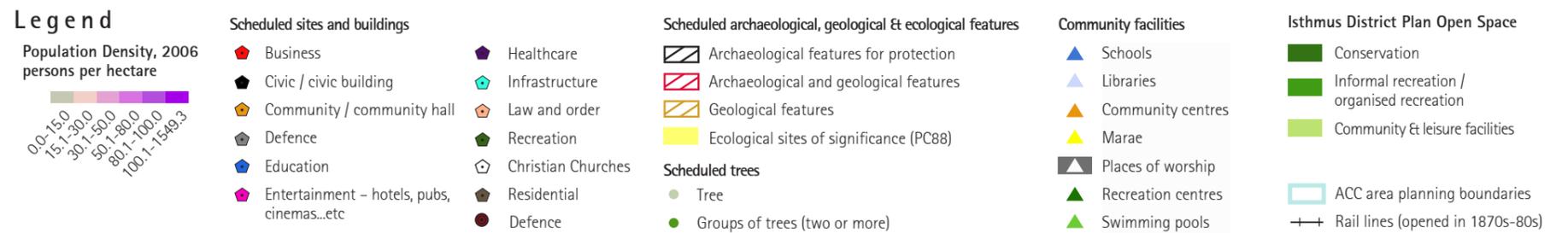
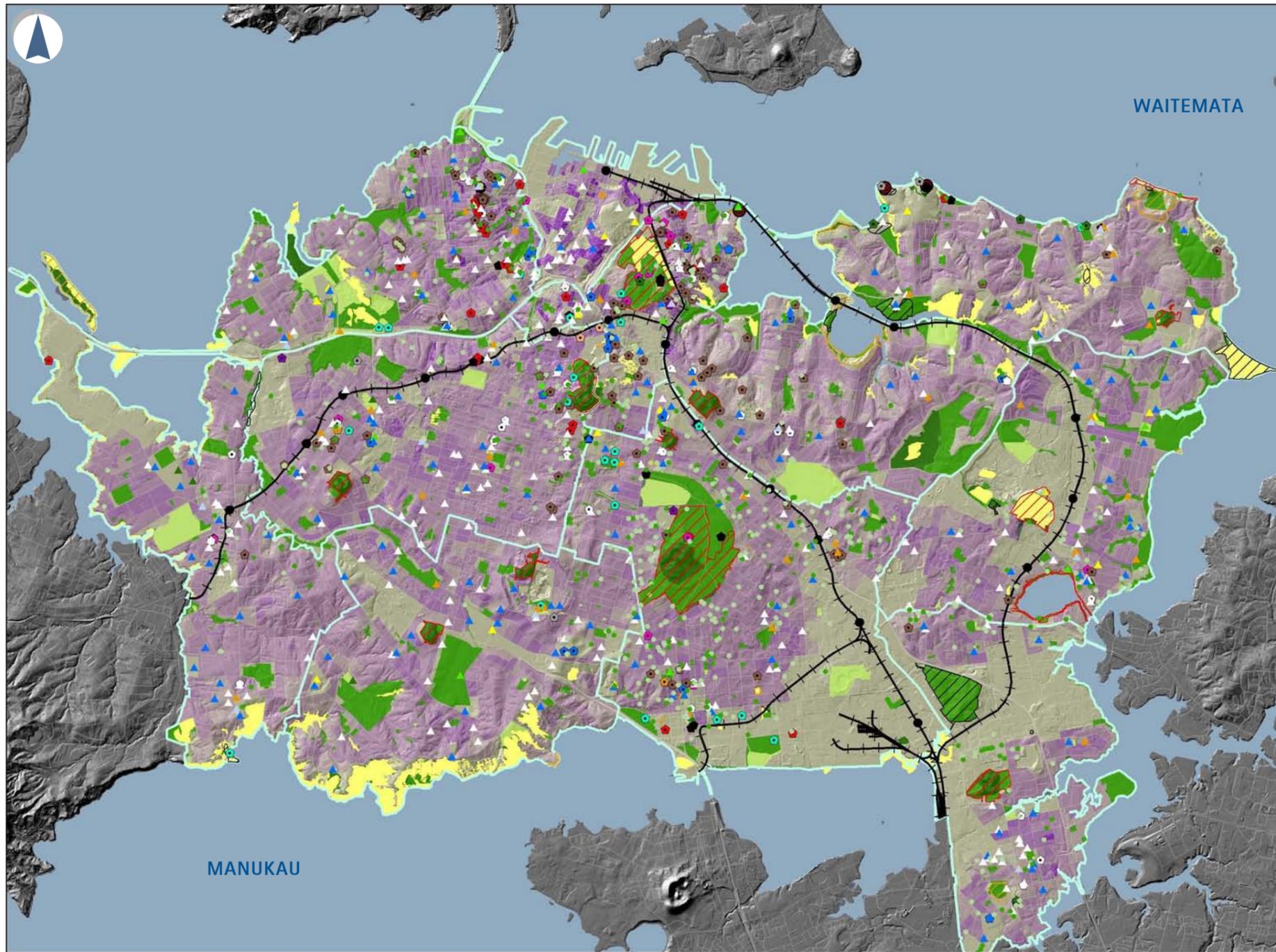


Protecting what is special informs the character of neighbourhoods and their evolution and development through time. Sense of place is in part, derived from the location and relative provision of community infrastructure. Together these link the past with the present and significantly contribute to forming local identities.

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<b>CIVIC BUILDINGS</b>	<p>As communities organise themselves and develop, a range of buildings are required to support the community and facilitate its 'public life'.</p> <p>Civic buildings include buildings built for the purpose of local government and municipal administration, such as Town Halls, Libraries, Public Art Galleries, Museums and Post Offices. They also include structures and sculpture / monuments to commemorate events, places and people important to the local community, nation or the public as a whole. Many of Auckland's key civic buildings were located within the Central Area and remain as places scheduled for protection within the District Plan.</p>
<b>HEALTH AND EDUCATION</b>	<p>Auckland has many notable buildings associated with education. A number of the city's scheduled buildings are State or private school buildings, but also include special educational facilities. Since the mid-nineteenth century, Auckland has also been a centre for theological education, covering more than one denomination of the Christian Church.</p> <p>The theme of healthcare covers a range of activities relating to the care and accommodation of people with health needs. Early in Auckland's history, key institutions were established to meet these needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1847: First Hospital opened at Grafton next to the Auckland Domain, new larger hospital building completed in 1847 and used until 1963</li> <li>• 1860's: Oakley Hospital established as a 'Lunatic Asylum' to provide care for those with severe mental health needs.</li> <li>• 1883: Auckland University College opened in the old wooden parliament buildings. Demolished in 1918 and moved to temporary premises on Symonds Street until the opening of the University Arts Building in 1926</li> </ul>
<b>PUBLIC PARKS AND OPEN SPACES</b>	<p>Auckland has from early European settlement established areas of public open space for the enjoyment of residents and to provide green 'lungs' for the city. These parks have provided places for the introduction of exotic plant species – acclimatisation – and for plant collections, Exhibitions and significant public events. Early Auckland Parks include:</p> <p><b>Auckland Domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1840: 80 hectares set aside as Government Domain, now Auckland Domain, New Zealand's oldest Park</li> <li>• Sports fields were established on reclaimed swampland Et the Grandstand constructed in 1899</li> <li>• Industrial Exhibition 1913 resulted in the band rotunda and tea kiosk</li> </ul> <p><b>Western Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of Auckland's three oldest Parks with the Auckland Domain and Albert Park. 20 ha were "conveyed from the Crown in trust to the (Provincial) Superintendent, under "The Public Reserves Act, 1854," for the improvement and benefit of the city of Auckland..."</li> </ul> <p><b>Albert Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1871: Albert Barracks set aside as public reserve, becoming Albert Park. Redesigned via a competition in 1882</li> </ul> <p><b>Cornwall Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1853: John Logan Campbell and William Brown purchased the land that was to become Cornwall Park.</li> <li>• 1901: The Park was gifted to the people of Auckland, under the control and management of the Cornwall Park Trust Board</li> </ul> <p><b>Western Springs Zoo</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1922: Became Auckland Zoo</li> </ul> <p>Many of the City's volcanic cone features also provide important areas of public open space for residents including Maungawhau, Maungakiekie, Maungarei, Owiraka and Mt St John</p>
<b>PLACES OF WORSHIP</b>	<p>The presence of Christian churches as an important part of the city's urban form has been anticipated since Felton Mathew determined his plan for Auckland. This included provision for a church behind the Britomart Barracks, on the major axis of the Princes Street ridge. He also made specific provision for a range of Christian denominations as part of the structure of the city layout.</p> <p>Today, there is a great diversity of places of worship across the Isthmus. The majority of these facilities are unscheduled, although Christian churches are generally well represented. It is anticipated that over time, the significant buildings of all religious faiths will be recognised as historic associations develop.</p>
<b>COMMUNITY AND RECREATION</b>	<p>Buildings and structures are often erected to serve local needs, particularly in small settlements. These include buildings such as community halls, plunket rooms and libraries.</p> <p>Scheduled recreational buildings relate to both public recreation and to private recreation, by individuals or families. They include buildings that are at the centre of a recreational activity, such as bandstands, or ancillary, such as changing sheds.</p>

**HERITAGE THEME: Our Special Places**  
 Supporting the Quality Built Environment, Quality Natural Environment, Lifestyle Choices and Strong Healthy Communities

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