist structure was built by the Auckland City Architect, Tibor Donner, to replace the earlier 1920s building. This was for the convenience of the large number of female shoppers, many of them with children, on route to the nearby bus stops on Symonds Street. The city council provided female staff to be in attendance.⁴⁶</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Demolished</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Mount Eden Centennial Memorial Plunket Room</p> <p>Potters Park, Balmoral, Auckland</p>	 <p><small>NEW PLUNKET ROOMS OPENED: The Mayor of Mount Eden, Mr. R. J. Mills, speaking at the official opening of the Mount Eden Plunket Society's rooms on Saturday. The rooms are part of the borough's centennial memorial.</small></p> <p>Figure 36. <i>New Zealand Herald</i>, Vol LXXVII, 9</p>	<p>Designed by architect L.S.Piper,⁴⁷ the Mt Eden Plunket room was erected as part of the New Zealand Centennial. The Mt Eden Restroom is still extant today. Built of brick, with a rectangular footprint and timber window framing, this building has several similarities to the Papakura counterpart. It is a strong comparison with the Papakura counterpart. The building is currently boarded up and is in a poor state of aesthetic repair on the edge of Potters Park.</p>	<p>No statutory heritage protection.</p>	<p>Extant</p>	<p>Yes</p>

⁴⁶ Karangahape Road Business Association. *Heritage Walk Karangahape Road*. (2016).


⁴⁷ *Home and building*. Spring, 1940. p 23.

<p>Kaponga, South Taranaki</p> <p>36 Egmont St Kaponga</p>	<p>December 1940</p>  <p>Figure 37. Exterior of Kaponga Memorial Plunket and Restroom.</p>	<p>Council records state that the Kaponga Centennial Memorial Plunket Rooms building was established in 1945 as a war memorial whilst a local publication states that the building was built in 1940 for the Plunket Society as a New Zealand Centennial project by the local council of the day. Given the 'Centennial Memorial' title on the building, it is likely designed as part of the 1940 celebrations.⁴⁸</p>	<p>Scheduled, South Taranaki District Plan (Proposed 2015), category 2, H77.</p>	<p>Extant</p>	<p>Yes (?)</p>
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⁴⁸ South Taranaki District Council. *Kaponga Heritage Inventory*. Kaponga Centennial Memorial Plunket Rooms (2000/amended June 2003).p 13-14.


<p>Hastings Municipal Womens' Restrooms</p>	 <p>Figure 38. Womens' Restrooms, Hastings, Dave Williams (d.1972), photographer, gifted by H J Williams, collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, W4(a).</p>	<p>The building is likely the first example of a womens' restroom built exclusively and separately for this purpose in New Zealand. The history of the Hastings Municipal Women's Restroom assists in showing not only the struggle of women to obtain these services in their community and the evolving provision of these services by volunteers and borough councils, but also touches on the work of organisations of high significance to women at this time such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Plunket. The integrity of the building and its aesthetically pleasing and the surroundings assist in the telling of this story. The Hastings Municipal Women's Restroom is also socially significant within the Hastings region as it has been patronised both by local residents and visitors from the country for over 85 years.⁴⁹</p>	<p>Scheduled with Hastings District Council.</p> <p>Heritage New Zealand listed, category I, no. 1105.</p>		<p>No</p>
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⁴⁹ Heritage New Zealand. List entry information. Hastings Municipal Woman's Rest rooms. Accessed from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/1105>

<p>Taradale Memorial Plunket room</p> <p>Eastbourne and Russell Streets, Hastings</p>	 <p>Figure 39. Friday 18 October 1940, the Centennial Memorial opening.⁵⁰</p>	<p>The Library and Restroom was officially opened by the Hon. W.E. Parry, Minister of Internal Affairs. Funded by public subscription and government subsidy, the building was the district's New Zealand Centennial Memorial.⁵¹</p>	<p>Scheduled, Hastings District Council, HB38, category 1,</p>	<p>Extant</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Pascoe's Centennial Memorial Plunket rooms, New Brighton</p>	<p>No image located</p>	<p>Tenders were called by the then New Brighton Borough Council in 1940, for the construction of this building as a centennial project to a design by Paul Pascoe.(1908 -1976). It is exactly square, of brick construction, with a roof of low pitch and a partly enclosed veranda with a ramp for prams. The interior partitions were made flexible increasing the uses of the building which contains a kitchen, toilet, a waiting room, a committee room and a nurse's consulting room. Community Plunket rooms such as this were not only used for consultation but also available as a gathering place for women of the district.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>Yes</p>

⁵⁰ Phillips, J. 'Memorials and monuments - Memorials to the centennial and the Second World War', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 11-Aug-14 Accessed from: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/32565/kaponga-centennial-memorial-plunket-rooms>.

⁵¹ Far North Regional Museum. Accessed from: <http://www.teahuheritage.co.nz/museum.htm>.

		Pascoe's flexible design enabled the building to serve a variety of functions. It stands today as a tribute to Paul Pascoe and a memorial to one of Christchurch's great architects. ⁵²				
Grey toilets	Lynn	 <p>Figure 40. Matthews and Matthews Architects. (2004). <i>Grey Lynn/Surrey Crescent Character/heritage Study</i>. p 30.</p>	The date on the exterior of these toilets reveals that they were built in 1943. The exterior is constructed of red brick and has some stylistic similarities with the former Papakura Centennial Restroom and Plunket, and has been selected as a point of comparison for that reason. It provides for both mens' and womens' ablutions.	Subject Business Character Area	to Extant	No

Please note: the above are comparative places identified in the timeframes of this evaluation. This list does not however, include all Plunket rooms or womens' restrooms, and places have only been selected because they have a point of commonality with the place subject to evaluation. A broader thematic study would be required to ascertain a wider spectrum of places.

⁵² Christchurch Civic Trust. Newsletter – Civic Trust Awards 2008. October. p 8. Accessed from: <http://www.christchurchcivictrust.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/news/October-2008-Newsletter1.pdf>.

Appendix 5: Certificate of title



COMPUTER FREEHOLD REGISTER



UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952

Limited as to Parcels



Historical Search Copy


R.W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

Identifier NA521/186
Land Registration District North Auckland
Date Issued 21 March 1930

Prior References
DI 9A.209 DI 9A.310

Estate Fee Simple
Area 5059 square metres more or less
Legal Description Allotment 3-4 and Allotment 4A Section 2
Village of Papakura

Original Proprietors
Papakura District Council

Interests

Subject to Section 23 Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act 1924
X11246 CAVEAT BY THE DISTRICT LAND REGISTRAR - 21.3.1930 AT 10.00 AM
8770672.1 Application pursuant to Section 99A Land Transfer Act 1952 vesting the within land in Auckland Council - 20.5.2011 at 7:00 am

NEW ZEALAND.

REGISTER

Reference: Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act, 1924. Deeds Index. 9A. 209, 9A. 310. Application No. 61860.



Register-book, Vol. 521, folio 186.

521/186

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT. LIMITED AS TO PARCELS AND TITLE

This Certificate, dated the twenty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and thirty under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of AUCKLAND Admitted that SAMUEL EVANS, Chairman of the Papakura Town Board, JOHN DONALD MCINNAN, JAMES ROBERT WILSON, THOMAS DUBICAN CAMPBELL, Members of the said Board and FRUZY JILLIAN MORGENTHAU HOLT Gentlemen, all of Papakura, are

in seised of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under written or endorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered green, be the several dimensions a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing one acre one rood more or less situated in the Papakura Town District being Allotments 3, 4 and 4A of Section 2 of the Village of Papakura.

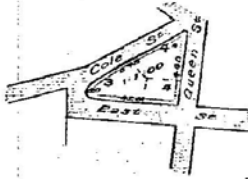


Assistant District Land Registrar.

METRIC AREA IS 5060 m² 5060m²

This Certificate of Title is issued pursuant to Section 21 of the Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act, 1924.

X11246 Caveat by the District Land Registrar. Entered 21st March 1930 at 10.0. Assistant L.R.



THIS REPRODUCTION (ON A REDUCED SCALE) CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL REGISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 155A LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952. D.L.R.

Entered in 1930

C.461360.1 Transmission to Papakura District Council - 11.3.1993 at 1.55 0/0 (with consent of Caveator under caveat X11246)

C.469330.1 Transmission to Papakura District Council - 7.4.1993 at 12.18 0/0 (with consent of Caveator under caveat X11246)

This certificate of title has ceased to be limited as to title. Entered - 7.4.1993. C.C.469330.2



Appendix 6: Site inspection photographs

(Photos taken March 2016 by author)



Figure 41. Front elevation of building, with prefabricated building nearby in right side of frame.



Figure 42. Zoomed-in view of front elevation of the building, with later metal ramp.



Figure 43. Front elevation with the pre-fabricated Council building hard up against the side of the subject building.



Figure 44. Front and side elevation of the restroom building, with several trees planted nearby.



Figure 45. Side and rear elevation of the restroom.



Figure 46. Rear elevation of the building, as seen from within the park.



Figure 47. Side elevation of the building, as seen within the park.



Figure 48. Modern ablution facility in relation to the former bathrooms.



Figure 49. Next door council buildings.



Figures 50-53. Exterior of windows. Front elevation windows are the original double-hung timber framed windows.



Figure 54. Front portico entrance



Figure 55. Five panel timber front door remains (likely original)



Figure 56. Front door more modified internally



Figure 57. Rear entrance.

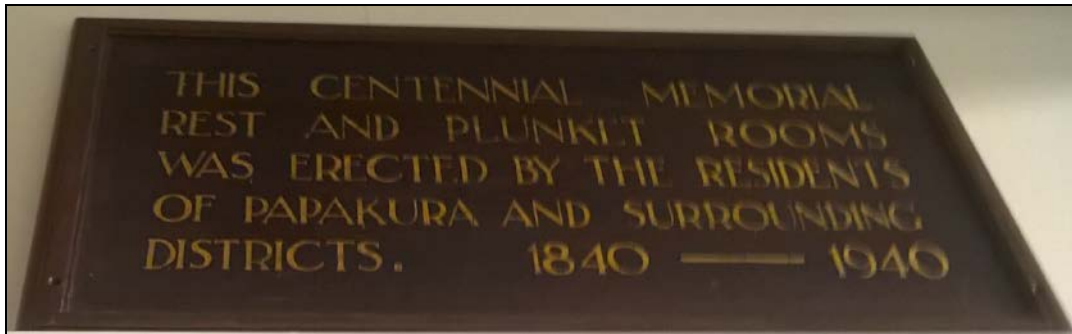
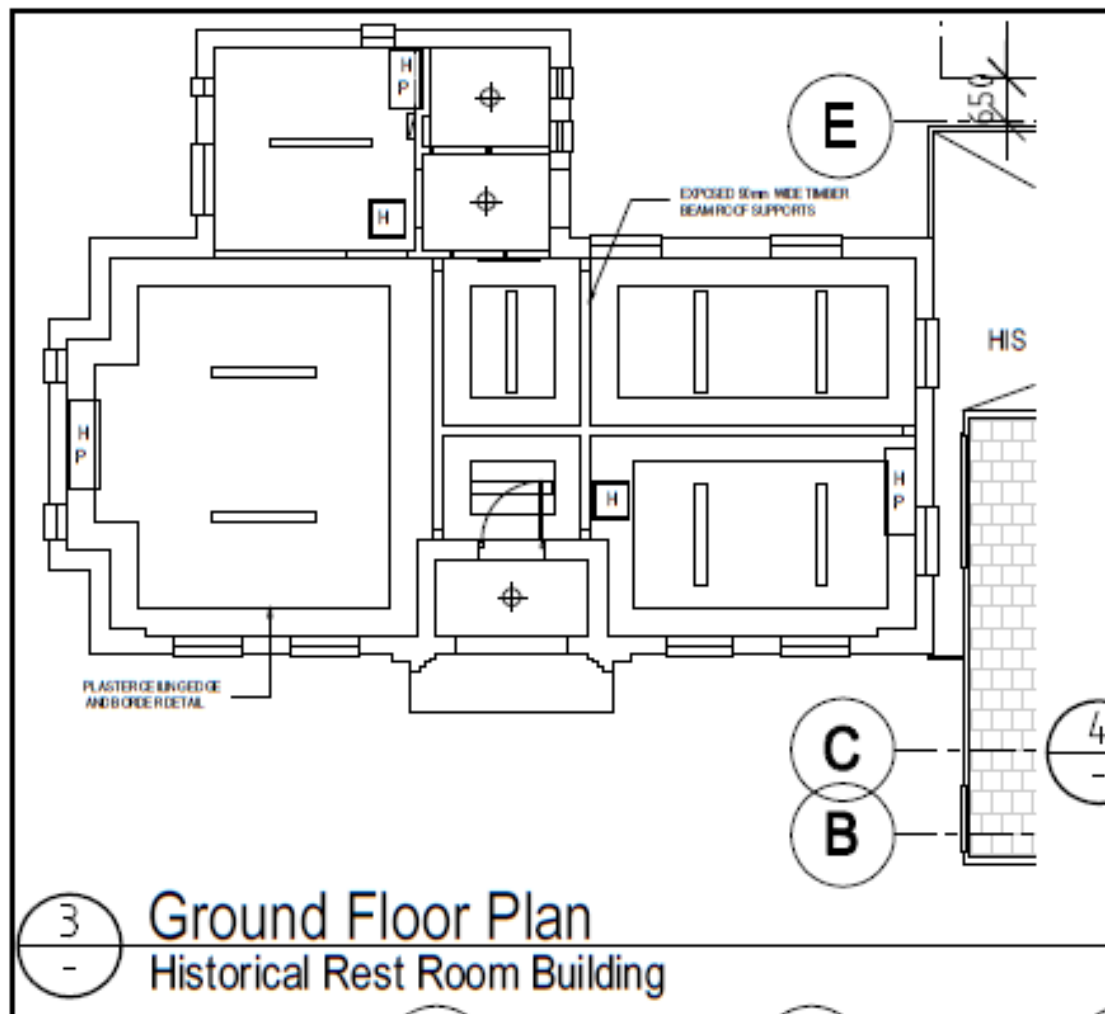


Figure 58. This board remains within the building, as a remembrance to its original purpose and role as centennial memorial.

Appendix 7: Ceiling plan



Discipline	
ARCHITECTURAL	
Drawing No.	Rev.
4221680-AR-004	A

Figure 59. Extract from ceiling plan of Auckland Council Papakura Service Centre.

Appendix 8: Proposed drawings

Two sets of proposed drawings have been located for the proposed building. One is titled 'REST ROOM', the other identical building is titled 'PLUNKET'. Not differences in the design or floor plan of the two proposals is apparent between the two plans, other than the use/name of the building and variance in reference to a 'nurses room' and a 'plunket room'. Neither option was adopted as the final design. It is not known why the proposed design was not seen through as the 'as built' design.

Plans/drawings for the 'as built' Centennial Restroom and Plunket building have not been able to be located as part of this evaluation.

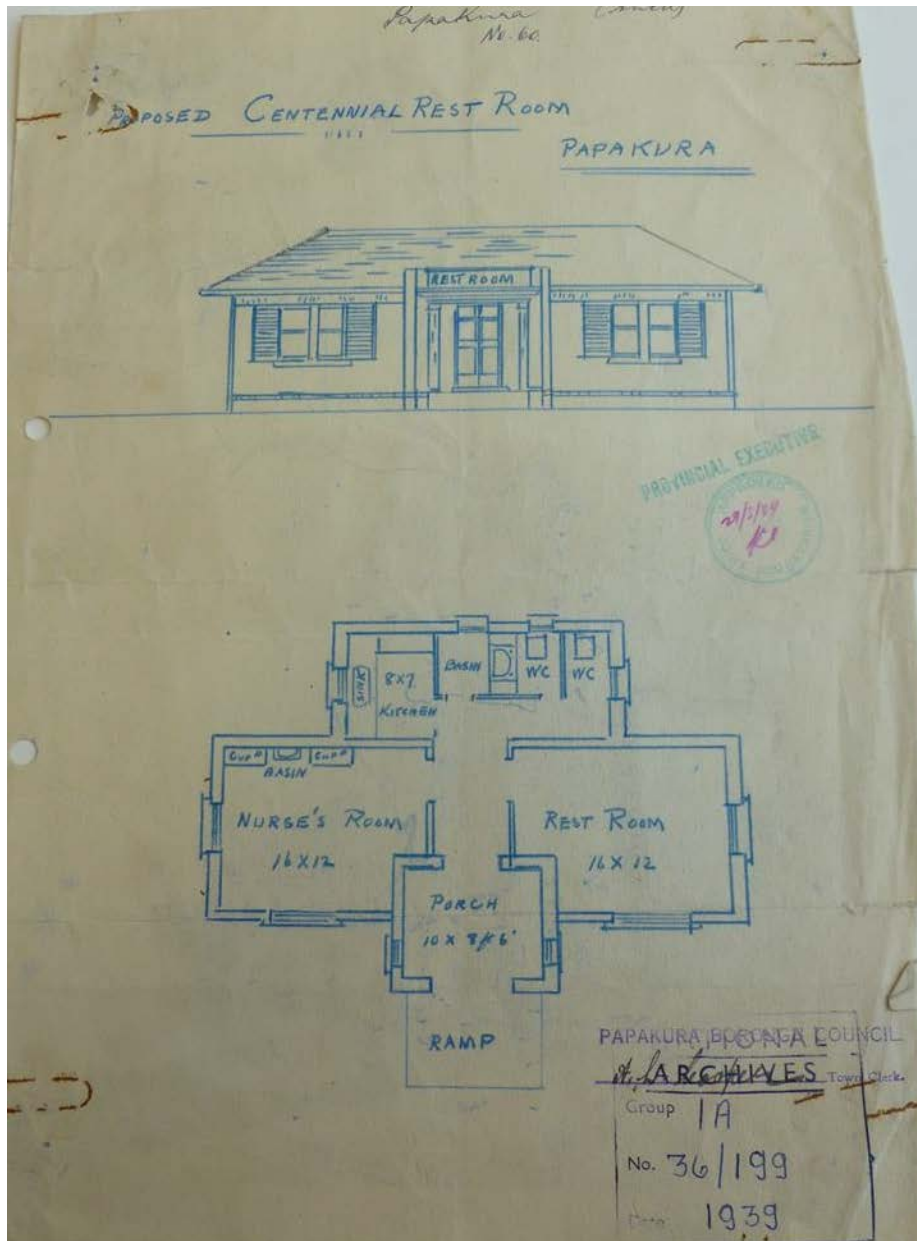


Figure 60. Proposed Centennial RestRoom building, 1939. Deposited with National Archives. Item IDR22421275. Agency ACG0. Series 8368. Record group IA36. Box/item 24/199. (Original source from National Archives - copy provided courtesy of Papakura Museum).

The above proposed design was not adopted, and does not reflect the building as it was built. This alternative design is of a similar size but with a hipped roof and window shutters. The exterior cladding is not clear from the front elevation drawing.

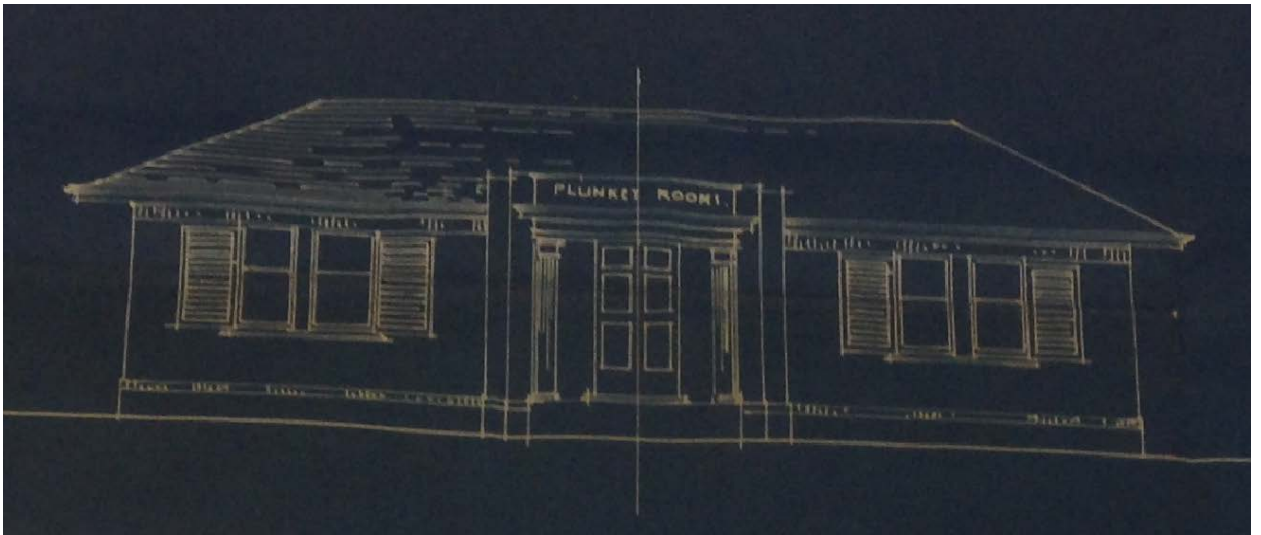


Figure 61. Zoom in on front elevation of proposed building. Proposed plan dated August 1938. Held by Papakura Museum.

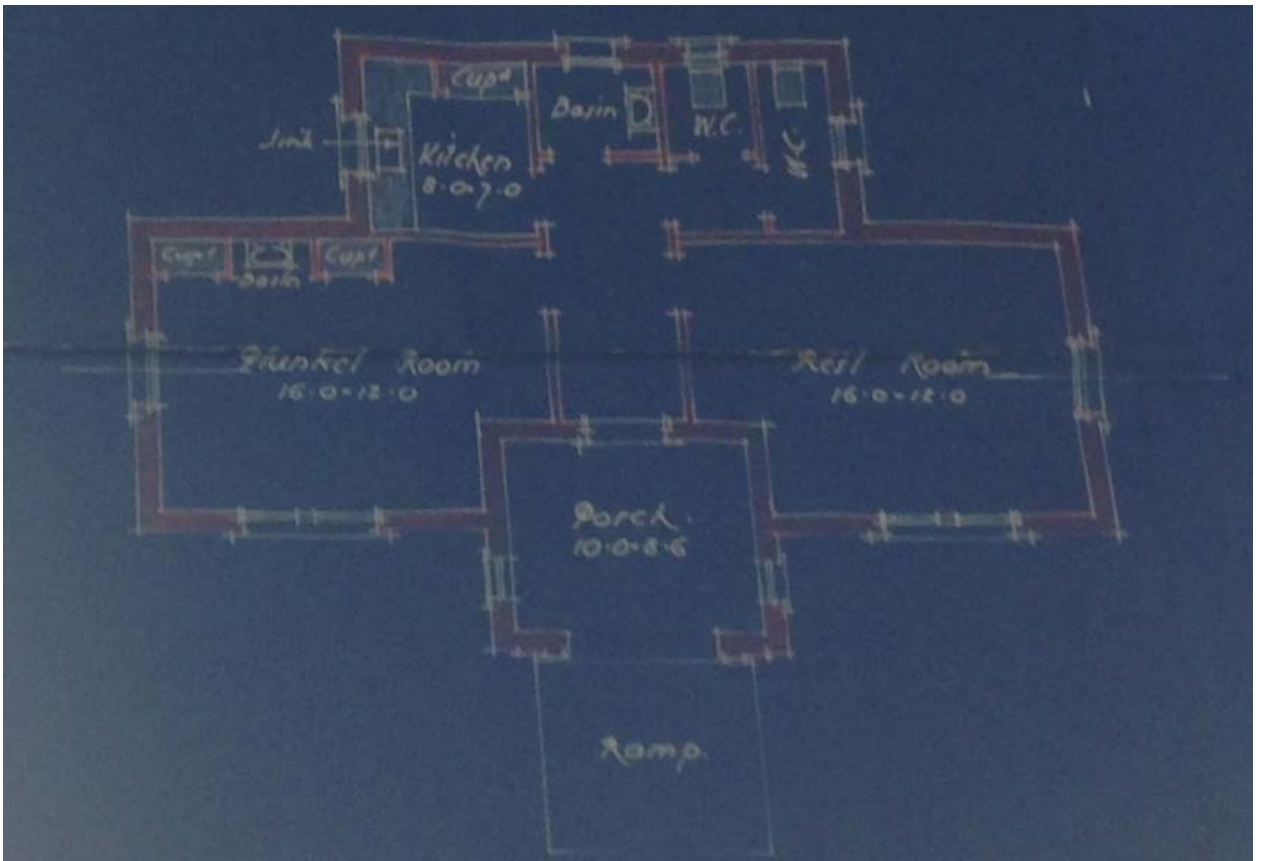


Figure 62. Zoom in on proposed floor plan. Proposed August 1938 plan. Held by Papakura Museum.

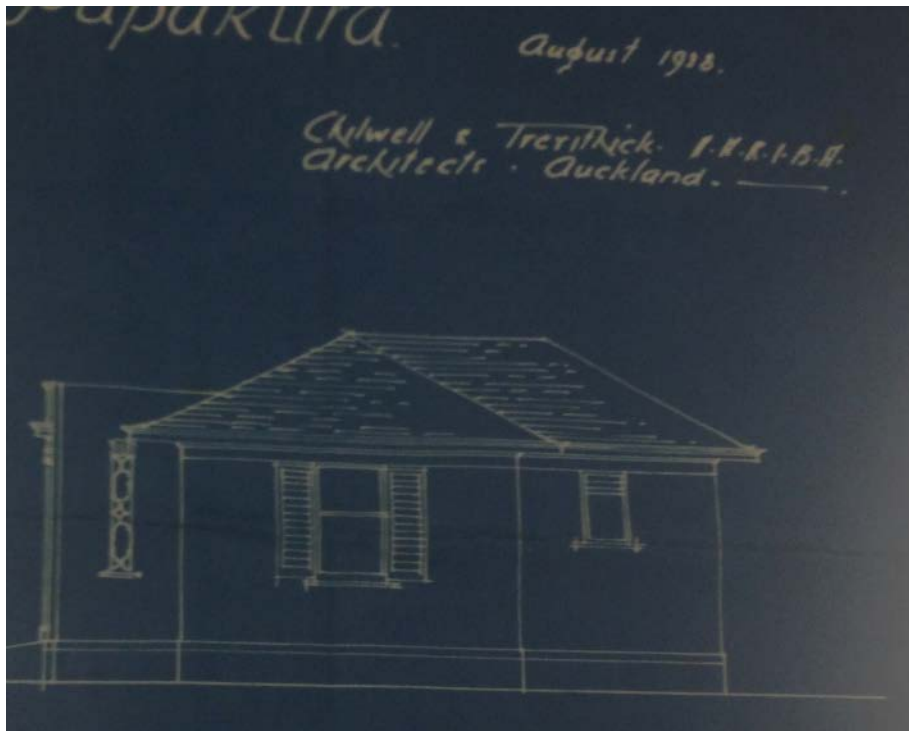


Figure 63. Zoom in of side elevation. Proposed plan August 1938. Note the architects name on this earlier plan. Held by Papakura Museum.

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National Archives: Wellington.

Resources at Papakura Museum Archives Room.

Whites Aviation via Papakura Museum collection.