

Auckland Domain Masterplan

Adopted by the Auckland Domain Committee on 26 July 2016



Appendix

A1. ANALYSIS PLANS



A1.1 Site aerial

This aerial photograph shows Auckland Domain within its surrounding context.

Auckland Domain is located on the eastern edge of the city centre. The highly developed periphery suburbs of Grafton, Newmarket and Parnell surround the park. The surrounding landuse is a mix of commercial, business, residential, education and the Auckland City Hospital. There are many high density apartments in near proximity, the University of Auckland is located on the other side of the Grafton Gully, and the University's medical school is located on Park Road, across the road from the Auckland Hospital.

Auckland Domain is bound by State Highway 16 to the north-west and by the southern line of the railway to the east. These physical barriers constrain the permeability on these edges, restricting pedestrian access to relatively narrow points. The northern edge is bound by Auckland Tennis and the Carlaw Park development site except for a park entrance accessed from Nicholls Lane. Much of the west boundary is bordered by the Auckland City Hospital. Conversely, the Domain's southern edges, beginning with the main entrance off Park Road to the west and heading eastwards along the southern boundary via Park Road, Carlton Gore Road, George Street and Titoki Street to Maunsell Road, which connects directly with the Auckland War Memorial Museum, has openness and permeability to the surrounding public realm and therefore good pedestrian connectivity.

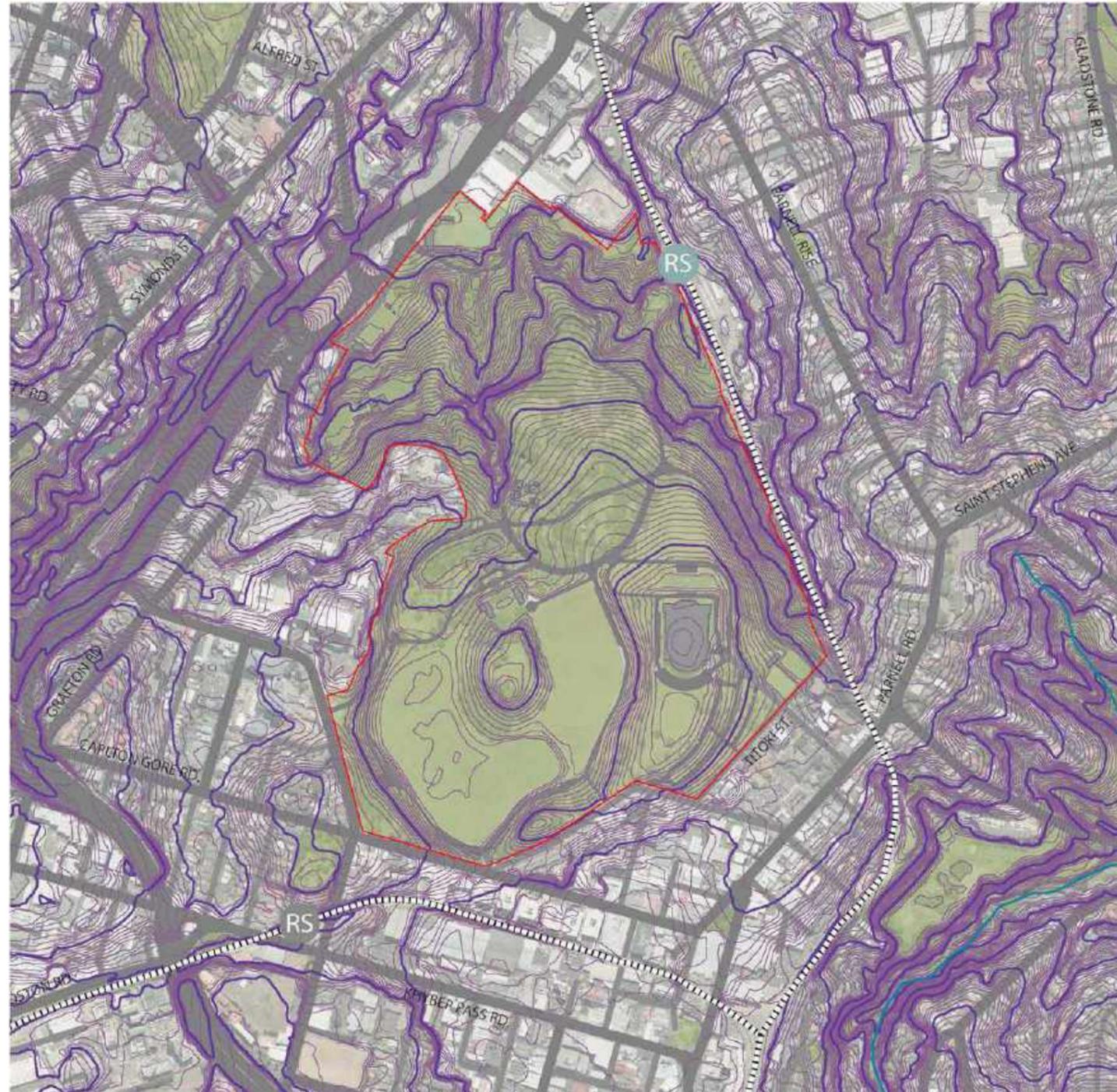
There are a number of significant open spaces linking to Auckland Domain. Albert Park is to the north west across the Grafton Gully, and also on the other side but further south up the gully is Symonds Street Cemetery. Outhwaite Park, a local reserve is located immediately to the south. Newmarket Park and Ayr Reserve are to the south east, containing streams that flow to the Orakei Basin.

Auckland Domain is within the Waitemata Local Board area.

LEGEND:

Park and Reserve Land	Minor, Local Roads	Existing Rail Station
Streams/ Rivers	Railway	Proposed Rail Station
Major, Medium and Arterial Roads		

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3



A1.2 Contours

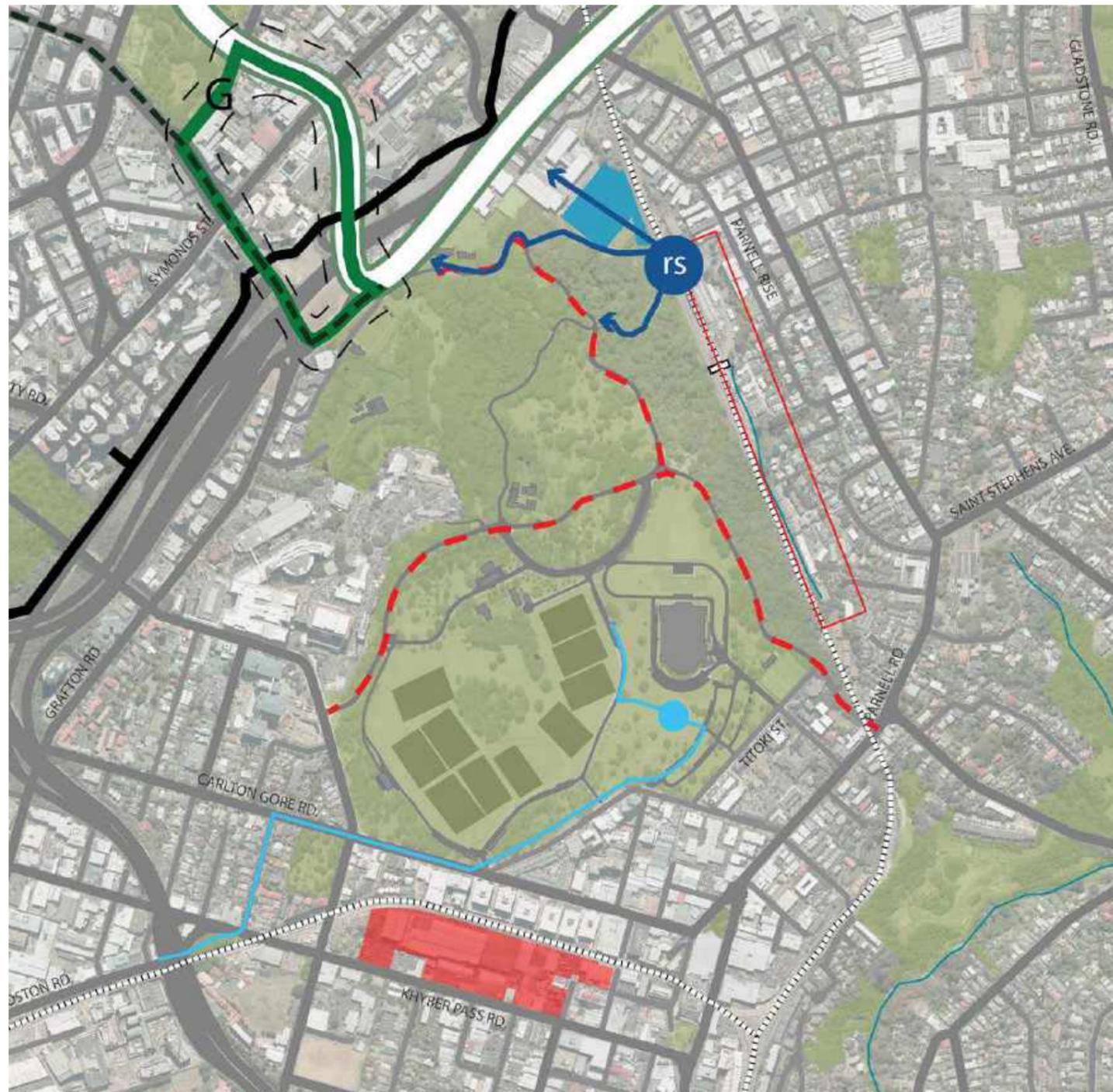
The contours of Auckland Domain and the surrounding landscape have been determined by its geomorphology (see Appendix 1.9). The Auckland War Memorial Museum sits at the highest point in the Domain and commands views over the Waitematā Harbour to the north. The western and eastern edges of the Domain slope down into gullies, which converge to a point north of the Domain. While the contours still fall away to the south, the topography at the south edge of the Domain is less steep as a ridgeline runs along near the south boundary, tracing the alignment of Newmarket's Broadway.

LEGEND:

 Park and Reserve Land	 Existing Rail Station
 Streams / Rivers	 Proposed Rail Station
 Railway	 1m Contours
 Road Network <i>(including motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)</i>	 10m Contours



Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3



A1.3 Future projects

This map shows projects in or surrounding the Auckland Domain that are either underway or are budgeted or non-budgeted items in future plans. They include projects identified by Auckland Council and Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs), including Auckland Transport and Watercare. They also include major projects intended by non-council related organisations. The projects identified are:

- Parnell Station and associated accessways (by KiwiRail and Auckland Transport, Stage 1 complete and Stage 2 yet to be implemented)
- The Green Link and the Grafton Street Land Bridge (identified in Auckland Council's City Centre Masterplan - unbudgeted items)
- The Grafton Gully Cycleway (currently under development completion due late 2014)
- Alternate Green Link to Victoria Park via Wellesley Street (identified in the Waitematā Greenways Plan - Auckland Transport to carry out a feasibility report)
- Waipapa Stream restoration
- Auckland War Memorial Museum development
- Watercare water network plans (works started in 2013)
- Domain Drive and Lower Domain Drive cycleways (completed by Auckland Transport in 2014)
- University of Auckland development on former brewery site on Khyber Pass Road
- Former Carlaw Park site development
- Auckland Domain sports fields improvements (physical works currently scheduled for 2018/19).

N
Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3

LEGEND:

Park and Reserve Land	New Rail Station & Proposed Access Routes (Access route, proposed by AT)	NZTA Cycleway	Domain Drive Improvements (Auckland Transport)
Streams / Rivers	The Green Link (Daldy Street Linear Park - Victoria Park/Street - Albert Park - Auckland Domain)	Local Board Aspiration (alternate Green Link to Victoria Park)	Auckland University (previously Lion Nathan Brewery)
Railway	The Green Link	Waipapa Stream Restoration (As investigated by T&T report)	Carlew Park Redevelopment
Road Network (including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)	Grafton Street Land Bridge	Watercare Pipe Replacement & Water Reservoir	Domain Sports Fields Improvements

A1.4 Waitematā Greenways Network

The Waitematā Greenways Network identifies pedestrian and cycling routes to be developed and promoted across the Waitematā Local Board area (excluding the city centre), including a number using existing roading and walking infrastructure in the Auckland Domain. As part of the Greenways Network Plan, these routes in the Domain would look to provide improved pedestrian and cycling facilities so that they are safe and provide enjoyable walking and cycling for people of all ages and abilities.

Also included in the Network and adjacent to the east edge of the Domain, is a proposed Greenway along the rail corridor including a section through the disused rail tunnel, which would be retrofitted for cycling and walking use. This Greenway following the railway alignment, could connect cyclists and pedestrians between Newmarket and near the waterfront in the city centre, with Auckland Domain and its features being a key visitor and recreational destination along the route.



LEGEND:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  Park and Reserve Land |  Greenway Connections Cycling and Walking
<i>(Improvements to existing paths)</i> |  Greenway Connections Cycling and Walking
<i>(New paths)</i> |
|  Streams / Rivers |  Greenway Connections Walking
<i>(Improvements to existing paths)</i> |  Other recreational projects <i>(approximate location)</i> |
|  Railway |  Greenway Connections Cycling and Walking
<i>(New paths)</i> | |
|  Road Network
<i>(including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)</i> | | |



A1.5 Ecology and vegetation patterns

Description

This map was produced using information from the Land Cover Database (LCDB3, 2001/2), the Natural Heritage Fund mapping (NHF) and the Tree Location layer from the Auckland Council Asset Management Information System (AMIS, 2008).

The ecology, and especially the vegetation pattern, at Auckland Domain can be attributed to centuries of Māori and European management. The Auckland Domain was Auckland's original Botanical Gardens and has a diversity of exotic and native vegetation present. Planting in the Auckland Domain Botanic Gardens began in the 1850s using many exotic European species for propagation and trial. As a result, it is a unique mix of native and exotic plants (Tonkin and Taylor, 2011).

Landcare Research carried out ecological surveys in the Auckland Domain in 2005 and 2010 through BioBlitz events that run for 24 hours. The 2010 BioBlitz event recorded a total of 1775 species or organisms, including 858 species of vascular plants, 25 species of birds and 3 species of skinks. Interestingly, 77% of the vascular plants were exotic species (Tonkin and Taylor, 2011).

There is a wide spread of vegetation coverage in the Auckland Domain. The northern and eastern areas are covered in indigenous and exotic forest, including secondary native forest and mature coastal forest. The forest canopy is generally comprised of mature oak, karaka and puriri trees. Tree privet is also a major component, although efforts are now being made to remove this weed and replant with native vegetation. Indigenous vegetation is supported in the lower levels of the forest (Tonkin and Taylor, 2011).

Of the 25 bird species present on the Auckland Domain, the Red-billed Gull is listed as Nationally Vulnerable. Native birds such as kereru, fantail, grey warbler, tui, kingfisher, and silvereye as well as exotic birds are also present in the Auckland Domain. The Auckland Domain duck pond is home to a number of exotic and native duck species and was the source of Auckland's first piped water supply in 1866 (Cassidy et al., 2007).

Three species of lizards, including the threatened Ornate Skink, the Copper Skink, and the unwanted Rainbow Skink are present in the Auckland Domain. The Ornate Skink is listed as an "at risk" – declining organism while the Rainbow Skink is listed as an "unwanted organism" under the Biosecurity Act 1993. This is because it is a direct competitor to native skinks for food and habitat (Tonkin and Taylor, 2011). Pests such as rats, possums and hedgehogs are also present in the Auckland Domain (Tonkin and Taylor, 2011).

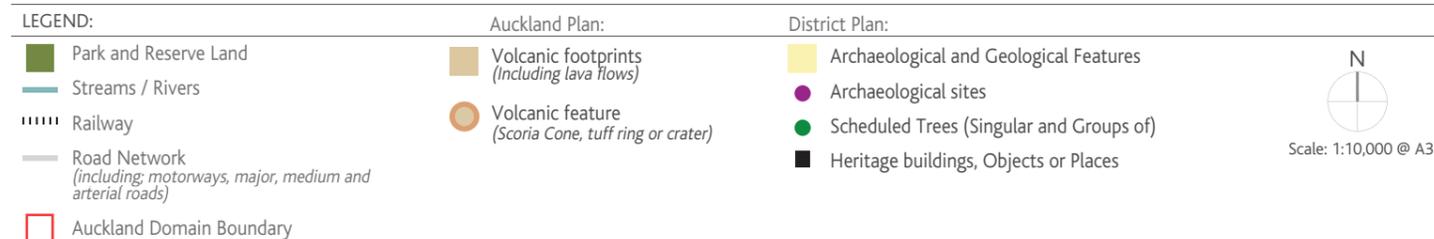
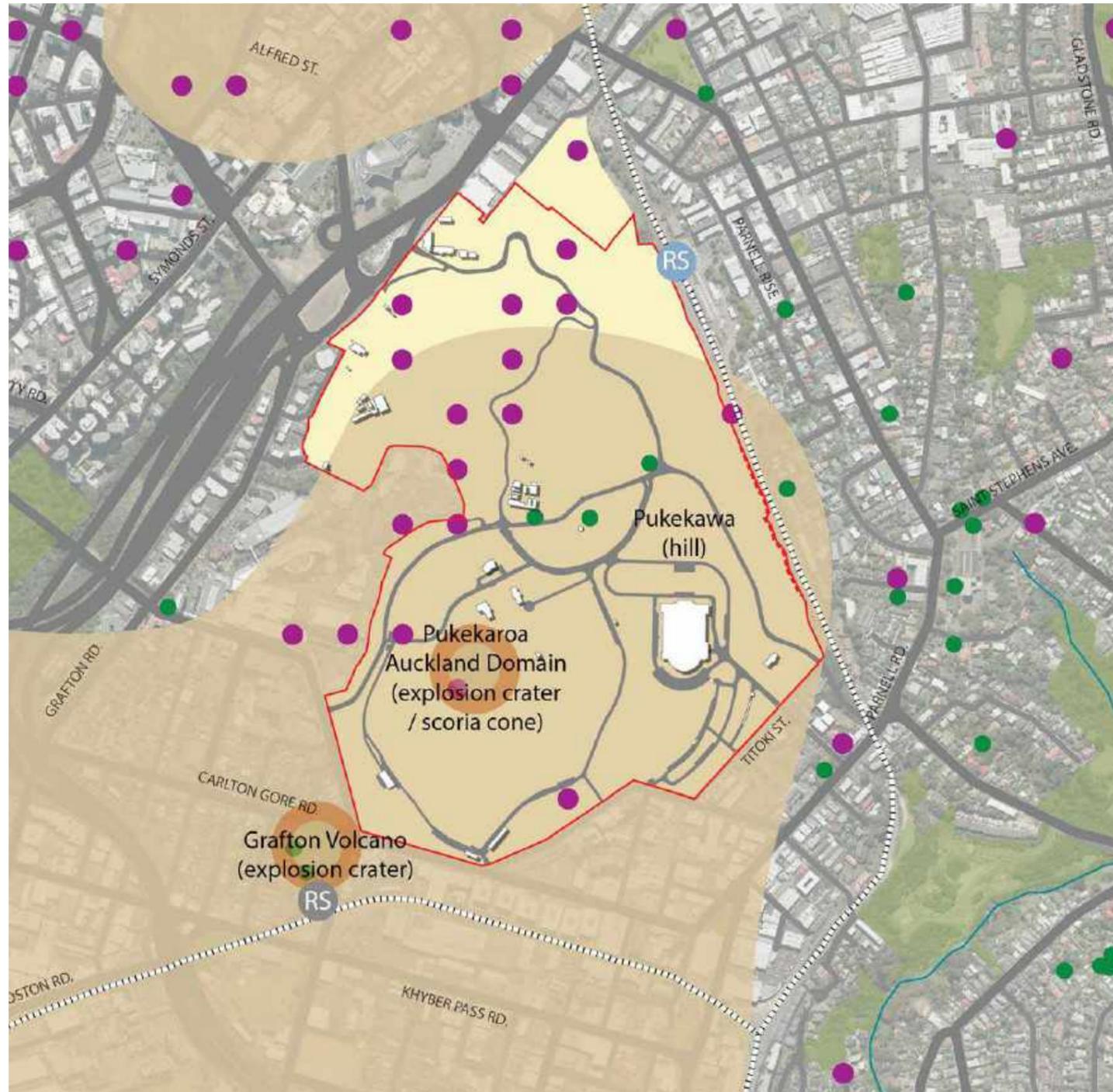


LEGEND:

Park and Reserve Land	Existing Rail Station	LCDB3 Map: Exotic Forest	District Plan: Scheduled Trees (single / group)	Auckland Plan: Significant Ecological Areas (existing and potential areas)
Streams / Rivers	Proposed Rail Station	LCDB3 Map: Indigenous Forest	AMIS Map: Exotic Street Trees	
Railway	Auckland Domain Boundary	LCDB3 Map: Deciduous Hardwoods	AMIS Map: Native Street Trees	
Road Network (including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)		LCDB3 Map: Broadleaf Indigenous Hardwoods		

A1.6 Natural and cultural environment

The Auckland Domain is an important natural and cultural environment. This is reflected in the number of archaeological sites that have been recorded in the park and the level of Operative District Plan controls in the park, which determine the whole park to be an archaeological and geological feature, and a large part to be a significant ecological area. In addition, there are a number of scheduled buildings, including the Auckland War Memorial Museum and the Wintergardens, as well as a number of trees scheduled for protection.



A1.7 View protection controls

There are several view protection controls in the Operative District Plan that affect development potential in the Auckland Domain as well as in views from and to the park and the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

The view protection controls as shown on the map and detailed further in the Operative District Plan are:

- War Memorial Museum Affected Areas
- Volcanic Cones Affected Areas
- Rangitoto Island Viewshaft
- Mt Eden Viewshaft



LEGEND:

- Park and Reserve Land
- Streams / Rivers
- Railway
- Road Network
(including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)

- Existing Rail Station
- Proposed Rail Station

District Plan:

- War Memorial Museum Affected Areas
- View Protection Controls
Volcanic Cones Affected Areas
- T1 Rangitoto Island Viewshaft
E9 Mt Eden Viewshaft

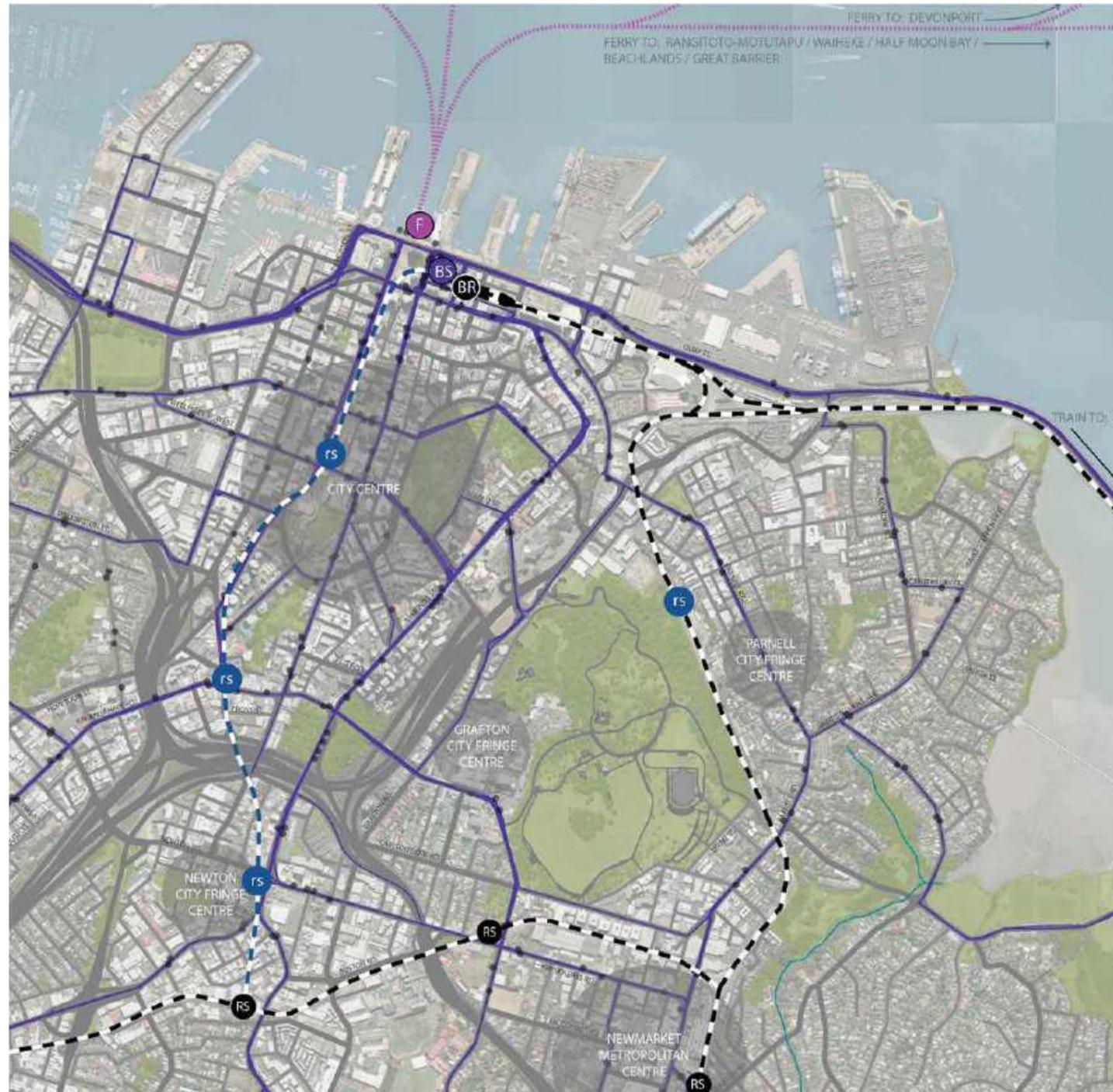


Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

A1.8 Public transport

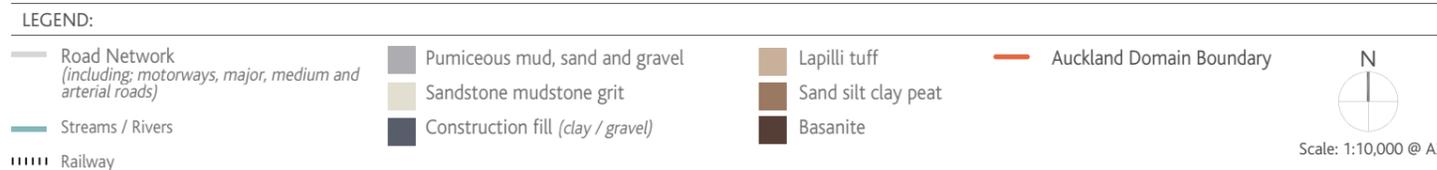
The City Rail Link (CRL) is a proposed rail project that consists of an electrified, double-track rail tunnel underneath Auckland's city centre, running for approximately 3.5 km between Britomart Transport Centre and the Western Line, connecting just to the west of Mount Eden Railway Station. The project proposes three underground train stations: Aotea Station (located near Aotea Square in the heart of the city centre), Karangahape Station and Newton Station. In addition, a Parnell Station is proposed that will be adjacent to the north east edge of the Auckland Domain. The City Rail Link and the Parnell Station will greatly improve visitor connectivity to the Auckland Domain and its key features, including the War Memorial Museum.

There are a number of bus routes that connect to the periphery of Auckland Domain, including the Inner and Outer Link Bus routes, which have stops on Parnell Road. The Inner Link Bus also stops on Park Road.



LEGEND:

Park and Reserve Land	Public railway service	Bus routes (stops not shown yet)	Auckland CBD	N Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3
Streams / Rivers	Railway Stations	Bus terminal (major connections)	Metropolitan Centre	
Road Network (including motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)	City Rail Link (proposed)	Ferry routes	City Fringe Centres	
	New Rail Stations	Ferry terminal		



A1.9 Geomorphology

Auckland Domain is largely situated on a volcano, and a tuff ring and lava flow created by the volcano's eruption. The volcano erupted 100 000 to 150 000 years ago, making it one of Auckland's oldest volcanoes. The volcano began life with a large explosion or series of explosions. The bank surrounding the playing field with the Auckland War Memorial Museum on one side and the Auckland Hospital on the other is a tuff ring made from a mixture of fine scoria, or lapilli and original basement rock. A small lava flow to the west, outside the tuff ring in the region of the medical school and a small scoria cone formed by fire fountaining in the centre completed this activity. The volcano consists of a wide explosion crater containing a small central scoria cone. The crater floor was initially a lake. Over thousands of years, it filled with alluvium and plant remains to become a swamp. In European times the swampy floor has been drained and smoothed to form playing fields. A semi-circular tuff ring, formed by the accumulation of volcanic ash, surrounds the explosion crater.

Geological Landscape

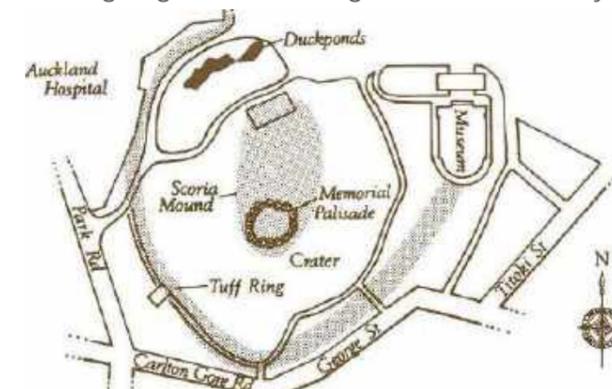
The southern part of Auckland Domain comprises the distinctive landforms of a young basalt volcano of the Auckland volcanic field. The volcano has the classic "castle and moat" layout with a wide, shallow explosion crater surrounded by a tuff ring and with a small scoria cone in the centre. The floor of the 500 metre wide diameter crater now contains the cricket ground and outer Domain fields. These are framed by the low amphitheatre-like tuff ring composed of bedded ash and fragments of country rock that was blasted out of the crater. The tuff ring has been breached to the north by erosion, leaving a horseshoe-shaped ring that stretches from the Auckland City Hospital around to the Cenotaph.

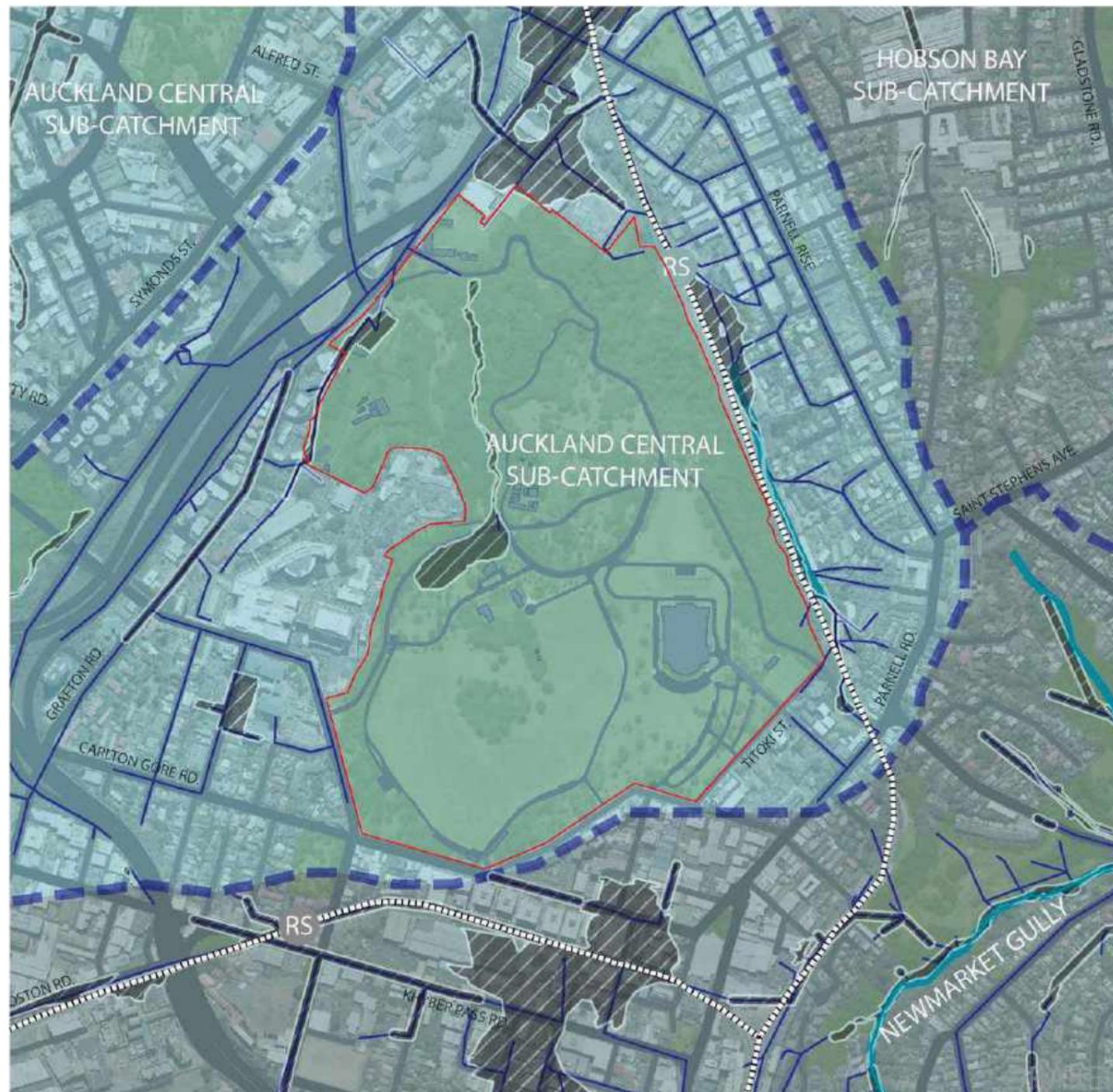
The central scoria cone, produced by lava-fountaining in the middle of the crater has produced the hillock, Pukekaroa hill. A small part of this cone was quarried away (1912) for its scoria for the works associated with the Industrial Exhibition, but most of this landform remains intact.

The exact eruption date of the Domain volcano is not known, but it is believed to have been between 40,000 and 50,000 years ago. Since eruption, the floor of the explosion crater has filled with alluvium to produce the swampy flat floor, which has subsequently been drained to form playing fields. The tuff ring and scoria cone have weathered on the surface to produce young volcanic soils.

In many areas of the Domain, considerable modification to the original landform has occurred. This is particularly evident in the sports fields, the site of the water reservoir and areas with long histories of cultivation and/or disturbance such as the Government Gardens, Acclimatisation Society Gardens and the Industrial Exhibition site,

However, the prominent location of the Domain and its relative protection through it being a park ensures that its geological features are legible and are an obviously important part of the landscape.





A1.10 Hydrology

Auckland Domain is within an Auckland Central Sub-Catchment wherein stormwater generally flows in a south to north direction towards the Waitematā Harbour. Historically, most of this water would have gradually drained away via Waiparuru Stream through the Grafton Gully, and Waipapa Stream through the Parnell Gully. In lower areas, these gullies would have been wetlands where a large quantity of water would have been dispersed across large land areas. However, development and piped stormwater infrastructure has reduced the streams to the small remaining upper sections of narrow waterways.

The duck ponds in Auckland Domain are spring fed, creating a flood plain which has been formalised and contained by the development of the duck ponds. The overflow from the spring-fed duck ponds creates a tributary to Waiparuru Stream, that along with a section along the bottom of the Symonds Street Cemetery form the only remaining open sections of the stream.

While most of Waipapa Stream is now piped, there is a section on the east side of the rail line adjacent to Auckland Domain that is open. Efforts are being made by Auckland Council and community groups, including Parnell Heritage and Parnell Community Committee, to help restore the historic waterway.

LEGEND:

Streams / Rivers	Proposed Rail Station	Overland flowpath (from District Plan)
Railway	Auckland Central Sub - Catchment	Catchment Boundaries
Road Network (including motorways and arterial roads)	Hobson Bay Sub Catchment	
Existing Rail Station	100 year floodplain (from ARC)	
	Surface Water Channel Route (from AMIS)	

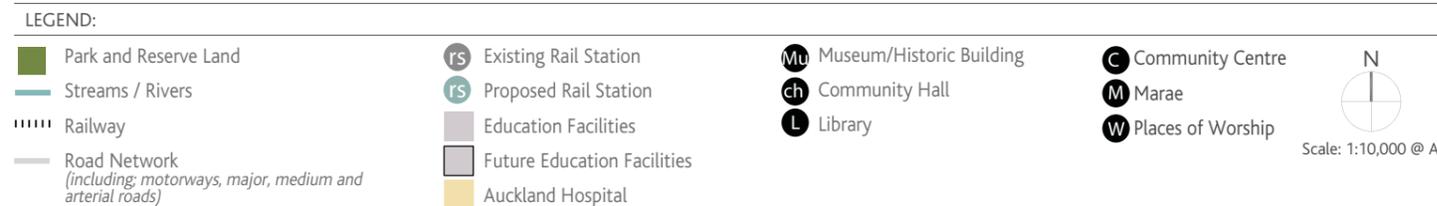
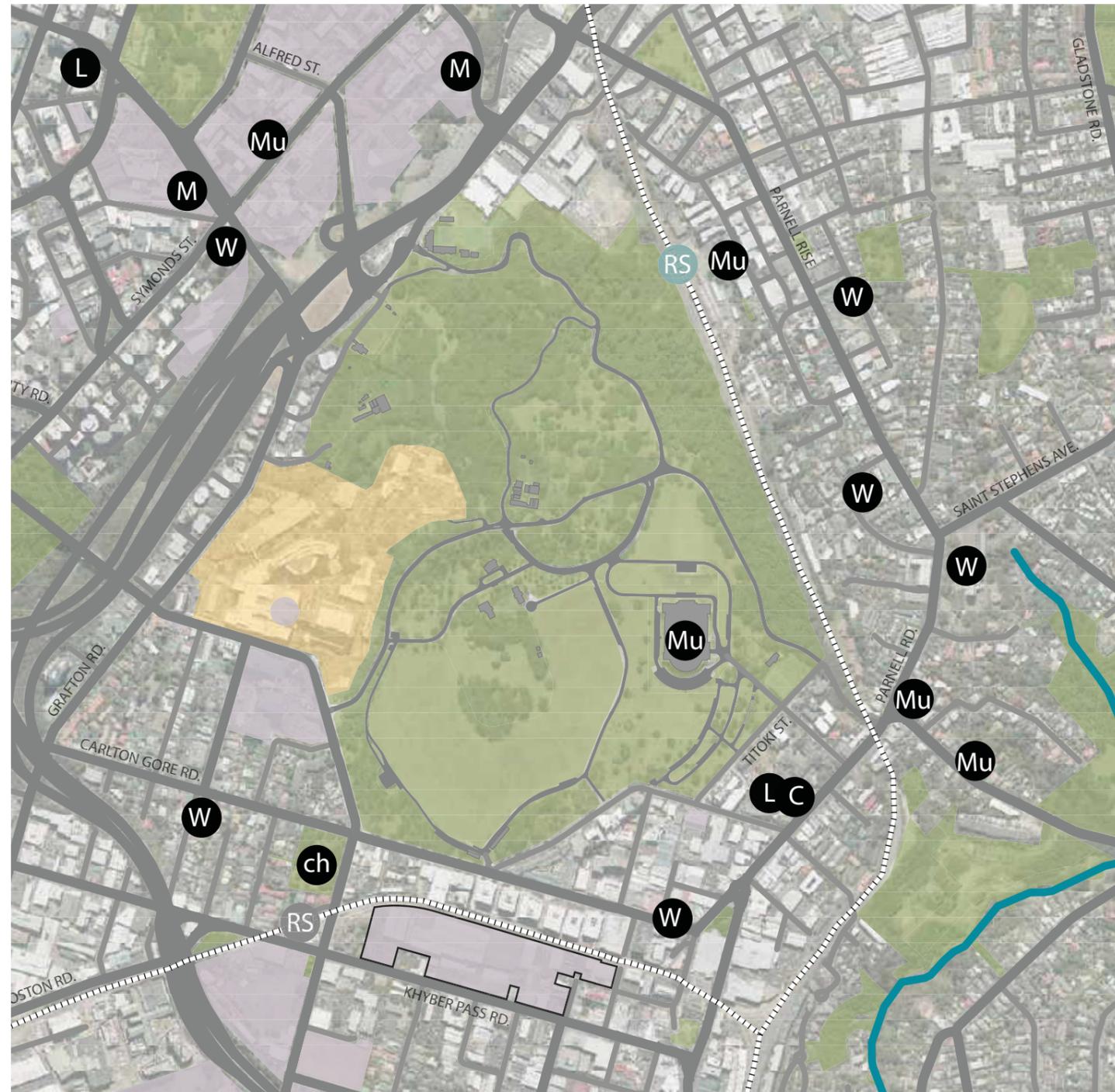


Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

A1.11 Education and community facilities

This map shows education and community facilities in the vicinity of Auckland Domain, including community halls, places of worship, community centres, libraries, swimming pools, recreation facilities and marae.

Education and community facilities are important considerations for the Auckland Domain Masterplan to create connections and for forming a sequence of visitor destinations in conjunction with the Domain. For example, Auckland Domain would be a more attractive destination for students from the nearby universities if there was a more direct and pedestrian and cycle friendly connection between them.



A1.12 Operative District Plan Zoning

Auckland Council Operative District Plan Zoning summary:

BUSINESS ZONE

Relates to commercial and industrial activities, including retailing, servicing, offices, warehousing, manufacturing and research orientated activities.

RESIDENTIAL ZONE

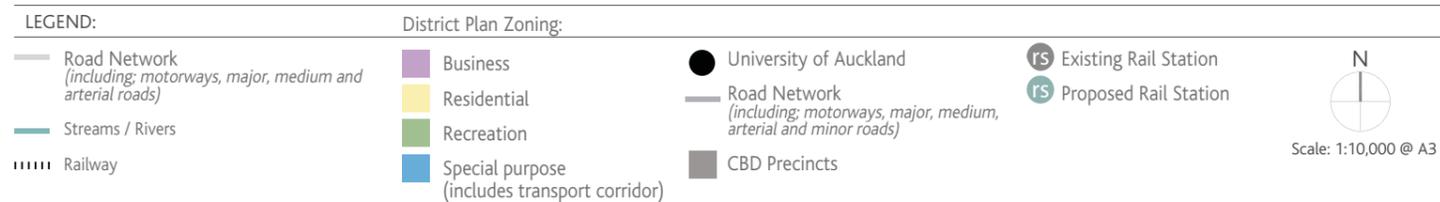
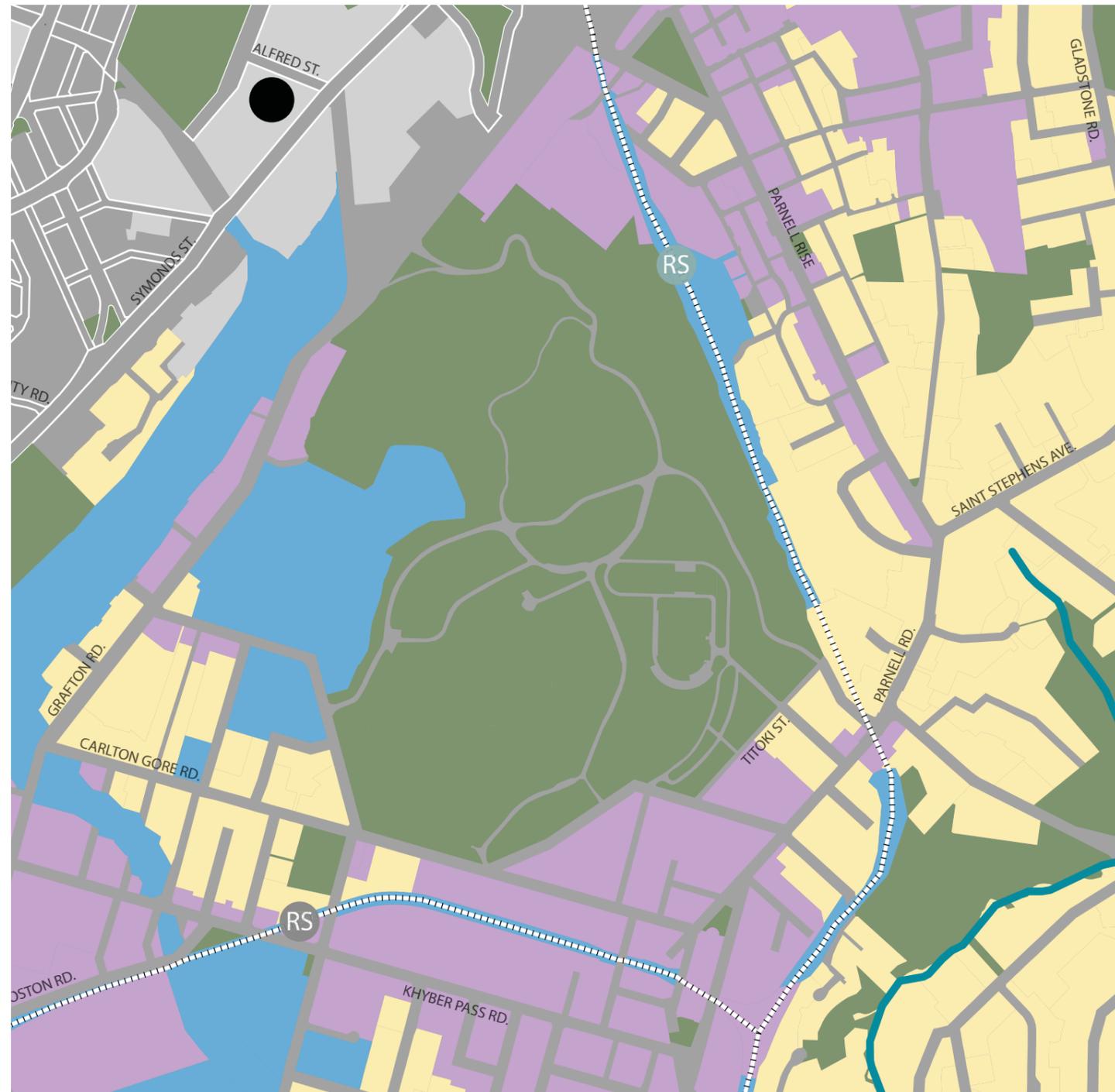
Is the largest land use, and relates to areas that are predominately but not exclusively used for residential activity.

RECREATION ZONE

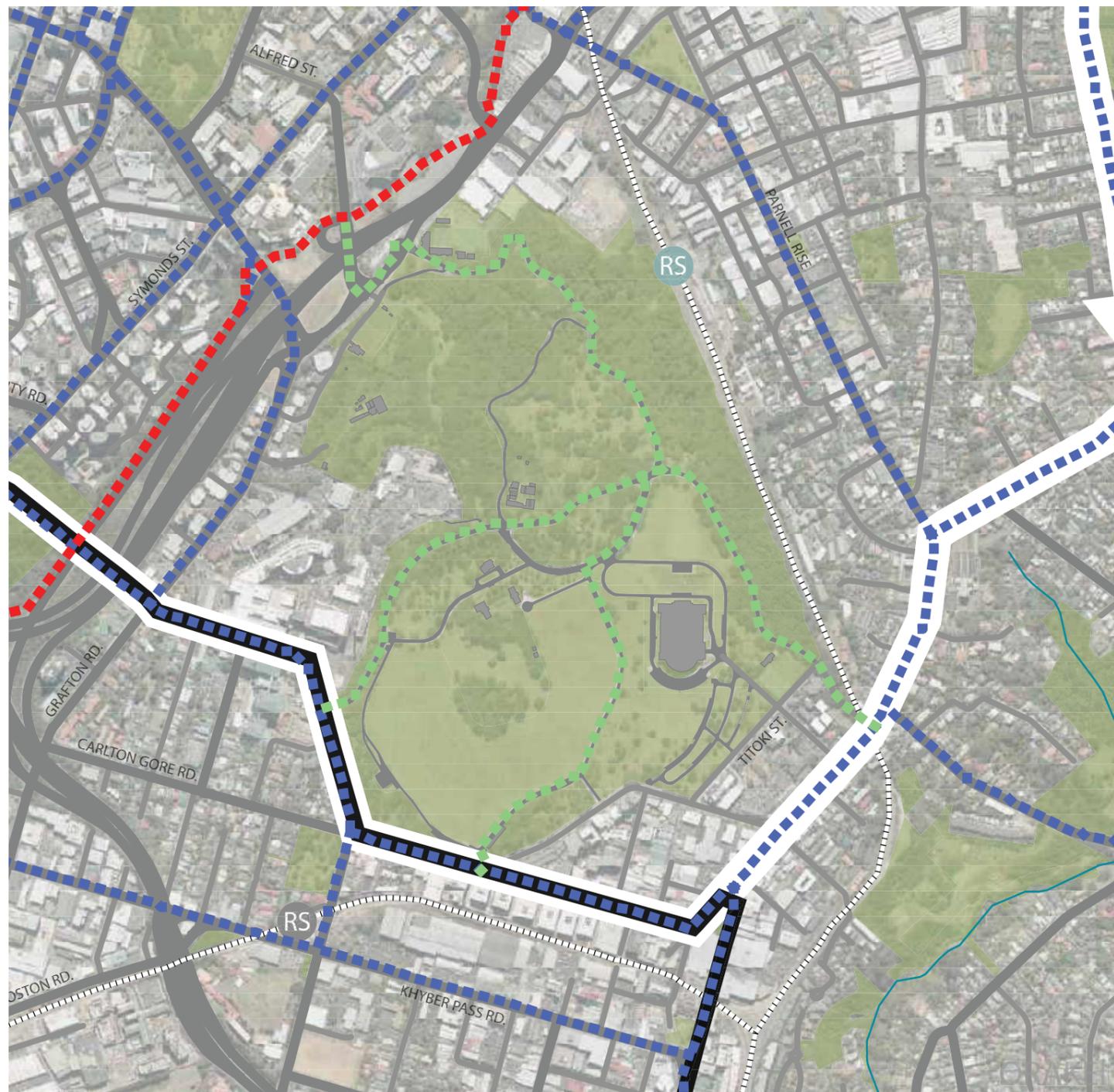
Relates to a range of open space used for recreation activities, and conservation and visual purposes, whether or not the land is publicly owned or classified under the Reserve Act 1977.

SPECIAL PURPOSE ZONE

Relates to sites or areas that require special treatment and are of particular consequence to the communities well-being, health and safety but do not conform to the provisions of the standard zones.



Note: Zoning has been sourced from the Auckland Council District Plan (Isthmus Section) & Auckland City District Plan (Central Area Section)



A1.13 Cycle routes

This map combines the draft Auckland Cycle Network (ACN), and Auckland's 'Great Urban Rides'. Great Urban Rides are unmarked cycle routes which have been developed as part of the New Zealand Cycleway Project. Auckland Council's Transport Committee has endorsed the project, and funding has been set aside to deliver the signage.

The Great Urban Rides routes which enter the area shown on the adjoining map include:

- The Ponsonby Heritage Loop
- Maungawhau Volcanic Ride

The draft ACN is based on the Regional Cycle Network (RCN), developed by the former Auckland Regional Transport Authority in conjunction with former legacy Auckland councils and the NZTA. The draft ACN is driven by the Auckland Plan growth projections and the Auckland Integrated Transport Plan 'One Network' approach, both of which share an estimated completion date of 2040.

The draft ACN (shown on the adjoining map) is broken into three types of cycleways:

- Cycle highways
- Connectors
- Feeders

'Cycle highways' offer the highest level of service to the cyclist, in that they are dedicated connections, continuous, direct and traffic free. They would exist along motorway or railway corridors and the one shown on the adjoining map is the Grafton Gully Cycleway that is due to be completed by 2015.

'Connectors' follow arterial routes, and are designed to connect people quickly and directly to key destinations and public transport nodes. They are 'on road' connections. A number of these exist already, many in shared bus lanes, such as those along Park Road.

'Feeders' are local neighbourhood connections. These may include and/or double up with Greenways routes (identified in map in Appendix 1.4). 'Feeder routes' are intended to connect open spaces/parks, and like Greenways, are likely to follow quieter streets. These include routes through the Domain following Football Road, Domain Drive and Lower Domain Drive.

LEGEND:

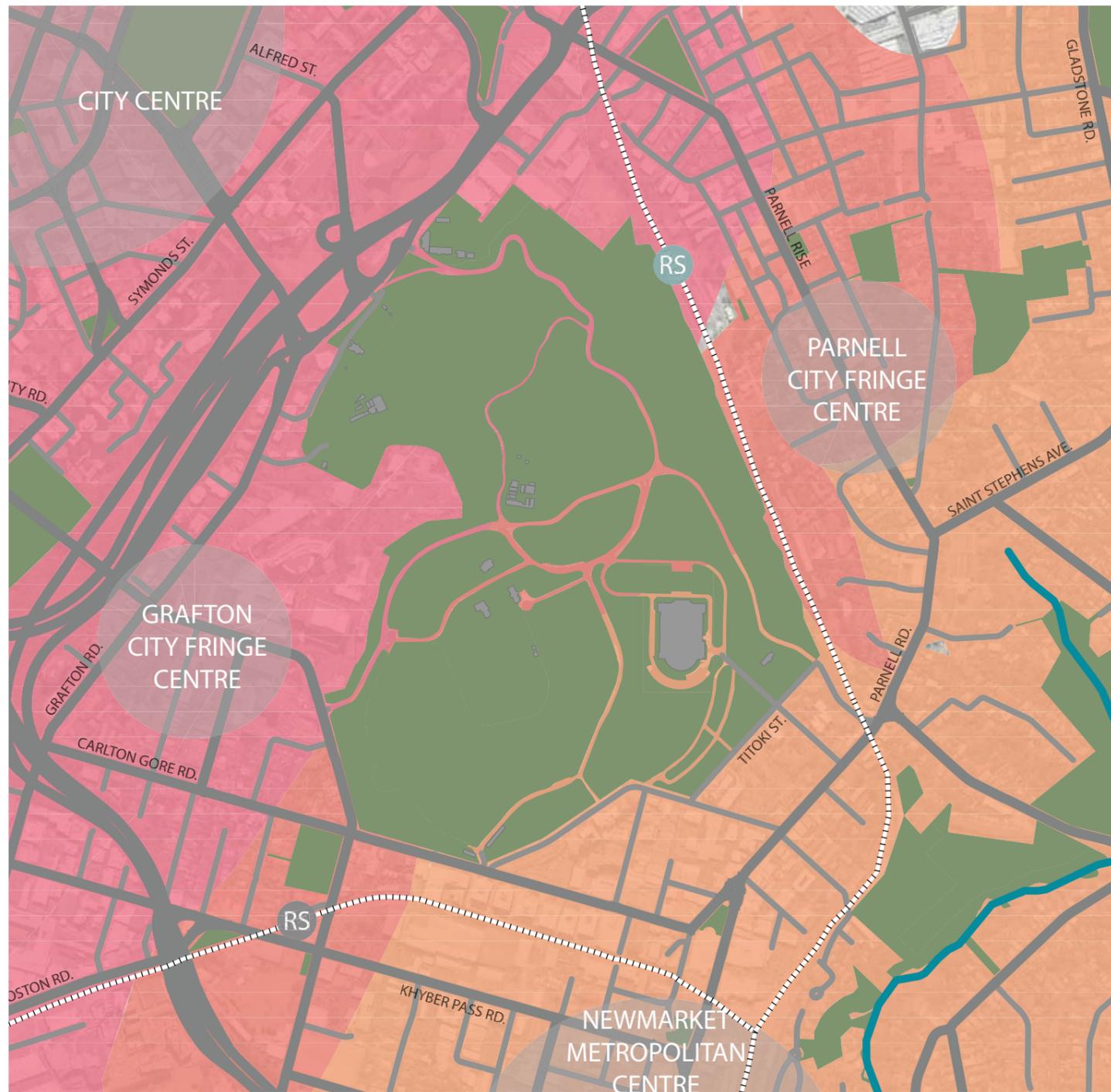
- Park and Reserve Land
- Streams / Rivers
- Railway
- Road Network (including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)

- Existing Rail Station
- Proposed Rail Station
- Great Urban Rides:
 - Heritage Loop
 - Maungawhau Volcanic Loop

Auckland Cycle Network (ACN):

- Feeders
- Connectors
- Highways





A1.14 Built environment

Population Density and Growth Centres

This map, sourced from the Auckland Plan 2012, shows the classification of town centres in the area, along with population densities based on the 2006 Census meshblock data.

Population density is important to the Auckland Domain master planning as it shows where potential users will be coming from, and it is logical to focus on improving connectivity and amenity in these areas (in addition to providing strategic regional connections, which are not as influenced by proximity to housing).

In general, as a city intensifies, residential section sizes become smaller, and residents require recreation facilities beyond their shrinking or nonexistent backyards. As Auckland Domain is surrounded by medium to high density population areas, it is well-used by people for their recreational needs. This is a trend set to continue as the city centre and the fringe centres populations are expected to increase.

LEGEND:

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Park and Reserve Land | Existing Rail Station | City Centre |
| Streams / Rivers | Proposed Rail Station | Metropolitan Centre |
| Railway | 2006 Population density:
↓
Low Density to High Density based
(indicative only) | City Fringe Centres |
| Road Network
(including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads) | | |



Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3

A1.15 Land ownership

This map provides details of land within the vicinity of Auckland Domain that are in some form of public ownership or are used by large numbers of people, for example, private education facilities. This identifies areas where large numbers of the public are likely to be at one time and the places where it is important to form safe pedestrian and cycle connections to, as well as the parts of Auckland Domain where it is important to improve the amenities.

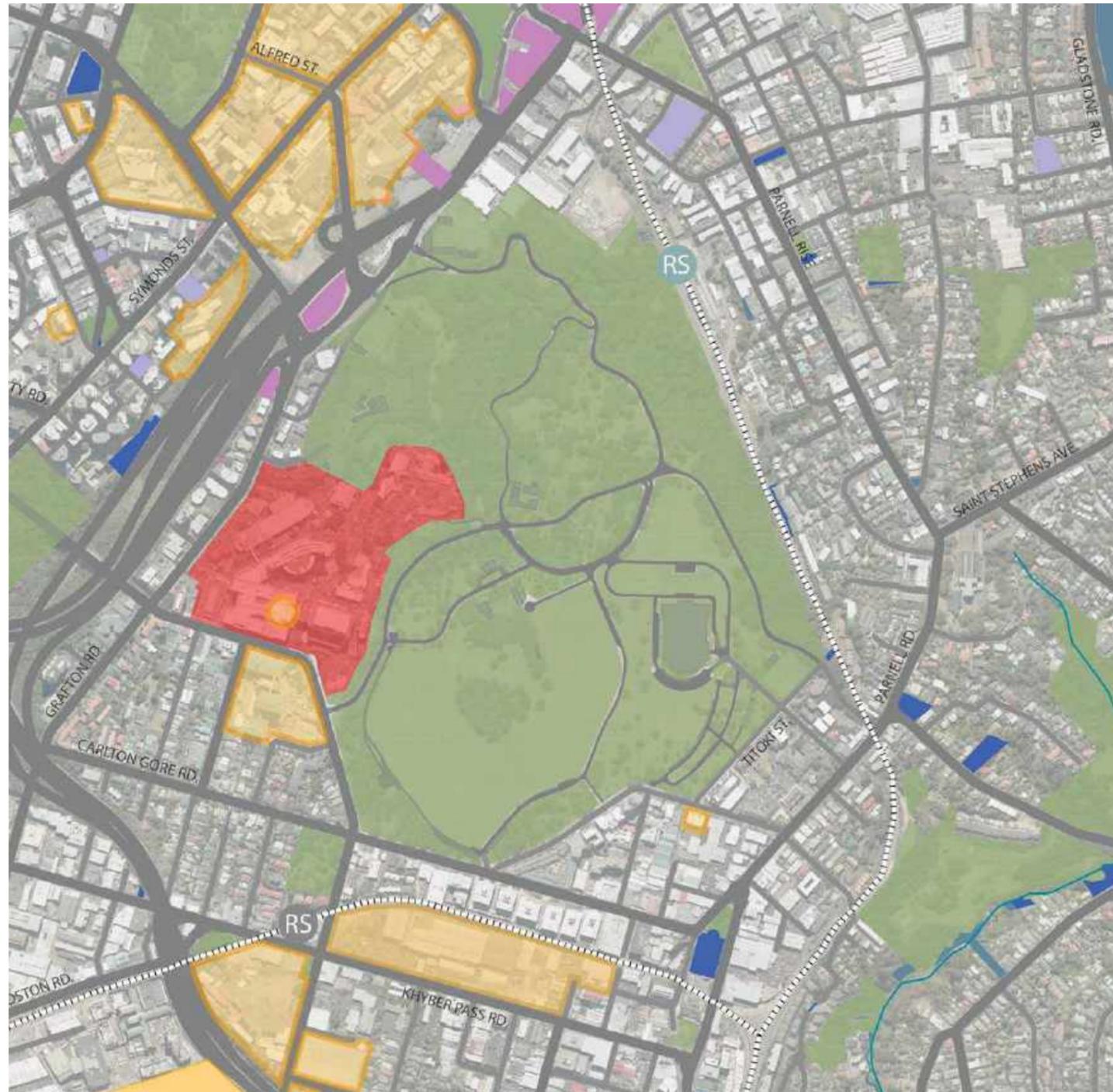
The largest ownership types that exist within the study area:

Auckland Council land, Open Space Zone: It is desirable to form connections between open spaces as they can form safe and pleasant recreational routes or as a means to commute between destinations.

Private Education Facilities: Educational institutions in the vicinity include the University of Auckland who have their main campus spread across a large area centred on Symonds Street. The Medical School is located on Park Road and are developing a campus on the former brewery site on Khyber Pass Road. Other private educational facilities in the vicinity include the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) on the corner of Symonds Street and Wellesley Street, St Peters College and ACG Parnell College. Many students from these educational facilities use Auckland Domain for passive and active recreational purposes, and there is potential to further accommodate growing recreational needs in the park.

New Zealand Transport Authority land (NZTA): NZTA holds land along State Highway 16. It is important to create a safe and high quality cycling connection between the Grafton Gully Cycleway and Auckland Domain.

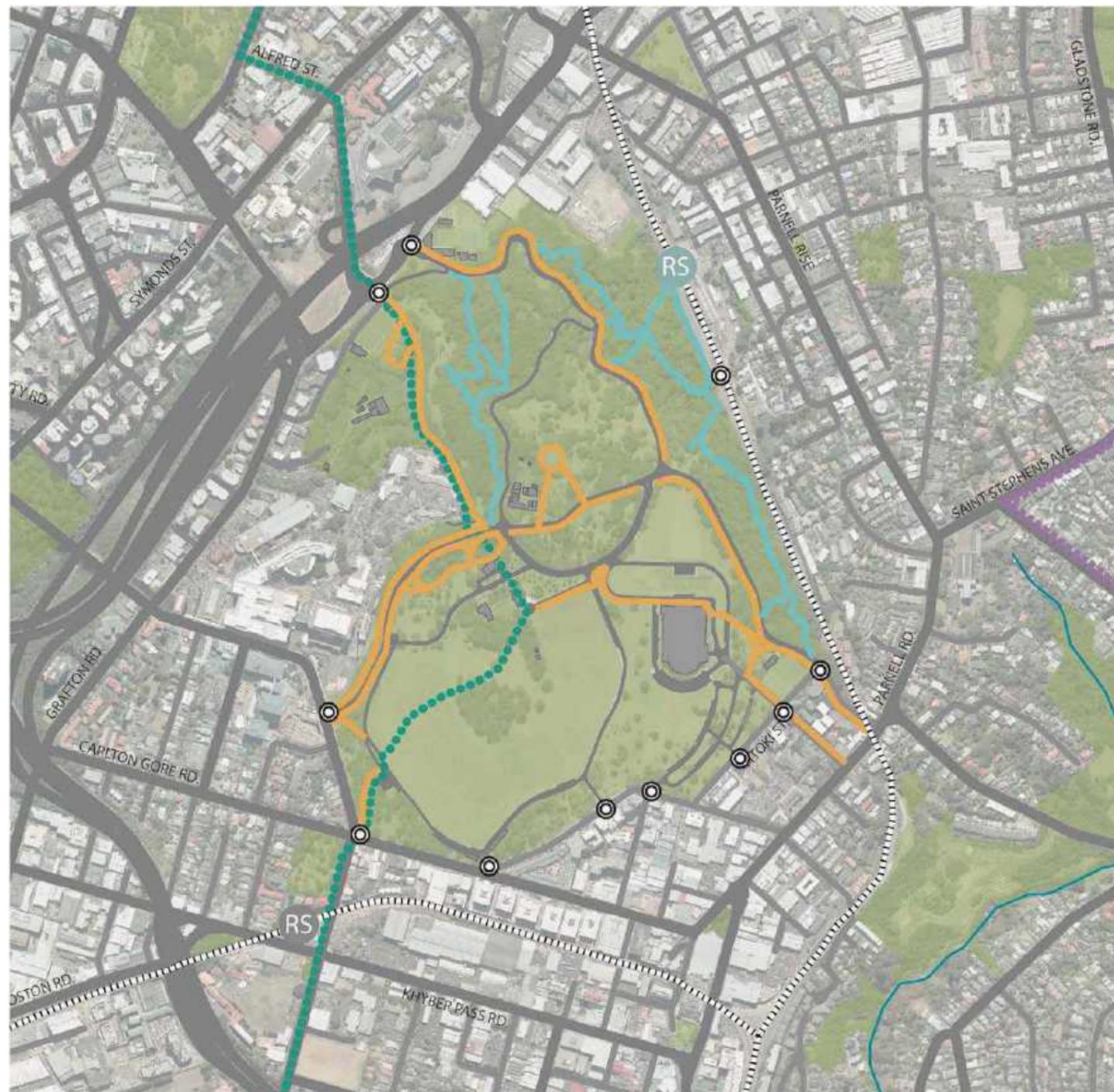
Auckland District Health Board: The Auckland City Hospital, immediately adjacent to the west edge of the Auckland Domain, is New Zealand's largest public hospital and many of the patients, staff and visitors use Auckland Domain for rest, relaxation and recreation purposes.



LEGEND:

Park and Reserve Land	Existing Rail Station	Housing New Zealand Properties
Streams / Rivers	Proposed Rail Station	NZTA Land
Railway	Ministry of Education owned properties	Auckland Council and CCO owned properties (not including parks)
Road Network (including: motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)	Private Education	Auckland District Health Board
	Open Space	





A1.16 Walking routes

The adjoining map shows the existing walking routes through Auckland Domain. These are either formed as footpaths or bush tracks. Not all roads through Auckland Domain have footpaths and there are no footpaths from the Carlton Gore Road and George Street entrances, requiring pedestrians to either share the roads with vehicles or to use the grass areas to walk. Also of note is the lack of footpaths on The Crescent, which is a central connector between the north and south portions of the Domain as well as a link between the major facilities of the Auckland War Memorial Museum and the Wintergardens. In addition, Cenotaph Road, which forms the main link from The Crescent to the arrival point for the War Memorial Cenotaph and water feature, also does not include any pedestrian provision.

The proposed Te Araroa national walkway seeks to connect the greater Auckland area with Northland and Waikato, ultimately becoming a continuous route that traverses the length of the country. Within the central isthmus of the Auckland region, Te Araroa follows the existing Coast to Coast Walkway, which runs south from the city centre to Onehunga. The Coast to Coast Walkway runs through Auckland Domain as an informal, sign-posted route.



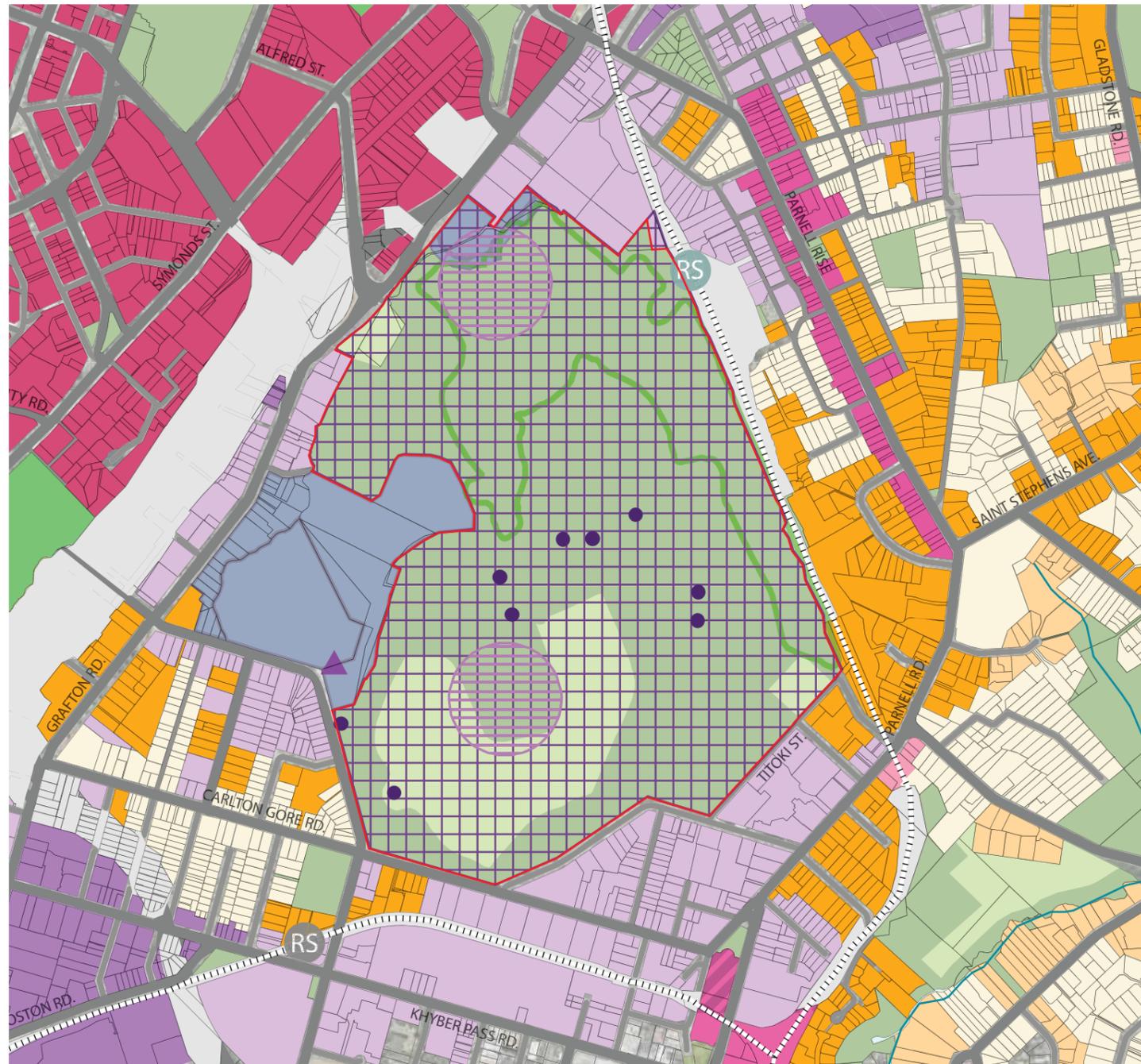
LEGEND:

Park and Reserve Land	Existing walkways (through park and reserve land)	Footpath
Streams / Rivers	Coast To Coast Walkway (CBD to Onehunga. Forms part of the Te Araroa)	Bush Track
Railway	Schools and Universities	Entry Points
Road Network	Walking School Bus Routes	
Existing Rail Station		
Proposed Rail Station		



A1.17 The Draft Auckland Unitary Plan

The Auckland Unitary Plan will replace the existing Regional Policy Statement and 13 existing district and regional plans. Many of the rules in the Draft Auckland Unitary Plan in regard to the environment and heritage already apply. Those that affect the Auckland Domain are rules in relation to the protection of significant ecological areas and protecting sites of significance to mana whenua.



LEGEND:	Business	Residential	Public Open Space	Heritage
Streams / Rivers	Metropolitan Centre	Terraced Housing	Informal Recreation	Historic heritage extent of place
Railway	City Centre	Large Lot	Sport and Active Recreation	Historic heritage place
Road Network	Light Industry	Special Purpose	Conservation	Sites and places of significance to mana whenua
Existing Rail Station	Mixed Use	Special Purpose	Significant ecological sites	Sites and places of value to mana whenua
Proposed Rail Station	Town Centre	Strategic Transport Corridor	Land	
	Neighbourhood Centre			

A1.19 Auckland Domain public art and memorials



1. *Graftings* by Greer Twiss (2004)
2. *Promise Boat* by Louise Purvis (2005)
3. *Regeneration* by Neil Miller (2005)
4. *Transformer* by John Edgar (2004)
5. *Kaitiaki* by Fred Graham (2004)
6. *Spring* by Christine Hellyar (2004)
7. *Arc* by Charlotte Fisher (2004)
8. *Numbers are the Language of Nature* by Chiara Corbelletto (2005)
9. Valkyrie fountain statue donated by RS Hellaby (1929)
10. ARD Watson bequest provided The Three Muses - finding strength, wisdom and soil fertility (1955)
11. Four seasons statuary established in Wintergarden courtyard (1933)
12. Carving and palisade installed around totara tree (1942)
13. Auckland Regiment monument installed (2005)
14. Elliot Memorial gates opened at Park Road entrance. William Elliot bequeathed 10000 pounds for the purpose. Alan Elliot a NZ athletic medallist at the Los Angeles Olympics was the model for the athlete sculpture. Sculpture by Richard Gross (1935)
15. Cenotaph consecrated, museum opened (1929)
16. War Memorial water feature (2010)
17. Robert Burns statue (1921)
18. *Millenium Tree* by Guy Ngan (2005)
19. *Spine* (1986) Peter Nichols

LEGEND:

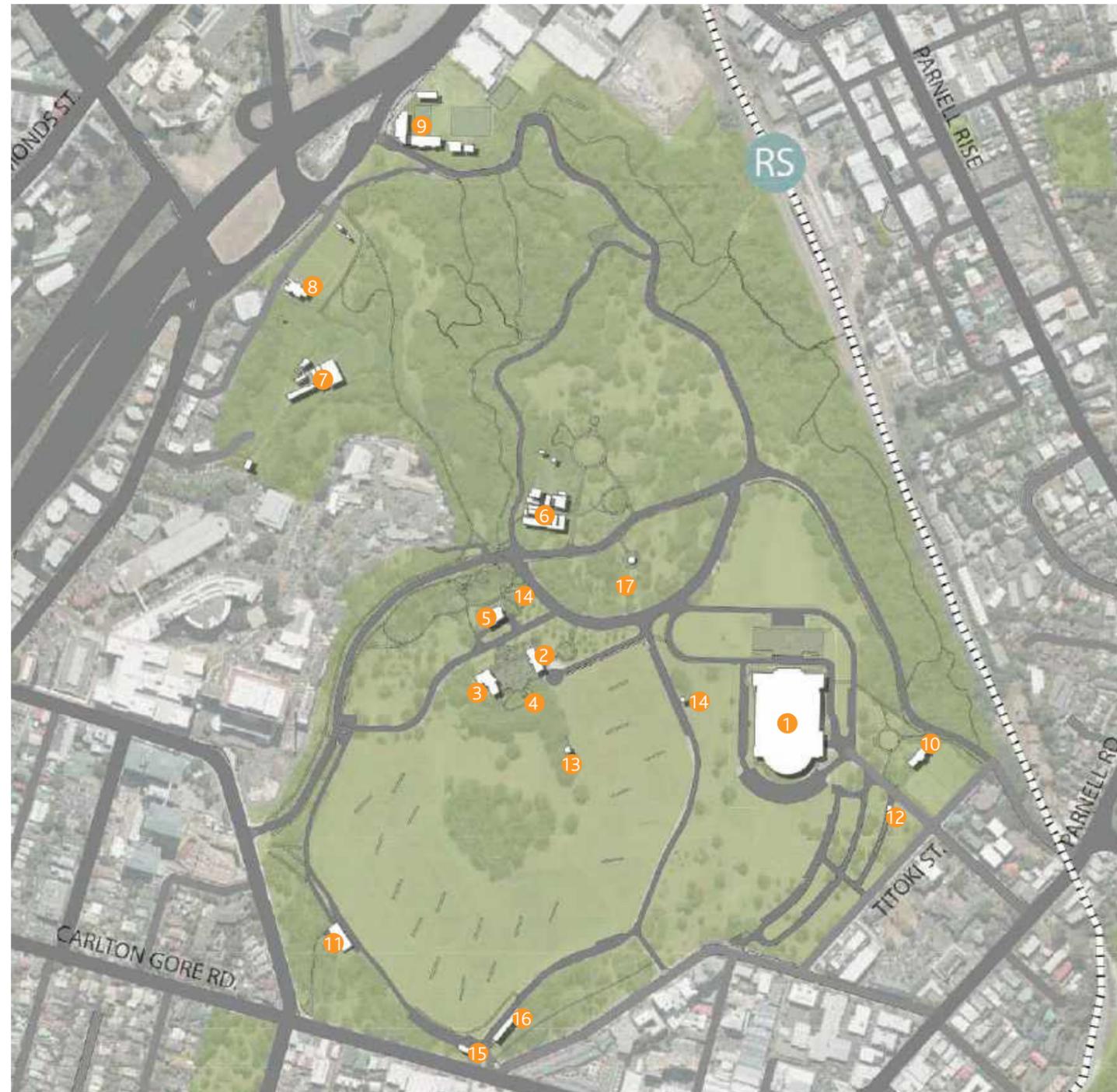
- Park and Reserve Land
- Streams / Rivers
- Railway
- Road Network
(including motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)
- rs Proposed rail station



Scale: 1:6,500 @ A3



A1.20 Auckland Domain buildings



1. Auckland War Memorial Museum (1925 - 1929, 1955 - 1960)
2. Winter gardens - Cool House (1921)
3. Winter gardens - Hot House (1928)
4. Fernery (1930)
5. Wintergarden Pavillion (1913)
6. Park Depot & Greenhouses (nursery first established in 1906)
7. Kari St Nursery
8. Auckland Bowling Club (established 1861)
9. ASB Tennis Arena (Auckland Lawn Tennis Association established 1922)
10. Parnell Lawn Tennis Club (established 1872)
11. Cricket Pavillion (1898)
12. Pergola (1970)
13. Changing Rooms
14. Toilets
15. Camp Hale Building (1942 - 1944)
16. Camp Hale Sheds (1942 - 1944)
17. Band Rotunda (1912)

LEGEND:

-  Park and Reserve Land
-  Streams / Rivers
-  Railway
-  Road Network
(including motorways, major, medium and arterial roads)
-  Proposed rail station



