

Auckland Domain Masterplan

Adopted by the Auckland Domain Committee on 26 July 2016



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He koha tenei:

The following is a pepeha or a descriptive of association of the Auckland Domain:

Ko Pukekawa me Pukekaroa (Pukekaroro) nga Maunga
Ko Te Waitematā te Moana
Ko Te Ako o te Tui me Waipapa nga puna wai Māori
Ko Waikohanga, Ko Pukekawa, Ko Pukekaroa nga pā

Pukekawa and Pukekaroa (Pukekaroro) are the mountains
Waitematā is the sea
Te Ako o te Tui and Waipapa are the freshwater springs
Waikohanga, Pukekawa and Pukekaroa (Pukekaroro) are the forts

1.0 Introduction

AUCKLAND DOMAIN MASTERPLAN

1.1 Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Auckland Domain Masterplan is to identify all the various projects and work streams impacting on Auckland Domain, and to create a coordinating plan that consolidates its position as Auckland's premier park. The masterplan is a twenty year aspiration for how the park can develop and help to achieve the Auckland Plan's vision to make Auckland the world's most liveable city.

The implementation of the Auckland Domain Masterplan will help to realise the particular Auckland Plan outcomes of:

- A fair, safe and healthy Auckland
- A green Auckland
- A well connected and accessible Auckland
- A beautiful Auckland that is loved by its people
- A Maori identity that is Auckland's point of difference.

Background

Auckland Domain is Auckland's oldest park and at 75 hectares is one of the largest in the city. It is the extinct cone of Pukekawa volcano and has an extensive history of Maori and European use.

The park contains several important civic facilities and is used for numerous sporting and cultural events throughout the year.

The governing framework for the park is the Auckland Domain Act 1987, the Auckland Domain Management Plan 1993, the Auckland District Plan, Operative Isthmus Section 1999 and the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan 2014.

Use of Auckland Domain appears to have increased significantly over the last ten years with key pressure points being major events and vehicle use. Over the 2011/12 summer holiday period, works on the rail corridor adjacent to Auckland Domain created a new access point into the park and paved the way for a new train station to be constructed nearby in the Parnell gully. It is expected this development will change the way people want to access and use the Domain.

Stakeholders, staff and neighbours, including Auckland Museum, are actively advocating for a change in the park access to reduce the impact of cars. A reduced vehicle footprint will enable safer and more intuitive pedestrian access through Auckland Domain to address current and future community needs.

The Auckland Domain Committee has decision-making authority for this masterplan. The roads within Auckland Domain are controlled by Auckland Transport while the remainder of the park is administered by Auckland Council.

We have engaged with mana whenua to identify ways to provide for their aspirations and recognise mana whenua values, given the cultural significance of the domain for mana whenua.

In the care for and management of the Auckland Domain, the council wishes to instil the ethic of stewardship in staff, park visitors, users and our residents, that is complementary to the Māori concept of kaitiakitanga. Both concepts promote guardianship of the earth as a key responsibility of all people and reflect a belief that we need to work towards a future not just better for our children, but for all things, and all time.

This ethic is captured in the whakatauki (maxim):

Ko te hau ō te tangata, ko te hau te whenua
The vitality of the people, the essence of the land

Auckland Domain Masterplan Governing Panel - 2013

- Councillor Sandra Coney
- Councillor Mike Lee
- Councillor Michael Goudie
- Waitemata Local Board Chair - Shale Chambers
- Waitemata Local Board - Christopher Dempsey
- Waitemata Local Board - Rob Thomas
- Independent Māori Statutory Board - Anahera Morehu.

Auckland Domain Masterplan Governing Panel - 2014

- Councillor Christine Fletcher
- Councillor Mike Lee
- Councillor Calum Penrose
- Waitemata Local Board Chair - Shale Chambers
- Waitemata Local Board - Christopher Dempsey
- Waitemata Local Board - Rob Thomas
- Independent Māori Statutory Board Chair - Glenn Wilcox
- Independent Māori Statutory Board - Karen Wilson.

Auckland Domain Committee - 2015

- Councillor Christine Fletcher
- Councillor Mike Lee
- Councillor Calum Penrose
- Waitemata Local Board Chair - Shale Chambers
- Waitemata Local Board - Rob Thomas
- Waitemata Local Board - Vernon Tava
- Independent Māori Statutory Board - Glenn Wilcox
- Independent Māori Statutory Board - Karen Wilson.

Key Auckland Domain Partners and Stakeholders

- Mana whenua (Auckland Council partners)
- Auckland Museum
- Returned Services Association
- Department of Conservation
- Heritage New Zealand (formerly the New Zealand Historic Places Trust)
- Forest and Bird
- Tourism operators
- Grafton, Newmarket and Seccombes Ave residents associations
- Friends of the Domain
- Parnell, Newmarket and Grafton Business Associations
- Parnell Community Committee
- Auckland District Health Board
- University of Auckland
- Auckland Tennis
- Parnell Tennis Club
- Auckland Bowling Club
- Passchendaele Society
- Parnell Heritage
- Auckland Volcanic Cones Society.

1.2 Statutory and Planning Context

Purpose

The Auckland Domain Masterplan is guided by a suite of national and local government legislations, policies and guidelines.

The relevant statutory and planning documents are:

- Auckland Domain Act 1987
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Historic Places Act 1993
- Auckland District Plan, Operative Isthmus Section 1999
- Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan 2014
- Auckland Domain Management Plan 1993
- Auckland Plan 2012
- Waitemata Local Board Plan 2011
- Waitemata Greenways Plan 2013
- The Treaty of Waitangi
- Local Government Act 2002.

1.3 Outcomes

This Auckland Domain Masterplan:

- establishes a vision and action plan for Auckland Domain and the surrounding area to guide existing and future investment
- enhances heritage and cultural values, connectivity, public access, use and amenity of the Auckland Domain
- values te ao Māori.

The Masterplan will achieve this by:

- integrating and coordinating projects to maximise benefits for the public
- avoiding duplication, reducing costs and taking advantage of economies of scale, for example, combining consents to reduce cost
- assisting with the selection and prioritisation of projects
- providing a framework to assist Auckland Council stakeholders operating in the area, and ensure park maintenance and other upgrades are coordinated
- improving the amenity and enhancing the visitor experience
- acknowledging the special place of mana whenua and enabling their participation in decision-making
- building lasting, reciprocal relationships with Auckland's Māori
- working and collaborating with mana whenua, key partners and stakeholders.

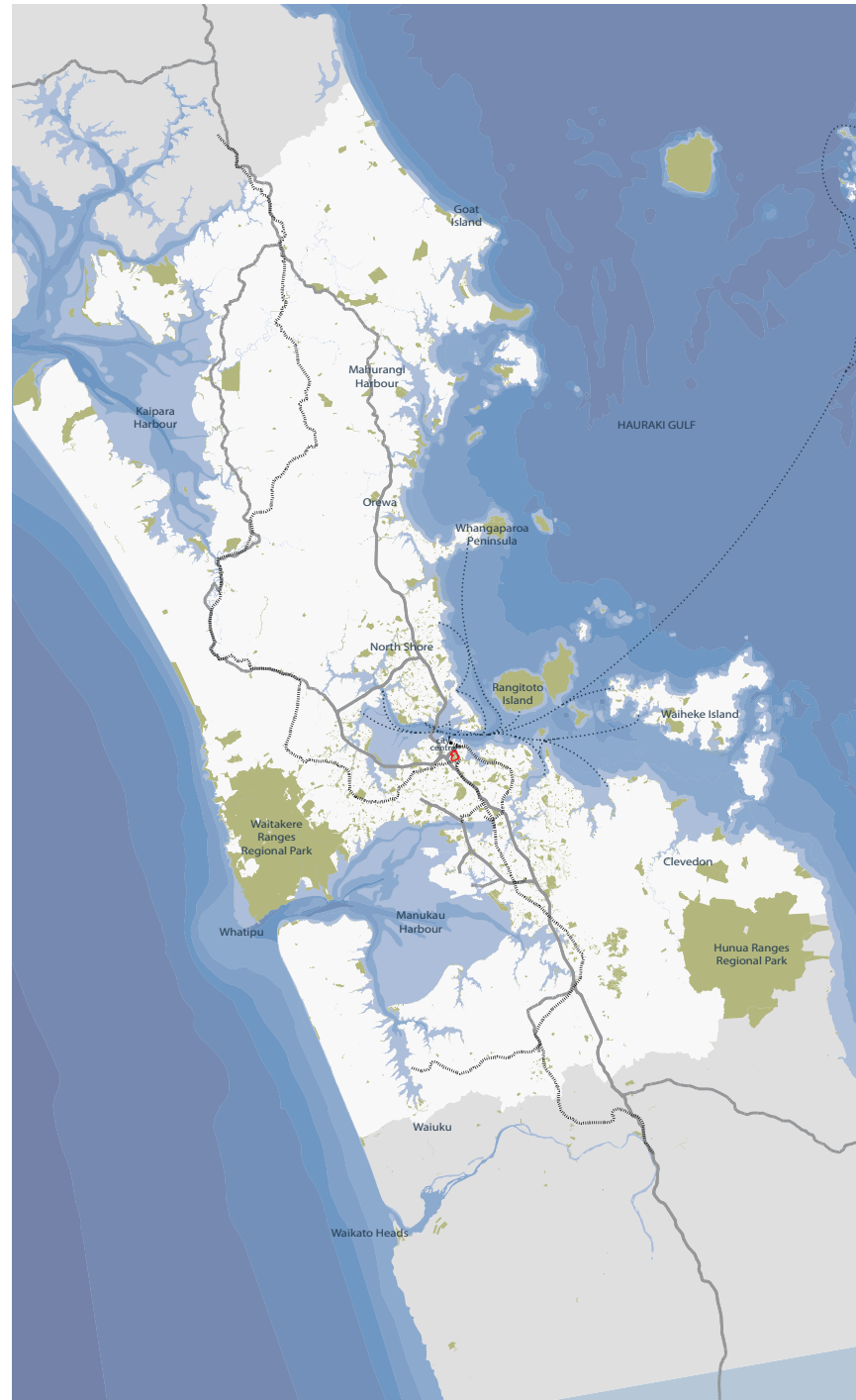
1.4 History

- chapter under review -

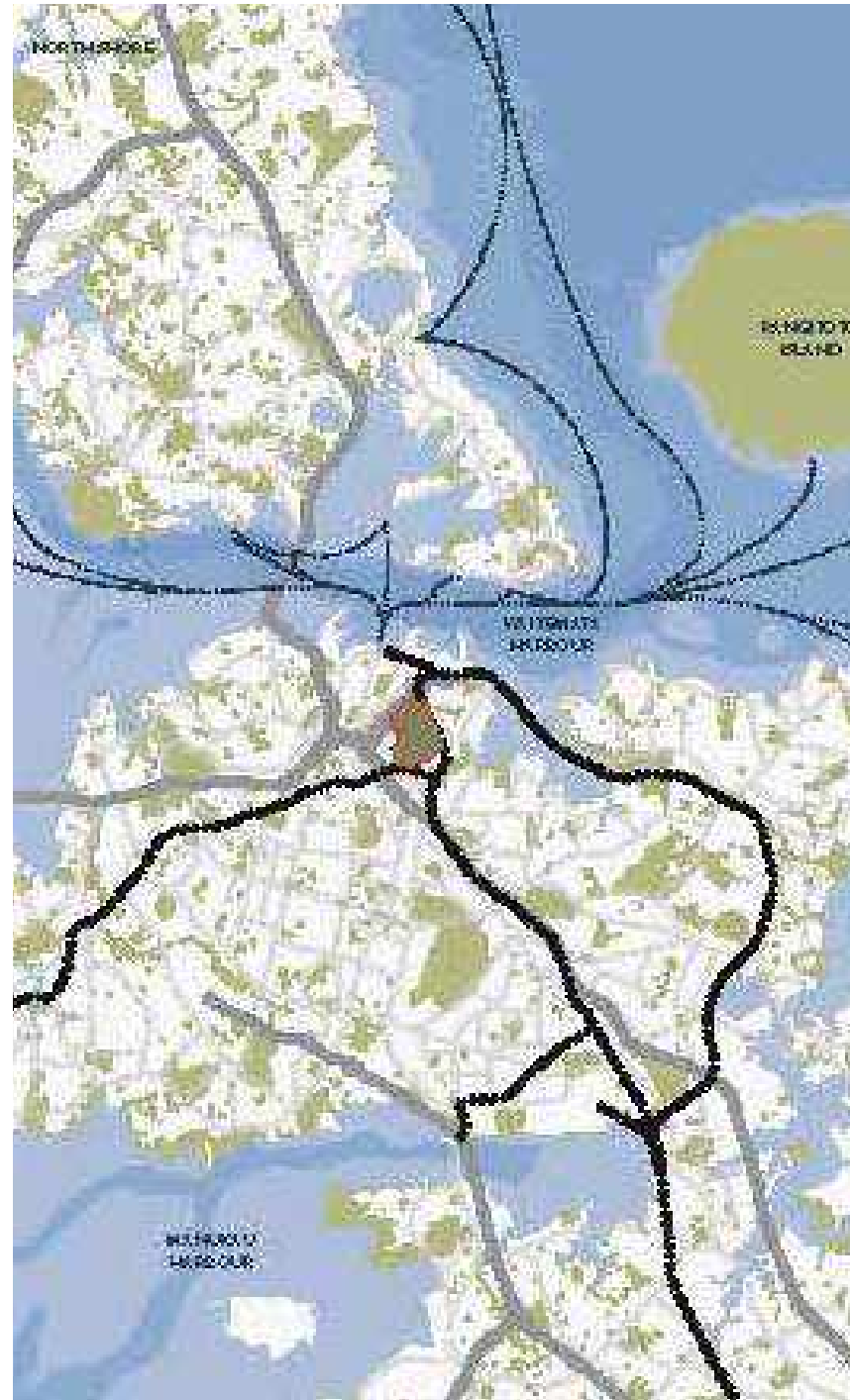


1959 - Aerial photograph taken by Whites Aviation, Ref: WA-51484.

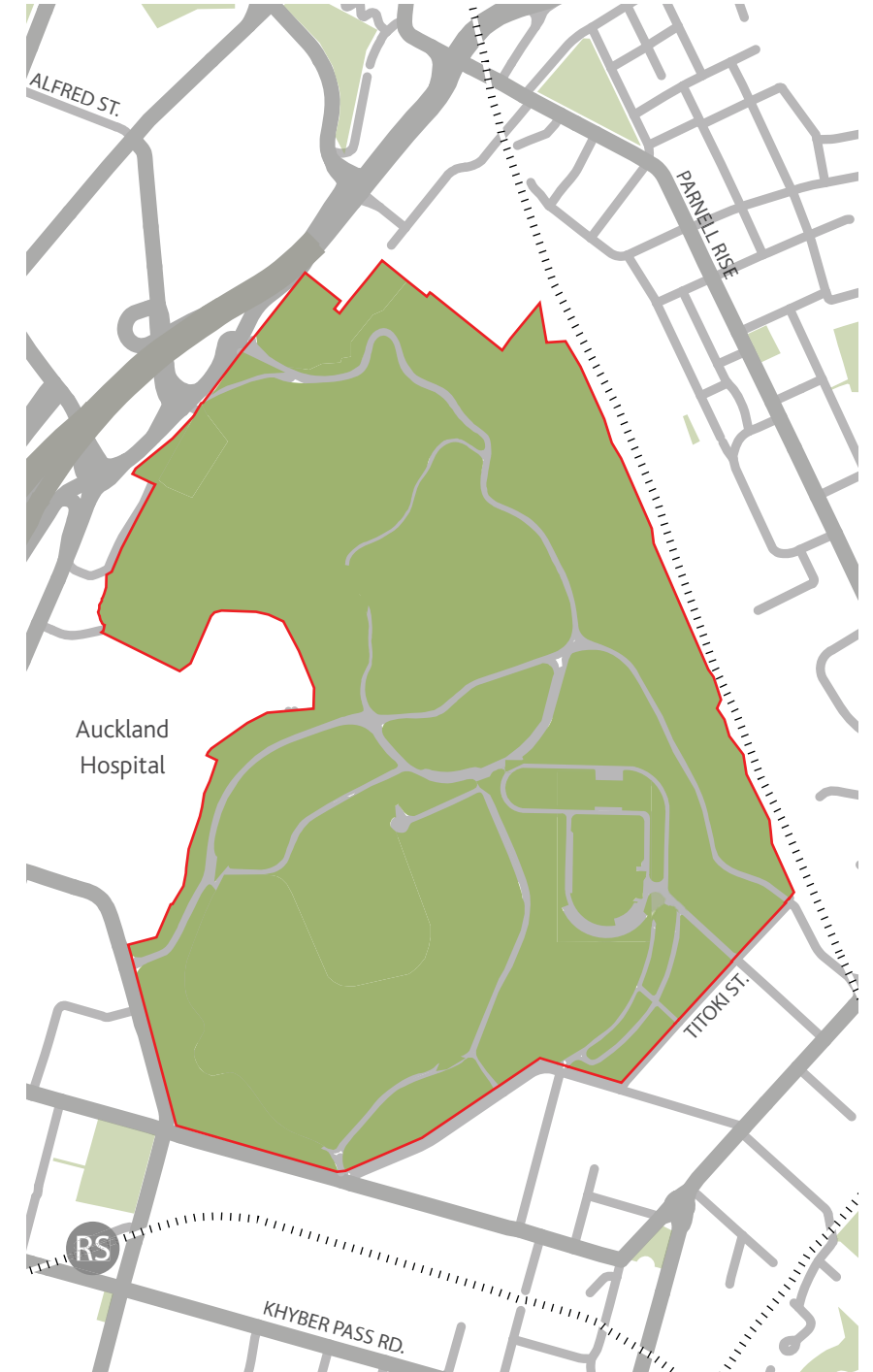
1.5 Site Context



Auckland City



Central Auckland Isthmus



Auckland Domain

2.0 Principles and projects

AUCKLAND DOMAIN MASTERPLAN

2.1 Key principles of the Masterplan

All proposed interventions in the Auckland Domain Masterplan have been guided by seven key principles:



1. Enhancing the Domain for peaceful respite.



2. Enhancing the role of the Domain as an important cultural and heritage site.



3. Creating safe, people friendly places and routes with high amenity.



4. Improving connectivity to the Domain and to the key features within it.



5. Improving the Domain as a recreation and event destination.



6. Enhancing and maintaining the amenities and facilities within the Domain.



7. Creating an environmentally sustainable park that is an exemplar on the world stage.



**Key principle:**

1. Enhancing the Domain for peaceful respite.

Observations:

The Auckland Domain provides the largest area of open space in close proximity to the city centre, the highly developed fringe centres of Grafton and Parnell, and the metropolitan centre of Newmarket, where private open space is limited. The proximity to the Auckland City Hospital as well as the University of Auckland, and other educational facilities means that the Domain is highly used by people seeking peace and relaxation provided by the tranquillity of the park's natural environment.

Key proposals:

- 1.1 Wairuatanga, recognise and maintain the spiritual benefits of Auckland Domain.
- 1.2 Maintain the existing balance of open grass, specimen trees and bush areas.
- 1.3 Prevent any further built encroachment into the Domain and ensure surrounding development is of high quality and sympathetic to the park.
- 1.4 Develop the sloped area between the Auckland City Hospital and the Kari Street Nursery as a flexible space for informal recreation and events
- 1.5 Prevent any inappropriate developments within the Domain. Reduce clutter by removing any unnecessary elements, for example, traffic signs.
- 1.6 Undertake an expressions of interest process to identify appropriate concessions in the Domain.
- 1.7 Encourage provision of a range of healthy food options to support respite but limit so as to not over-commercialise or detract from the heritage values of the Domain.

**Key principle:**

2. Enhancing the role of the Domain as an important cultural and heritage site.

Observations:

The Auckland Domain is one of the most important cultural sites in Auckland. It has a rich Maori history and played a critical role in the European settlement following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. It is the site for the Auckland War Memorial Museum and Cenotaph. Importantly, the Museum and Cenotaph were built to honour those who served in World War One, and now honour those who served in other wars as well. The Domain is sited in a volcanic crater, contains one of the most significant ecological areas in central Auckland and is the site of many important historical events. The wider areas have a rich history and hold many archeological remains including middens. Many of these layers of heritage are not appreciated by visitors to the Domain.

Key proposals:

- 2.1 Collate and fill any required gaps in regard to the assessment of all cultural and heritage values in the Domain including cultural, archaeological, geological, historical and ecological.
- 2.2 Undertake an interpretation plan to provide visitors with information and experiences related to the Domain's cultural and heritage values.
- 2.3 Ensure that all future developments within and surrounding the Domain are sympathetic with and do not adversely impact on its heritage values.
- 2.4 Prevent any inappropriate development in the surrounds to the Auckland War Memorial Museum and Pukekaroa hill to respect the significance of these places.
- 2.5 Develop a memorial to commemorate the centenary of World War One on the grass lawn or 'close' on front of the museum.
- 2.6 Ensure taonga are protected in areas of weed control by training staff and volunteers in the appropriate protocols.
- 2.7 Significant sites and cultural landmarks will be acknowledged.
- 2.8 The association of various Paa and environments beyond the Domain will be articulated in interpretative materials .

**Key principle:**

3. Creating safe, people friendly places and pathways with high amenity.

Observations:

Since the introduction of motor vehicles to New Zealand, Auckland Domain has catered for their use, enabling vehicle access to the doorstep of the Auckland War Memorial Museum and throughout the park. This philosophy of a car-friendly park has carried on unchallenged for almost a century and even the Auckland Domain Management Plan 1993 is permissive of continuing their dominance of the park. The car and tour bus domination of Auckland Domain detracts from the safety and amenity of pedestrian and cyclist experiences. Further, it prevents the full potential for creating high quality pedestrian environments in key areas of the park, such as those adjacent to the Museum. Cars and buses also detract from significant and important views from within the Domain, such as those to the Museum.

Key proposals:

- 3.1 Remove vehicle circulation and parking from around the Auckland War Memorial Museum and create civic spaces interfacing with the building.
- 3.2 Close some roads to vehicles and reduce parking from others to form a network of safe and high amenity pedestrian and cycle routes in the Domain.
- 3.3 Enable safe and legible pedestrian priority at key intersections, including on Domain Drive, The Crescent, Lower Domain Drive and Stanley Street.
- 3.4 Renaturalise car parking areas that will not be able to be accessed due to proposed road closures.
- 3.5 Upgrade the 'wood chip yard' as a high quality open space 'breakout' area.



Key principle:

4. Improving connectivity to the Domain and to the key features within it.

Observations:

Although Auckland Domain is located in close proximity to the city centre and the fringe centres of Grafton and Parnell, and the metropolitan centre of Newmarket, pedestrian connectivity to the park is constrained. State Highway 16 and the Southern rail line have a severing effect on its western and eastern edges respectively. There is limited permeability through its relatively narrow northern edge as it is bound by Auckland Tennis and the Carlaw Park development site - the only access is via Nicholls Lane. Most pedestrian connectivity to the Domain occurs through the more open and permeable southern edges of Park Road, George Street, Carlton Gore Road and Titoki Street.

The future development of the Parnell Station offers opportunities for improved pedestrian connections through the eastern edge to Parnell and to the rail network. An Auckland Transport planned pedestrian and cycle bridge over State Highway 16 and Stanley Street will strengthen the relationship between the Domain, the rail network and the University of Auckland. When State Highway 16 is trenched below ground, connectivity between the Domain and the cultural heart of the city centre, as well as to the learning quarter, will be greatly enhanced.

As well as improving pedestrian and rail connectivity, it is also important to enable visitors to arrive at the Domain and its key features, such as the Auckland War Memorial Museum, by bus and car. This presents challenges as it is also a key principle to create safe, people friendly places and pathways with high amenity. In consultation with the Auckland Museum, a proposed solution is to create purpose-built and efficient car and bus parking and bus drop-off areas east of the Museum these can be accessed from Titoki Street and the park, such as those adjacent to the Museum, to be freed up as high quality pedestrian places. Innovative solutions, such as a land cover, will be supported to provide amenity and to reduce adverse visual effects of car and bus parking.

Key proposals:

- 4.1 Connect Auckland Domain and surrounds to the future Parnell Station through high quality, naturalistic pedestrian and cycle links.
- 4.2 Connect Auckland Domain, the future Parnell Station and the University of Auckland via a dedicated pedestrian and cycle bridge over SH16 and Stanley Street from Nicholls Lane. This is an interim connection until SH16 is trenched below ground.
- 4.3 Create a dedicated cycleway alongside the Centennial Walk between Stanley Street and Domain Drive to provide segregated, two-way cycling access.

- 4.4 Develop a gateway feature and improve the Stanley Street entrance to help connect people between the Domain and the cultural heart of the city centre and learning quarter who are travelling via Wellesley Street and Grafton Road.
- 4.5 Improve the Wellesley Street connection for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 4.6 Investigate the feasibility of extending the Domain Drive cycleway to Parnell Road.
- 4.7 Implement the Waitemata Greenways Plan.
- 4.8 Upgrade the Carlton Gore Road entrance and support opportunities to create a pedestrian and cycle link to the University of Auckland site on Khyber Pass Road.
- 4.9 Develop purpose built car and bus parking and bus drop off facilities between the east side of the Auckland War Memorial Museum and Titoki Street for visitors to the Auckland War Memorial Museum and the Domain.
- 4.10 Maintain some car and bus access and car parking areas to access other key features in the Domain, including the sports fields, the Wintergardens and the Wintergardens Pavilion.
- 4.11 Enhance pedestrian and cycle connections within the Domain to connect key features such as the Auckland War Memorial Museum, the Wintergardens and the Wintergardens Pavilion.
- 4.12 Undertake a way-finding plan for within the Domain and connections to it from the built environment, such as the surrounding street and motorway network, and bus and train services. Link this plan to the interpretation plan.
- 4.13 Undertake an accessibility audit of Auckland Domain and the connections to it to identify improvements required to provide all abilities access to the Domain and key visitor facilities in the Domain.
- 4.14 Provide information about the accessible visit facilities in the Auckland Domain on the Auckland Council website so visitors can plan their visit.
- 4.15 Undertake a trial bus connection between Newmarket Rail Station and the eastern side of the Auckland Domain.
- 4.15 Dual language signage (English and Māori) should be provided at key points.
- 4.16 Interpretive material should take the opportunity to reference historical material, names such as Pukekawa, Pukekaroa and Waikohana.
- 4.17 Provide geographic maps as part of interpretive information at key points illustrating landforms, topography and Māori names relative to the wider landscape.



Key principle:

5. Improving the Domain as a recreation and event destination.

Observations:

Auckland Domain holds many of the biggest events in Auckland including Christmas in the Park, Music in the Park and the ANZAC Day Dawn Service. It is also a key destination for organised sports (cricket, rugby, rugby league and soccer) and for informal recreation activities such as walking, cycling and jogging. Auckland Tennis is located within the Domain and is managed independently of Auckland Council.

The Auckland Domain's heritage landscape size and good links to public transport make it a popular location for events of all sizes. The provision of events needs to be balanced with the recreation and organised sports function of the park. Formal events infrastructure outside the sports fields needs to be considered in the Domain to cater for events and to continue to provide for organised sports. The Auckland Domain Events Guideline identifies appropriate zones for events.

The Kari Street Nursery is an ideal location for active recreation and events. There is a lot of capacity for concessions and other short term activity to enhance the visitor and event experience. It is not anticipated that any one group will exclusively occupy this area.

The Auckland War Memorial Museum is an excellent destination for children. However, there are few places of interest for children outside of the Museum. An area for natural play would help to make the Domain a place that provides for a wider range of activities for children. There is opportunity to incorporate such a playscape in conjunction with the swale development associated with the sports fields upgrade.

Key proposals :

- 5.1 Upgrade the lower sports fields to improve drainage and create a sand carpet base to provide more sports activity (rugby league, rugby, soccer and cricket) so the fields can better handle large events.
- 5.2 Encourage use of the Domain as a walking, jogging and cycling destination, including improving lighting for walking, recreational cycling and jogging. Support other recreation and fitness activities including tai chi, frisbee, yoga and boot camps.
- 5.3 Enhance the natural playscape next to the duck ponds.
- 5.4 Restore the Kari Street nursery site to an active recreation area, which can be also used as an event space. This space would take pressure off the sports fields and provide for other event opportunities.
- 5.5 Light the upper sports fields to extend the use of these fields.
- 5.6 Install event stations to provide power and water sources for events.

**Key principle:**

6. Enhancing and maintaining the amenities and facilities within the Domain.

Observations:

Auckland Domain is one of the most popular parks in New Zealand, attracting visitors from all over the country and from around the world.

The Auckland Botanic Gardens provides a good example for how, with an appropriate level of financial support, a regional park can lead the way in terms of exhibiting best practice park management systems and processes.

As a consequence of the Domain's popularity, it has suffered from a relatively recent proliferation of objects placed in the park in response to requests and lobbying from various individuals and organisations. While some of the recent developments in the park, including the roof extension to the Museum, the memorial water feature and Cenotaph improvements and some of the public artworks have been successful, other public artworks and memorial plaques have been less successful. This proliferation of unnecessary objects, and the inconsistency of different paving and furniture elements, detracts from the legibility and significance of all the heritage layers associated with the park. A general "less is more" approach to the Domain is required, to de-clutter and rationalise, and give consistency to all built objects in the park.

Any new objects in the Domain should have a significance to Auckland, be placed outside of object exclusion and event zones and should not contribute to clutter in the park.

Key proposals:

- 6.1 Continue to renew assets as required, giving priority to renewing existing paths that provide safety hazards and obstruct the potential for universal accessibility.
- 6.2 Ensure all new and renewal developments in the Domain are in line with best practice guidance in the Auckland Design Manual.
- 6.3 In the Wintergardens, maintain an all year round high quality horticultural display that features rare plants, plants of interest and has the general feel of a Victorian pleasure garden. A constant display is the priority rather than restricting the nature of the planting.
- 6.4 Develop a programme of displays for the Wintergardens, which showcase traditional horticultural skills and complement events in the Domain and exhibitions in the Auckland War Memorial Museum.
- 6.5 Maintain the formal gardens to its original layout and maintain an all year round high quality horticultural display that exhibits colour, contrast and interest in line with the Victorian formal gardening traditions.

- 6.6 Rationalise all formal gardens that do not have historical importance in terms of the value that they add to the park. Examples include the removal of garden beds along the south side of Domain Drive and the removal of the botanical gardens south west of the duckponds.
- 6.7 Continue to allow the use of the Wintergardens, fernery, formal gardens and the Band Rotunda for weddings as long as they do not impede public access.
- 6.8 Investigate how public access through the formal gardens and to The Three Muses statue can be improved with less potential for conflicts with vehicles from the service yard, weddings and other events.
- 6.9 Renew greenhouses in the service yard to ensure core functionality of supporting the Wintergardens is retained and enhanced if possible. Use the service yard to support tree succession in the park. Provide better public viewing opportunities and interpretation of the historic greenhouses.
- 6.10 Investigate the potential to reuse the disused pre-fab building at the Carlton Gore Road entrance for park related activities, or otherwise remove it.
- 6.11 Develop a public art management plan to rationalise existing artworks and provide guidance for future permanent and temporary art in the Domain.
- 6.12 Undertake a stocktake of existing plaques and memorials in the Domain to rationalise existing ones and provide policy and guidance for future requests.
- 6.13 Upgrade the Fairy Pool and the duckponds so they are high quality amenities with level and easily accessible paths. Investigate the potential to restore the original intent of a water fountain spouting out of the Fairy Pool.
- 6.14 Promote the Domain's amenities and facilities through the internet and social media.
- 6.15 Ensure material selection enhances and respects ahi kā and sense of place.
- 6.16 Significant sites and cultural landmarks will be acknowledged through design cues in the detailed landscape proposal
- 6.17 Incorporate mana whenua creative expression in the design and renewal of assets.

**Key principle:**

7. Creating an environmentally sustainable park that is an exemplar on the world stage.

Observations:

The Auckland Domain is a big contributor to the 'green lungs' of the city centre. The park is an arboretum containing over 17 hectares of urban forest, as well as hundreds of specimen trees, and brings many ecological and environmental benefits to the city. These include being a source for biodiversity in both flora and fauna. Many bird species are present in the park and native lizard species can also be found. Other benefits of the forest are its improvements to air, water and climate quality as well as the amenity, heritage and cultural values that are associated with it.

The Auckland Domain Tree Plan aims to develop the Auckland Domain tree collection as a unique arboretum which maintains a balance between protecting the current collection and continued promotion of native and exotic vegetation.

However, there are further actions that could be taken in the Domain towards achieving more sustainable and environmentally responsible park management processes and systems. One example is to monitor and improve the quality of water that enters and leaves the park. Measures could be taken to improve the water quality in the spring-fed duck ponds that sources the section of Waiparuru Stream through the park. Also, low impact design methods such as swales, raingardens and bioretention tree pits could be implemented on some roads (for example, The Crescent) to help detain water and filter pollutants.

The Wintergardens are a massive visitor attraction in the Auckland Domain but to keep them operating requires a huge amount of water and energy. The greenhouses in the service yard are not well equipped for this purpose and rely on inefficient and unsustainable technology and facilities. There is opportunity to create more efficient operations that are more sustainable in terms of their use of water and energy.

Key proposals:

- 7.1 Continue to manage weeds and pests through the BioBlitz programme to increase the ecological and biodiversity values in the Domain. Involve schools and volunteers and develop educational opportunities in these activities.
- 7.2 Reduce potable water usage in the Domain by developing water minimisation and recycling systems in the service yard and greenhouses.
- 7.3 Review the heating systems in the greenhouses with the intent of reducing energy use.
- 7.4 Investigate opportunities for community groups to use surplus greenhouse space in the service yard for community revegetation programmes.

- 7.5 Enhance the mauri of all things and in particular stormwater systems and waterways
- 7.6 Monitor and improve the quality of stormwater runoff on the Domain roads, and the water quality in the duck ponds and the Waiparuru Stream.
- 7.7 Investigate ways to reduce rubbish in the park, including advocating for visitors to take their rubbish away with them and having recycling facilities.
- 7.8 Seek Green Flag accreditation for the Auckland Domain.
- 7.9 Select ecosourced native species for new and replacement planting, particularly near car parking areas.
- 7.10 The redevelopment of existing buildings should be done in an environmentally sustainable manner and re use material and incorporate sustainable technology e.g. green roofs.
- 7.11 Identify opportunities for mana whenua to provide ecosourced seed stock and to maintain planting.
- 7.12 Engage with mana whenua to develop and maintain high standards of environmental sustainability.
- 7.13 Car park designs should include water sensitive design techniques.
- 7.14 Develop an arboretum at the heart of Auckland Domain which is complemented and surrounded by large swathes of native bush.

3.0 Value te ao Māori

AUCKLAND DOMAIN MASTERPLAN

3.1 Key objectives of Mana Whenua

He koha tenei:

The following is a pepeha or a description of association to the area and for all those whether they be mana whenua or not that through their association with this area call the Domain their home.

Ko Pukekawa me Pukekaroa (Pukekaroro) nga Maunga	Pukekawa and Pukekaroa (Pukekaroro) are the mountain
Ko Te Waitematā te Moana	Waitematā is the sea
Ko Te Ako o te Tui me Waipapa nga puna wai Māori	Te Ako o te Tui and Waipapa are the freshwater springs
Ko Waikahanga, Ko Pukekawa, Ko Pukekaroa nga pā	Waikananga, Pukekawa and Pukekaroa (Pukekaroro) are the forts

This site is culturally significant, in particular the whole catchment as expressed earlier. Like the warp and weft threads of the korowai, one is not without the other. Mana whenua values need to be recognised and provided for through the design and development of improvements to the basin.

Dual language signage and interpretation material is proposed to tell the stories of Māori and Early European history and heritage values of the Domain.

3.2 Te Aranga Māori Design Values

The key objective of the Te Aranga Māori Design is to enhance the protection, reinstatement, development and articulation of mana whenua cultural landscapes and to enable all of us (mana whenua, mataawaka, tauiwi and manuhiri) to connect with and to deepen our collective appreciation and 'sense of place'. Within the Auckland Design Manual (ADM) the following core Māori values have informed the development of the Te Aranga Māori design principles. These outcome-oriented principles are underpinned and guided by these values:

- Rangatiratanga
- Kaitiakitanga
- Manaakitanga
- Wairuatanga
- Kotahitanga
- Whanaungatanga
- Mātauranga

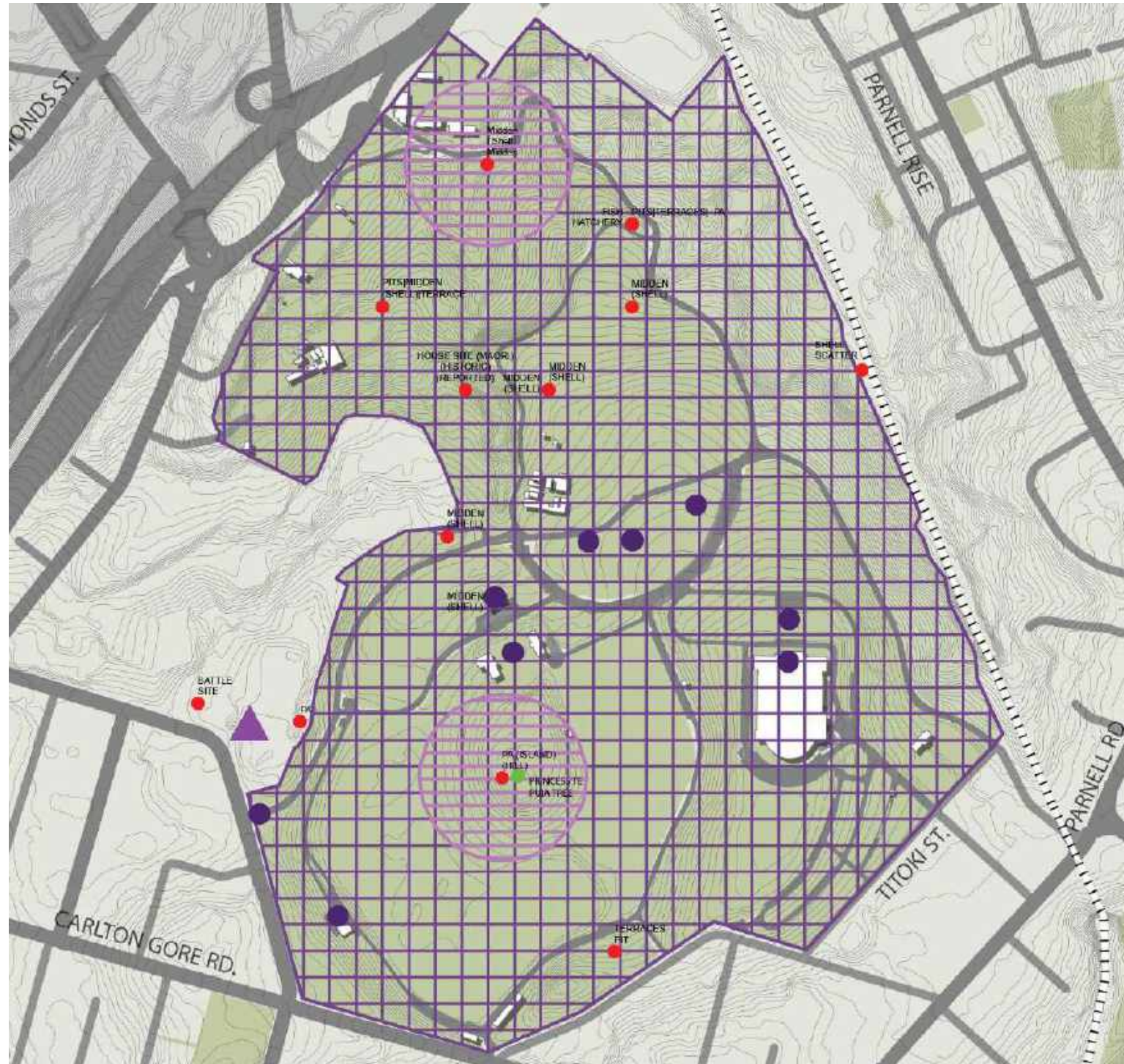
This cultural framework provides the opportunity for mana whenua to ensure the incorporation of an appropriate narrative that will enhance the intrinsic and cultural fabric, engender a sense of place, recapture those aspects of their cultural history that are embedded in the whenua and upon the korowai of its people. The following table identifies the principles that are underpinned by the latter values providing a succinct approach to engagement with mana whenua.

The articulation of the many rich tapestries that have existed over many years gives us our collective history and sense of place. Mana whenua acknowledge all those that have made the Auckland Domain their home. Those that have supported this project including, Ngati Whatua o Orakei, , Te Akitai Waiohua, Ngai Tai ki Tamaki, Ngati Te Ata Waiohua and Ngati Maru.

3.3 The Te Aranga Design Principles Matrix

Te Aranga Principles (from the ADM)	Definition	Mana Whenua Outcomes	Place Based Application
Mana	Rangatiratanga, authority	The status of Iwi and Hapū as mana whenua (mana whenua) is recognised and respected as a council partner: This framework acknowledges mana whenua as the first peoples of the region and an intimate part of the ecological and cultural fabric of this community. It is envisaged that decision-making is undertaken in a manner that: a. Recognises mana whenua as the indigenous peoples of the region; b. Accords value to te ao Māori; c. Gives due effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi; d. Contributes to Māori needs and aspirations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mana whenua engagement is key to developing cultural narratives that are easily manifested in the design interpretation and design outcomes. - Engagement will also assist in developing and maintaining high standards of environmental sustainability through infrastructure development such as stormwater design.
Whakapapa	Names and naming	Māori names are celebrated. Naming opportunities are supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dual signage (English and Māori) should be provided at key points. - Interpretative material should take the opportunity to reference historical names such as Pukekaroa, Pukekawa, Waikohana - Geographic maps are provided as part of interpretative information at key points illustrating landforms, clearly showing topography, and Māori names relative to the wider landscape. - The wider area has a rich history and holds many archaeological remains including middens. Protection of cultural heritage is a key objective to ensure taonga are protected for future generations.
Tohu	The wider cultural landscape	Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged. Iconic mana whenua tohu are supported and developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - References to significant sites and cultural landmarks (including the various Pā) will be acknowledged through design cues in the detailed landscape design proposals (for example, patterns in footpath treatments etc). - Views / orientation cues to maunga, Pā etc to be provided for, or sign posted, through the design of public spaces. - The association of various Pā and environments beyond the site scope will be articulated within interpretative panels / signage at appropriate locations. - A higher level of interpretation will be promoted in culturally sensitive areas.
Taiao	The natural environment	The natural environment is protected, restored and enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the environmental assets via use of native flora. - Enhancing the mauri of all things and in particular stormwater systems/waterways. - Native plantings will be promoted and supported along with the removal of weed species. - Plants native to the specific area will be preferred to enhance that sense of place and arrival. - As a value of manaakitanga, drinking water will be provided along the pathway. - Car park designs should incorporate water sensitive design techniques/initiatives such as permeable paving. - Strategies to improve water quality include; wetland implementation, swales, rain gardens upgrading storm water pipes etc and other methods of retaining rainwater at source will be used thus allowing water to settle and be filtered. - These strategies will be further developed through the implementation of this plan and in the detailed design phase of relevant projects including all renewals.
Mauri Tū	Environmental health	Environmental health is protected, maintained and/or enhanced. Consideration of the sensitive natural environment is vital.	Existing native trees should be protected. The Domain's geological significance also needs to be recognised. In addition to protecting the overall landform from physical and visual effects, it is important that smaller features receive adequate protection from damage. These include various small rock exposures that illustrate aspects of the volcano's development along with midden and other culturally significant areas.
Mahi Toi	Creative expression	Iwi/hapū narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately with engagement undertaken with mana whenua at the outset of the detailed design stage of projects and in a timely manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities should be taken through the design of proposals (through patterns in the footpaths, furniture and art, banner arms on the lighting columns etc.), to promote cultural heritage and incorporate mana whenua creative expression. - Opportunities for public art should be explored particularly at significant entry points.
Ahi Kā	The living presence	Mana whenua live, work and play within their own rohe. Acknowledge the post Treaty of Waitangi settlement environment where iwi living presences can include customary, cultural and commercial dimensions. Living iwi/hapū presences and associated kaitiaki roles are acknowledged, and resumed within urban areas the Auckland Domain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources (weaving species, mahinga kai, waterways, etc) facilitate, maintain and /or enhance mana whenua, ahi kā and their kaitiakitanga. - Iwi/civic joint venture developments ensure ahi kā and sense of place relationships are recognised and enhanced. - Iwi/private sector joint venture ventures enhance employment and ahi kā mana whenua relationships.

3.4 Mana Whenua, heritage and culture map



- LEGEND:
- Historic heritage extent of place
 - Historic heritage place
 - Archaeological Site
 - Historic Botanical Site
 - ▲ Sites and places of significance to mana whenua
 - Sites and places of value to mana whenua

N

 Scale: 1:6,500 @ A3

This illustration provides a clear account of those cultural elements that are recorded and known. It is understood that this may not necessarily identify the full extent of Māori occupation and/or sites of significance or sites and places of value to mana whenua.

NOTE: The location of the map elements as shown on the plan are indicative. The information is taken from Auckland Council GIS and The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (2013). Further engagement with mana whenua will be undertaken through the detailed design stages and implementation of this plan.



The isthmus of Auckland with its extinct volcanoes by Dr Ferdinand von Hochstetter 1859, from Geological and topographical Atlas of NZ. Record ID NZ Map - Auckland Council Library, Heritage Images.

4.0 Site character

AUCKLAND DOMAIN MASTERPLAN

4.1 Natural character

The features in the Domain that contribute to its natural character can be categorised into the following four groups:

- forest (photos 1-4)
- plantings and lawn (photos 5-8)
- the wider landscape (photo 9)
- geology (photos 10-13)

Auckland Domain has a unique mix of native and exotic vegetation. The Auckland Domain forest spreads over 17 hectares through the Parnell gully and across the slopes above Stanley Street. The indigenous and exotic forest includes 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 being made to remove this weed and replant with native vegetation.

The character of the planted and grass areas in Auckland Domain has been influenced by landscape and garden design movements associated with its development. The formal gardens can largely be contributed to the history of the Acclimatisation Society, which operated between 1868 and 1882, and the Victorian gardens tradition. Less formal areas that include sweeping lawns and specimen trees have roots in the picturesque aesthetic ideal, also imported from Britain. Coupled with this was the botanical gardening interest that was exhibited through the late 19th and early 20th centuries, that introduced exotic plants from around the world, and often planted alongside native specimens.

An important aspect of the picturesque aesthetic ideal has to do with the "borrowing" of the wider landscape to enhance the amenity of the place. This ideal appears to have provided a role in setting the location for Auckland Domain, where views to the Waitematā Harbour and surrounding volcanoes and islands contribute to the natural character of the park. This was demonstrated in 1843 by a person by the name of Farmer who wrote to the Southern Cross and commented, "...certainly a more beautiful patch of ground is not to be found, possessing so many natural advantages; commanding most delightful views; a fine situation for a Government House, Botanical Gardens, and beautiful walks not to be surpassed" (Adam, 1989).

Underpinning all of these layers is the natural geology that comprises the volcano that 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. Although partly modified, much of the Domain's geology remains intact. This is exhibited in the landforms that make up the park; exposed in places revealing the material composition.



4.2 Built character

The structures that contribute to the built character of the Domain can be categorised into the following four groups:

- buildings in the Domain (photos 1-3)
- buildings outside of the Domain (photos 4-7)
- views combining various buildings and structures (photo 8)
- surfaces and low structures (photos 9-12)

The most prominent building in the Domain is the Auckland War Memorial Museum. The Museum that was opened in 1929 is also one of the most iconic Auckland buildings, constructed in the neo-classical style. The building was developed combining two projects - to develop a purpose built museum and to create a war memorial to commemorate the soldiers lost in World War 1. The exterior bas-reliefs depicting 20th-century armed forces and personnel are in a style which mixes neo-classical with art-deco. The bulk of the building is English Portland stone with detailing in New Zealand granite from the Coromandel.

Other notable buildings in the Domain are the Wintergardens, the Tea Kiosk (Wintergarden Pavillions), the Band Rotunda and the Cricket Pavillion. The Wintergardens originally consisted only of the Northern Cool House, built in 1921 with proceeds from the Great Exhibition, and was later added to with the Southern Hot House, completed in 1928. The houses reflect methods of glass manufacture developed in the early 1900's. The Tea Kiosk was built especially for the exhibition as an example of an ideal home. The Band Rotunda was also built at this time. The Cricket Pavillion was built in 1898, in the Victorian era.

In contrast to the built heritage character exhibited in the Domain, buildings surrounding the park are mostly modern multi-level buildings that are for residential, office, car parking, education or health care purposes. As with the "borrowed" natural landscape, the Domain now "borrows" views to these buildings as city growth intensifies and built form becomes a larger and more dominant feature of the landscape. In many views in and around the Domain, heritage buildings in the Domain can be seen in conjunction with more recent development outside of the Domain. This lends to an eclectic array of architectural styles on display, which is somewhat typical of inner Auckland.

Also contributing to the built character in the Domain is all the surfaces and low structures, including roads, footpaths, steps, retaining walls, furniture and fences. Again, the variety of materials and different styles used for all these elements lends parts of the Domain to having quite a unique and eclectic built character.



5.0 Concepts

AUCKLAND DOMAIN MASTERPLAN



— Grafton Gully Cycleway
 — Existing footpaths

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 Scale: 1:6,500 @ A3

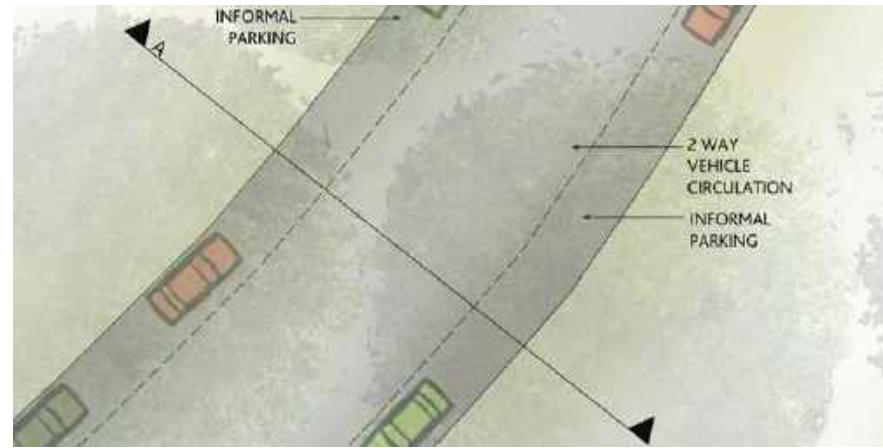
5.1 Improve pedestrian and cycling circulation

Improvements to be made to the pedestrian and cycle network

- Parnell Station paths
 1. Nicholls Lane connection (includes a pedestrian/cycle bridge over Stanley St/SH16)
 2. Watercare access road connection
 3. Lovers Lane connection
 4. Pedestrian access linking Parnell Station to Auckland Domain
- 2013 cycling improvements
 1. Domain Drive and Lower Domain Drive cycle lanes
- Routes to be closed to vehicles and to be made dedicated pedestrian and cycle paths, and civic spaces
 1. Lovers Lane (closed 2013 - make permanent closure)
 2. Grandstand Road between the grandstand and Domain Drive
 3. Kiosk Road between Domain Drive and The Crescent (except for bus access to the kiosk loop road)
 4. Cenotaph Road
 5. Museum Circuit
 6. Football Road (between the south end of car parks and Carlton Gore Road) and Little George Street
- Existing pedestrian/cycle routes for improvement
 1. Introduce a shared path on south side of The Crescent by taking out car parks and east-bound traffic
 2. Introduce a shared path on Kiosk Road between The Wintergardens and The Crescent
 3. Introduce a shared path on the east side of Football Road from The Crescent to south end of car parks
 4. Introduce a cycle lane along remainder of Domain Drive (towards Parnell Road)
 5. Introduce a shared path along the east side of Maunsell Road Extension by taking out car parking
 6. Introduce a shared path along Grandstand Road between the grandstand and Football Road
 7. Introduce a shared path along Carlton Gore Road between Park Road and George Street
- New paths
 1. Introduce a shared path along Stanley Street between Domain Drive and the Nicholls Lane bridge
 2. Introduce an off-road two-way cycle lane to connect between Stanley Street and Domain Drive
 3. Introduce paths to connect the Ho Chi Minh Trail to Domain Drive via the Bledisloe Grove
 4. Introduce new shared pedestrian/cycle paths leading towards the south entrance of the Museum
 5. Greenway connection on the east side of the railway that connects Parnell Station to Newmarket Park
- Barracks roads closed. Roads to be closed to enable more efficient car and bus parking, and open space uses in this area of the park
- ☀ Intersection improvement
 1. Introduce major intersection improvements, including raising the road level, to give pedestrian priority
 2. Improvements to the intersection of The Crescent and Kiosk Road to give pedestrian priority
 3. Improvements to the intersection of The Crescent and Football Road to give pedestrian priority
 4. Introduce major intersection improvements, including raising the road level, to give pedestrian priority
 5. Improve the intersection of Carlton Gore Road, cycleway, George Street, Grandstand Road and Football Road.
 6. Improve the intersection of the Lower Domain Drive and Stanley Street, taking into consideration the redevelopment of Auckland Tennis and access to the Kari Street commons.

5.1.1 The Crescent (Eastern end)

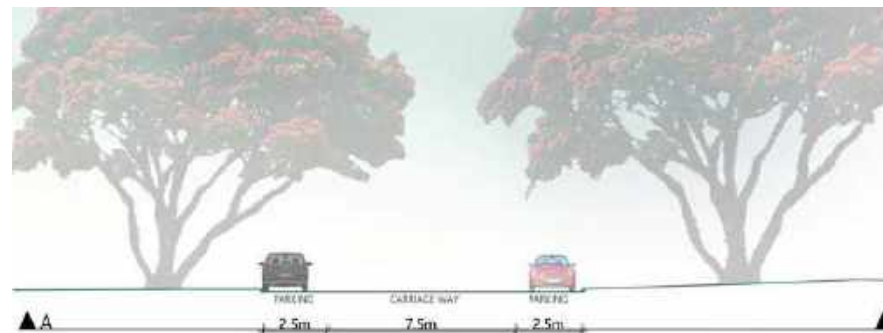
Existing condition - Typical section



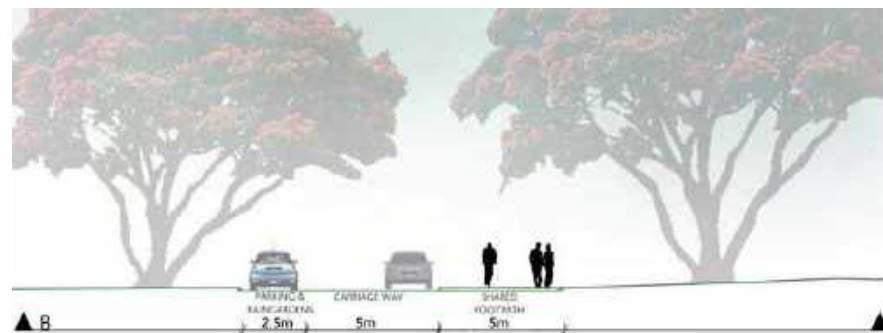
Proposed scenario - Typical section



Existing condition - Typical section



Proposed scenario - Typical section



Existing condition

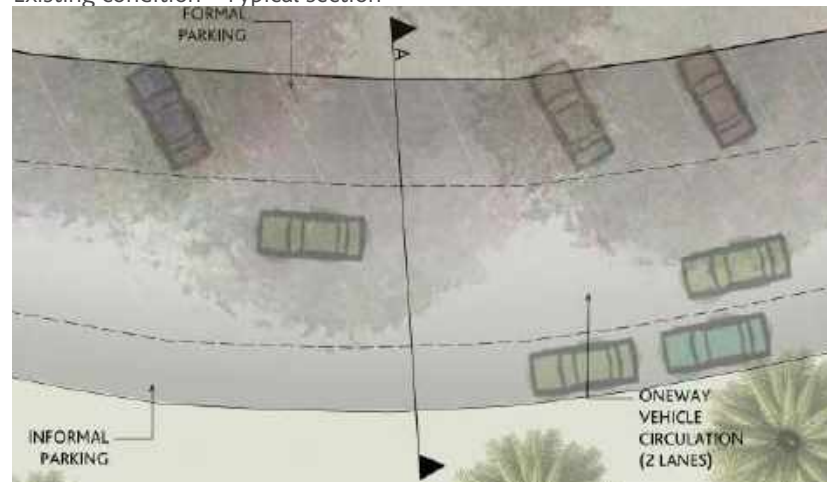


Proposed condition - Artist's impression

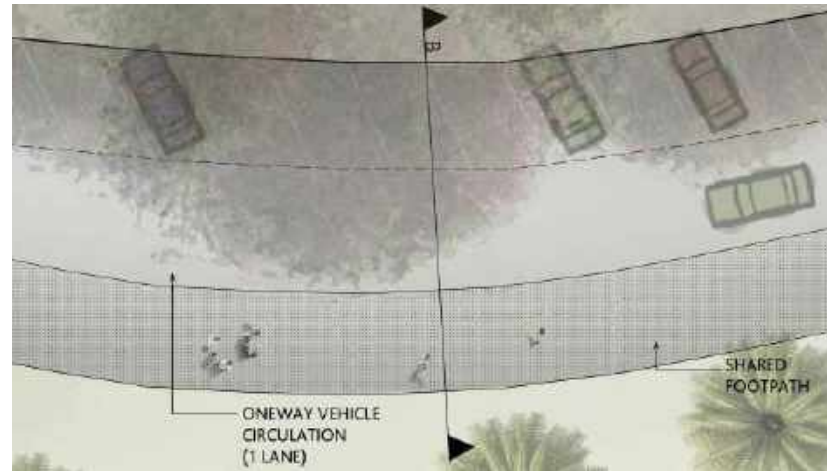


5.1.2 The Crescent (Western end)

Existing condition - Typical section



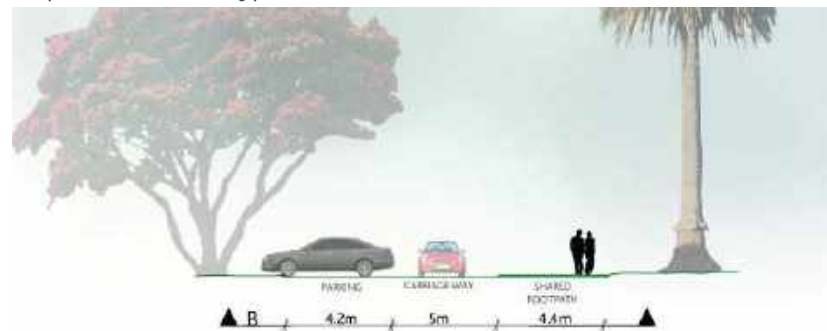
Proposed scenario - Typical section



Existing condition - Typical section



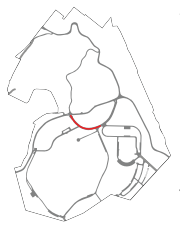
Proposed scenario - Typical section



Existing condition

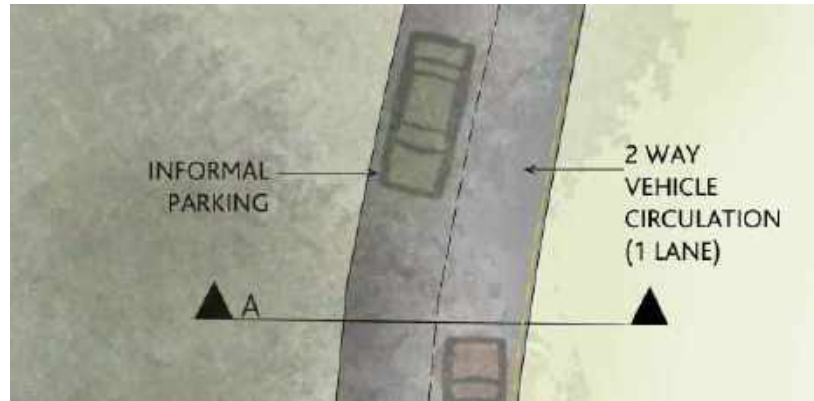


Proposed condition - Artist's impression

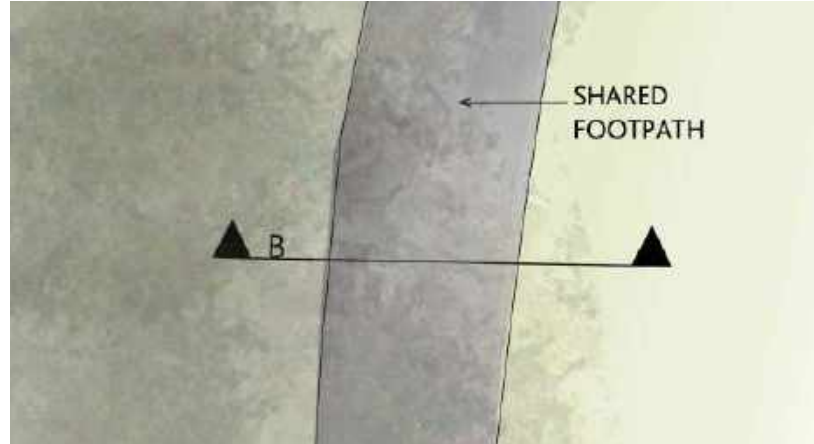


5.1.3 Grandstand Road (North)

Existing condition - Typical section



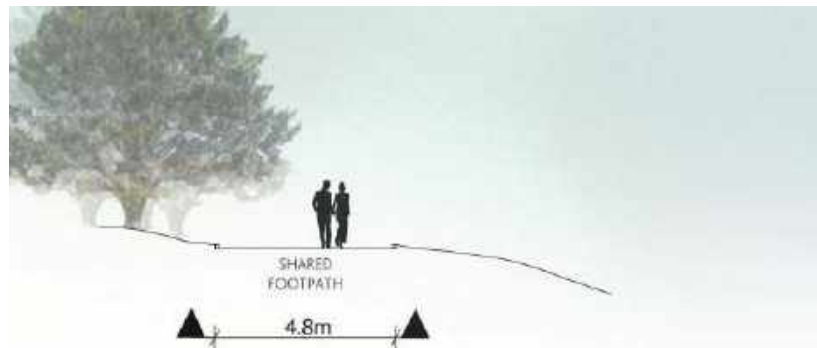
Proposed scenario - Typical section



Existing condition - Typical section



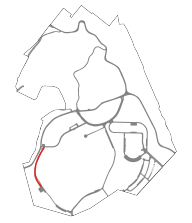
Proposed scenario - Typical section

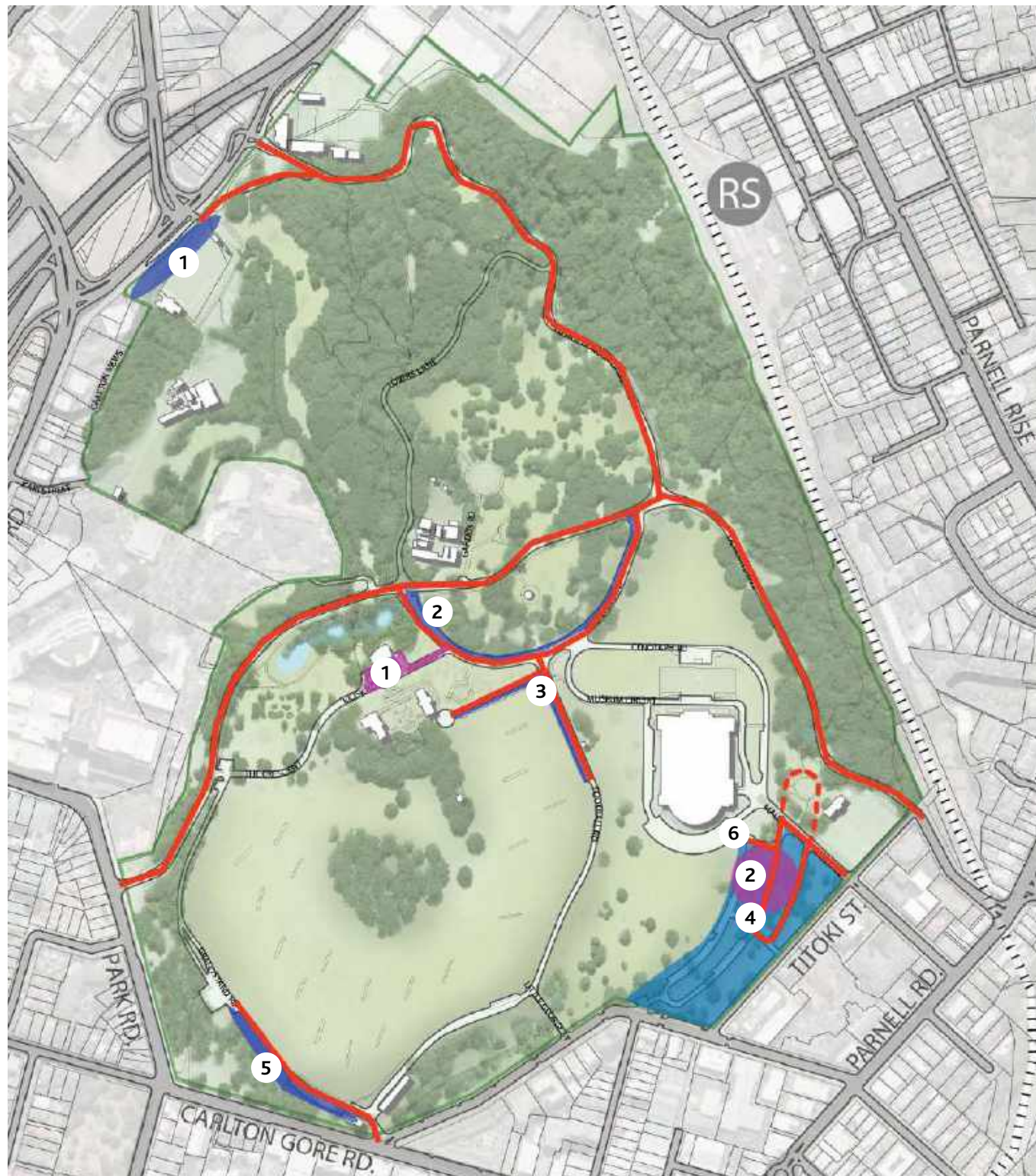


Existing condition



Proposed condition - Artist's impression





5.2 Vehicle circulation

- Vehicle access
- - - Indicative bus loop extension
- Bus access only (between Wintergardens and The Crescent)
- Car parking areas
 1. Stanley St
 2. The Crescent (north side only)
 3. Sports Fields (northern)
 4. Titoki St
 5. Sports fields (southern)
- Bus dropoff/pick up
 1. Wintergardens
 2. Auckland War Memorial Museum

Pedestrian bridge precedent examples:



Zapalla, Chile



Pt Resolution, Auckland, NZ



Sant Pere Sacarrera, Spain



Artist's impression of future Parnell Station connections to Auckland Domain



Artist's impression of future Parnell Station connections to Auckland Domain



Artist's impression of future Parnell Station connections to Auckland Domain



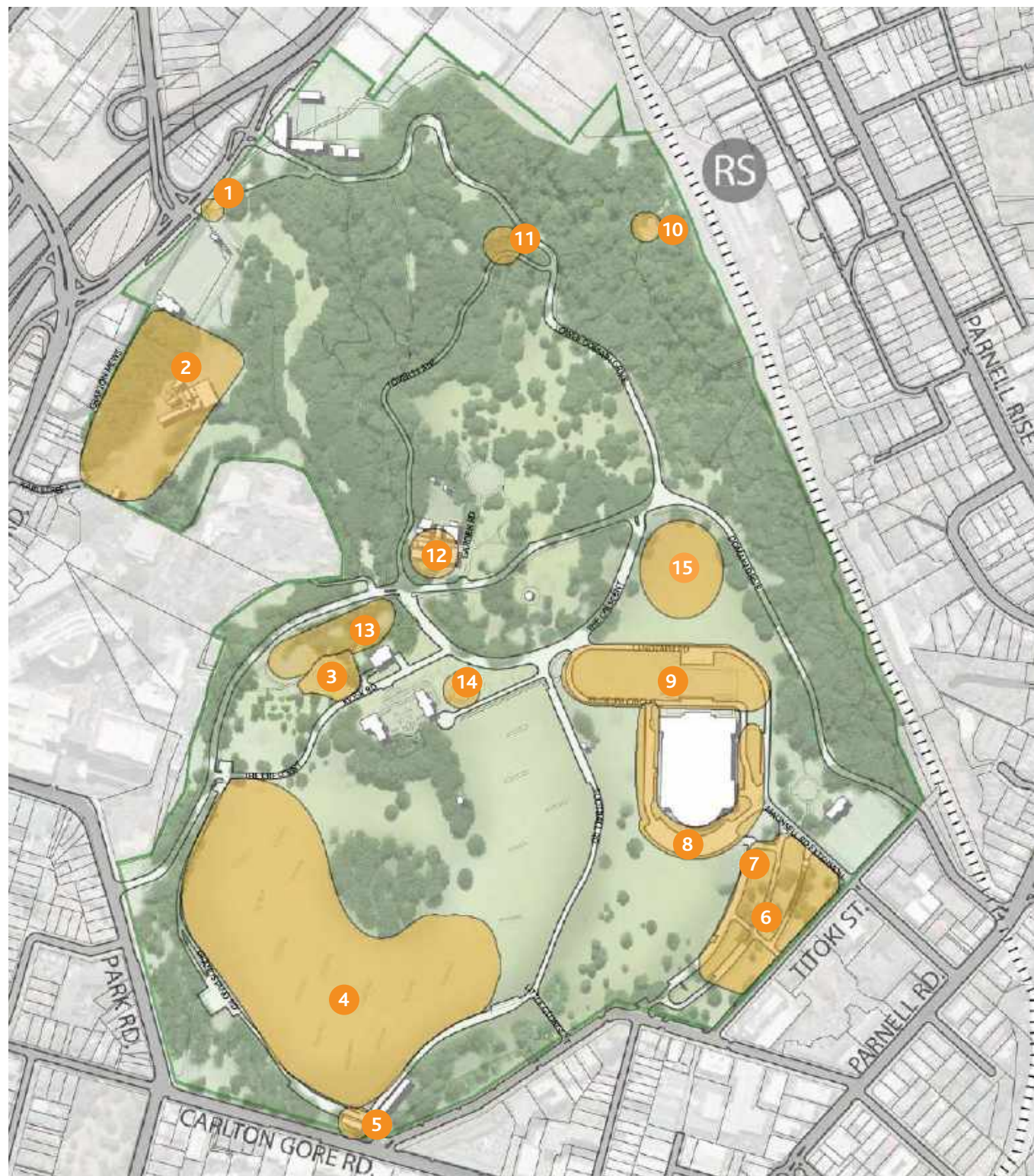
Precedent example of a tunnel cycleway, The Monsal Trail, Midlands, England



Precedent example of a shared path, Twin Streams, Auckland, NZ



Precedent example of a bus drop off, Balboa Park, San Diego, USA



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 Scale: 1:6,500 @ A3

5.3 Improve amenities

1. Stanley Street gateway feature
 A gateway feature that recognises and responds to the park's scale and value to the region which is appropriate to connect people to and from the city.
2. Future park activity expansion.
 Future open space demands to be considered in light of the growing population and recreational needs.
3. Natural playscape.
 The existing 'split' pohutukawa, duck pond and kiosk attract many children and their parents/caregivers. These activities can be built on by developing a natural playscape, in conjunction with the treatment of stormwater runoff from the future development of the sports fields.
4. Sports field development.
 Upgrade the lower sports fields to improve drainage and create a sand carpet base to provide for more sports activity (rugby league, rugby, soccer and cricket) and the development of a facility that can better handle large events. Provide lighting to the two sports fields nearest to the Auckland Hospital.
5. Utility building to be reused or removed, and the park entrance upgraded. A pedestrian connection to this entrance from the new University of Auckland site on Khyber Pass Road to be supported.
6. Purpose-built car and bus parking area.
7. Bus drop off/pick up area and turning circle to improve connection to Auckland War Memorial Museum.
8. Quality pedestrian civic spaces to be developed around the Auckland War Memorial Museum.
9. Vehicles to be prevented from passing in front of or around the Cenotaph via the closures of Cenotaph Road and the Museum Circuit in order to enhance the significance of the memorial.
10. Upgrade wood-chip yard as a quality open space 'breakout' area.
11. Remove car park and re-naturalise area.
12. Renew greenhouses in the service yard to ensure core functionality of supporting the Wintergardens is retained and enhanced if possible. Provide better public viewing opportunities and interpretation of the historic greenhouses.
13. Upgrade the paths around the duck ponds and take measures to improve the pond's water quality.
14. Upgrade the Fairy Pool and surrounds. Restore the water fountain.
15. WW100 Memorial.

5.3.1 Auckland War Memorial Museum - civic space proposal

Existing condition



Proposed Condition - Artist's impression





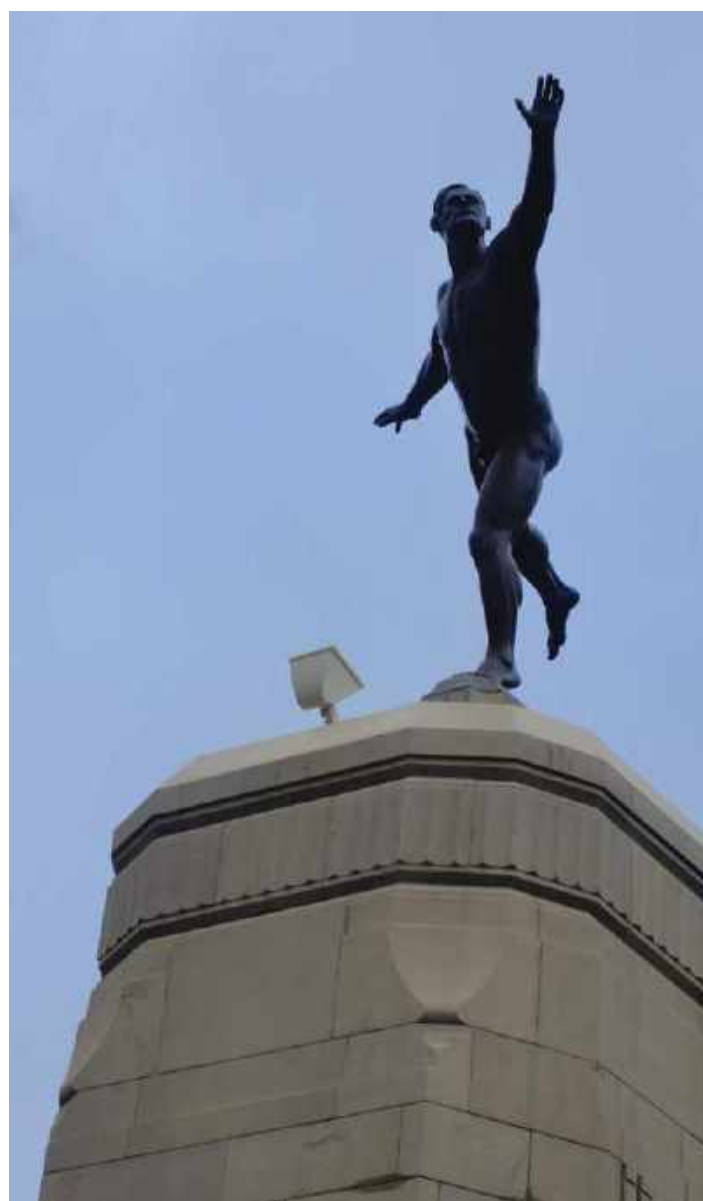
Natural playscape example - Artist's impression in Auckland Domain



Precedent example of stepping stones in a natural playscape



Precedent example of swale planting, Auckland Botanic Gardens, NZ



Precedent example of a gateway feature, Park Road entrance, Auckland Domain



Precedent example of sand carpeted sports fields, Glover Park, Auckland, NZ



Precedent example of quality civic space interfacing with an important, historic building that is open to the public. St Patrick's Square, Auckland.



Photo of the area in the Auckland Domain proposed as a peaceful sanctuary



5.4 View protection

- Object exclusion zone**
 These zones are created to remove all carparks and associated signage and to ensure that no permanent future objects or structures are to be installed in these areas with the possible exception of a centenary memorial to WW1 in the vicinity of the Museum. This will protect the significance of these sites.

District Plan: View Protection Controls

- War Memorial Museum Affected Areas

- Volcanic Cones Affected Areas

T1 Rangitoto Island Viewshaft

E9 Mt Eden Viewshaft



Scale: 1:6,500 @ A3



Object exclusion zone - Open lawn area north of the Auckland War Memorial Museum



Object exclusion zone - Pukekaroa hill



View to object exclusion zones of Pukekaroa hill and area west of the Auckland War Memorial Museum



Mt Eden viewshaft



Rangitoto viewshaft

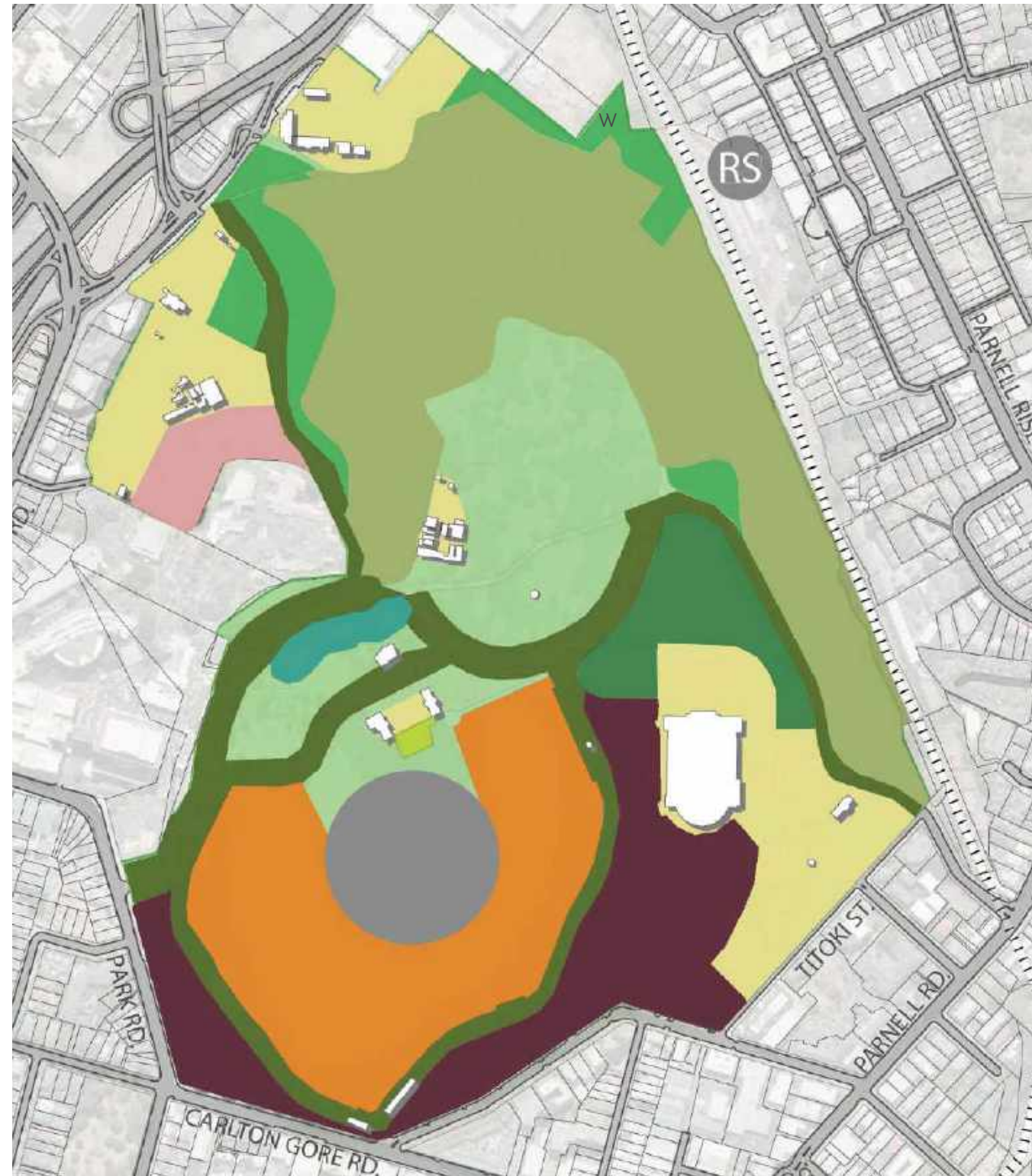
5.5 Vegetation management

The Auckland Domain has a variety of geographical features, landscapes, heritage buildings and cultural elements that contribute to its magnificent whole. The trees that grow there are arguably one of the park's greatest features. Auckland Domain Tree Plan provides a guiding document that identifies the principles and objectives by which all the trees in the Domain will be managed.

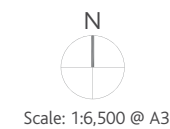
The park is comprised of a combination of native and exotic vegetation planted by early Maori, European settlers and foreign guests to the country. The tree plan aims to maintain an appropriate balance between the protection of the current collection and continued promotion of both native and exotic species.

Key objectives in the plan include development of:

- an arboretum at the heart of the Auckland Domain that is complemented and surrounded by large swathes of native bush.
- a unique and recognised arboretum that both directly and indirectly educates our community and highlights the value and importance of trees particularly in the urban environment.
- a planting strategy based on the historic and cultural context of the site (i.e. one that tells the stories of the people of Auckland), that maintains and enhances the diversity of the plants and that is built around character zones that have a strong focus on spatial design.
- an enhanced risk-tree management plan in order to ensure the tree stock, particularly those older and more compromised specimens, are managed safely.
- the visitor experience by increasing appreciation of the trees through storytelling, education, signage, maps, virtual tours and marketing.



- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ■ Sports fields | ■ Forest fringe (W - Wetland) | ■ Pukekaroa Tuff Ring |
| ■ No vegetation or vegetation | ■ Open lawn | ● Pukekaroa Hill |
| ■ Orchard trees/meadow/specimen trees | ■ Significant Ecological Area (SEA) | |
| ■ Arboretum and formal gardens | ■ Specimen tree corridors | |
| ■ Riparian planting | ■ Fernery | |



- Sports fields
This area is to be managed as sports fields. Field drainage is to be improved to increase the use of the fields and to improve the surface for events.
- No vegetation or vegetation subject to change through future development
These areas are either currently built up or are proposed for future development. It is encouraged that areas for future development incorporate native planting.
- Orchard trees/meadow/specimen trees
This area is proposed as a peaceful sanctuary and the vegetation is to support this proposal. Flowering meadow grasses, fruit trees and other specimen trees are encouraged to provide shade and visual amenity so that the area supports respite.
- Arboretum and formal gardens
These areas are to continue their existing park character determined by the open lawn and mix of native and exotic specimen trees. Succession planting of historic specimen trees is encouraged, as is bulb underplanting of trees to provide interest. Replacement of oaks (over time as they move into senescence) on the Pukekaroa cone and surrounding tuff ring with native species, where permitted and appropriate.
- Riparian planting
This area is to support primarily native, but also exotic riparian species, so as to provide a lush year-round border to the duckponds. Plant species are to be predominantly low-growing so that open views to the water are maintained.

■ Forest fringe (W - Wetland)

These areas are adjacent to the Significant Ecological Area (SEA). From an ecology perspective, their role is to increase the SEA values. These areas also currently or are proposed to support people movement. Accordingly, sightlines are encouraged to be maintained through planting canopy and low growing native species only. In the low lying area next to the rail line, native wetland species are encouraged.

■ Open lawn

Area to be maintained as open lawn to support its function as a space for events (e.g. ANZAC Dawn Service) as well as to maintain views to and from the Museum.

■ Significant Ecological Area (SEA)

To be managed in accordance with the Unitary Plan rules. Biodiversity encouraged.

■ Specimen tree corridors

Corridors of specimen trees (primarily pohutukawa) are encouraged to provide a legible framework, and shade, for the major movement networks through the park.

■ Fernery

To be maintained as a microcosm of native forest and support education initiatives.

■ Pukekaroa Tuff Ring

Review the suitability of planting on the rim with Mana Whenua and create a planting plan.

● Pukekaroa Hill

Create a long term planting plan with Mana Whenua including removal of the oaks (over time as they move into senescence).

5.6 WW100 memorial

On the centenary of World War One an opportunity exists to create a commemorative and contemplative feature or place on the northern slopes of Pukekawa in front of Auckland War Memorial Museum. The Auckland War Memorial Museum building, the Court of Honour, and the Cenotaph are collectively the direct memorial to individual battles, the combatants and the fallen, and this new feature will respect and enhance this fact. Since the original construction of the Auckland War Memorial Museum, suggestions have periodically been made that the axial approach to the Museum from the north should be enhanced or formalised. This project therefore seeks to honour that intent while also memorialising all in the community whose lives were affected by conflict.

The feature is to be an exception to the normal concept of war memorials and to express the more personal and emotive impacts of conflict and to World War One in particular with its very significant loss of life. It is to be conflict-generic to avoid setting a precedent for post-World War One conflicts to have equal representation in the vicinity.

Appendix

A2. CASE STUDIES

A2.1 Case study:

Panathenaic Way, Athens, Greece (6th century B.C. - 6th century A.D.)

Numerous roads led in and out of the Agora square in ancient Athens. By far the most important, however, was the broad street known as the Panathenaic Way, the principal thoroughfare of the city. It led from the main city gate, the Dipylon, up to the Acropolis, a distance of just over a kilometer, and served as the processional way for the great parade that was a highlight of the Panathenaic festival. Halfway along, it enters the Agora at its northwest corner and passes through the square on a diagonal, exiting at the southeast corner.

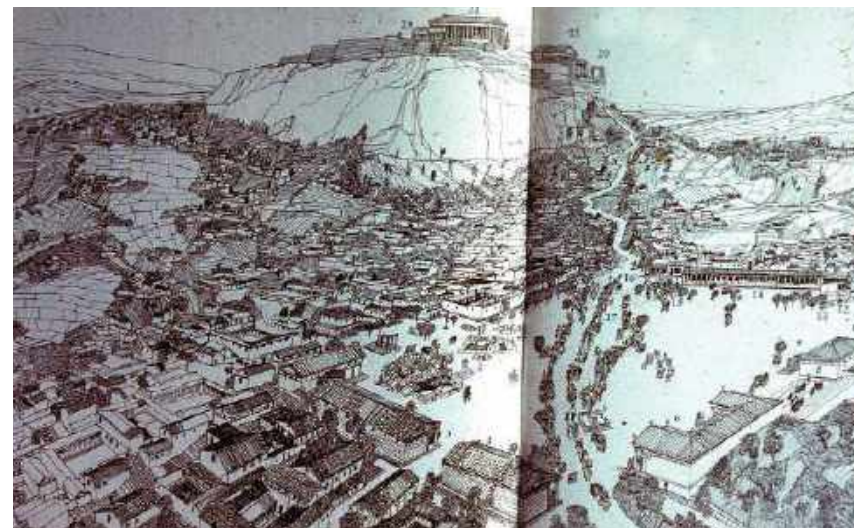
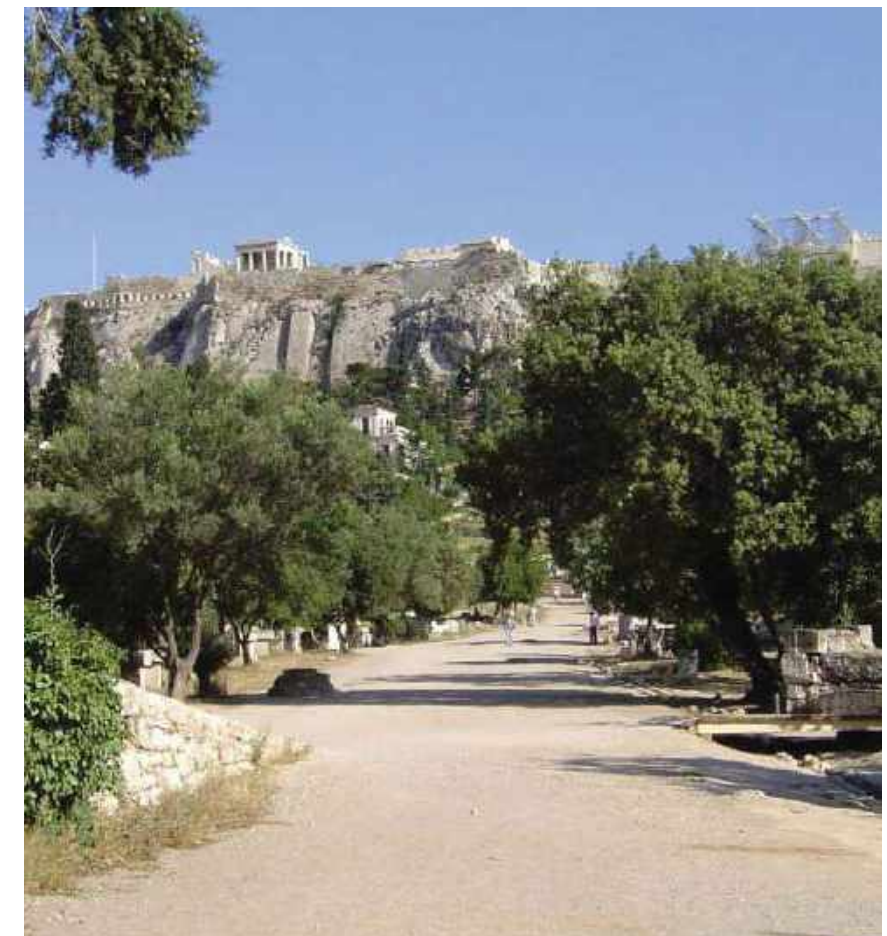
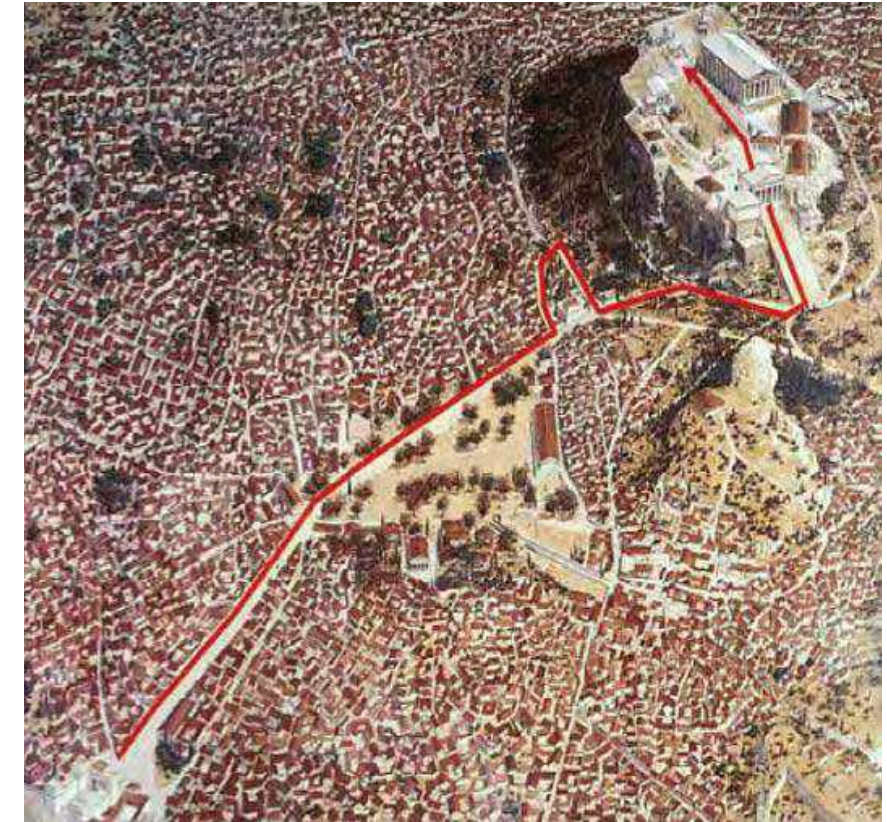
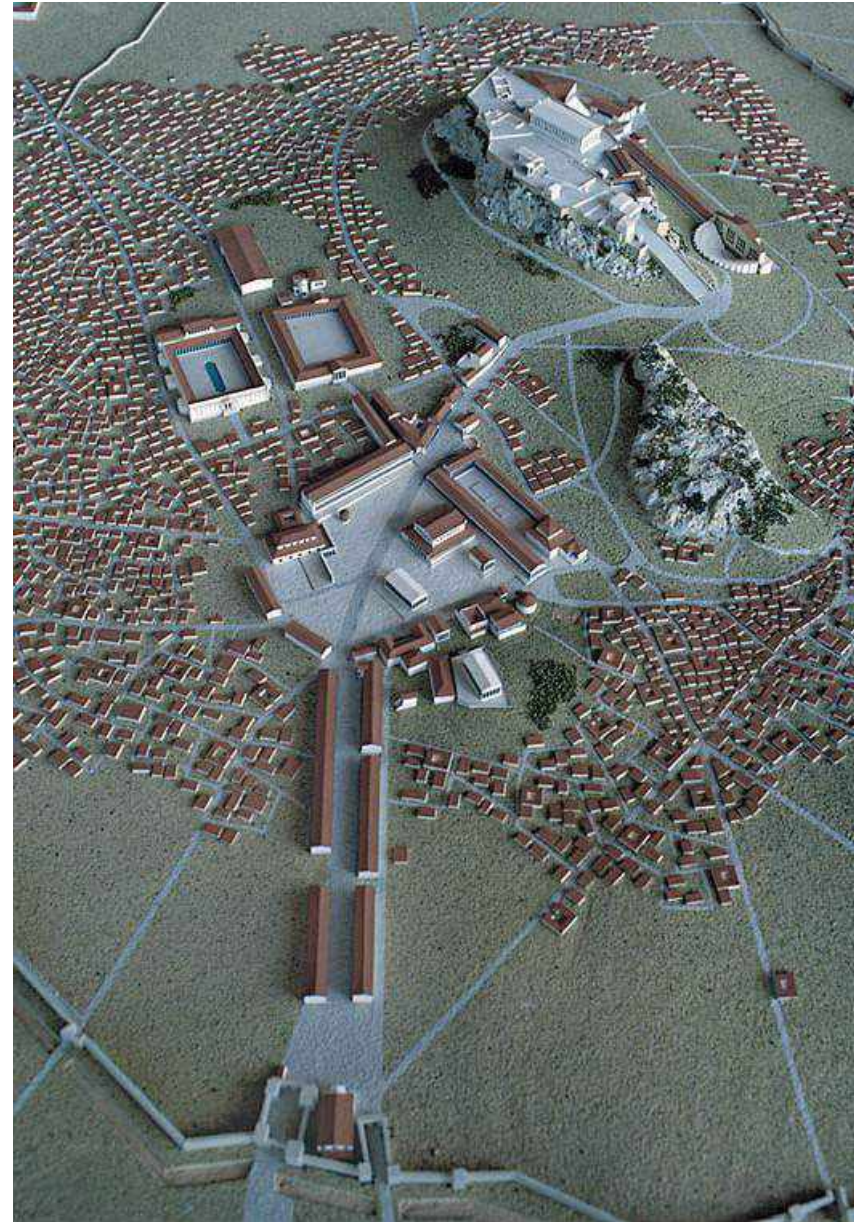
The street is unpaved except to the south, as it begins the steep ascent to the Acropolis, where it was paved with large stone slabs in the Roman period. Elsewhere it is made up of layers of packed gravel; at the north, some sixty-six superimposed layers were excavated, reflecting a thousand years of use of the thoroughfare, from the 6th century B.C. until the 6th century A.D. The street was used not only for the procession, but also for chariot races (the apobates) during the Panathenaic festival.

Parallels with this processional way and the Auckland Domain can be drawn and provide future guidance for the park's future development. The design of the Auckland War Memorial Museum is based on the Acropolis, being in the neo-classical style and being prominently sited on top of the hill overlooking the city and the wider landscape. The Acropolis, as with the Museum, is a monument of civilisation and culture, providing a destination for ceremony and events.

However, where the similarities end is through the means of transition from the city gates (or the Domain entrances) up to the Acropolis/Museum. Where the Panathenaic Way was, and still is, a wide, pedestrian friendly procession to the Acropolis, routes up to the Museum are usually dominated by cars and buses; the pedestrians are subservient to vehicles, diminishing the cultural experience.

While an obvious difference can be noted in that in this age we have motor vehicles as a means of transportation rather than horse drawn chariots, other, less obvious observations can also be made in what these differences say about our societies. For example, the connection to the Acropolis via the Panathenaic Way is pedestrian focussed and engaging. The importance of this connection to culture and civilisation is defined and an obviously important part of that society. Our connection to culture and civilisation is undefined, based on pragmatism rather than idealism, and vehicles are given priority over people.

Opportunities exist in the Auckland Domain to better connect ourselves and our visitors with our culture and civilisation through better connections with the Auckland War Memorial Museum. These opportunities exist though rationalising vehicle usage of roads through the Domain and replacing them with pedestrian places and routes. In particular, the roads leading up to and surrounding the Museum.



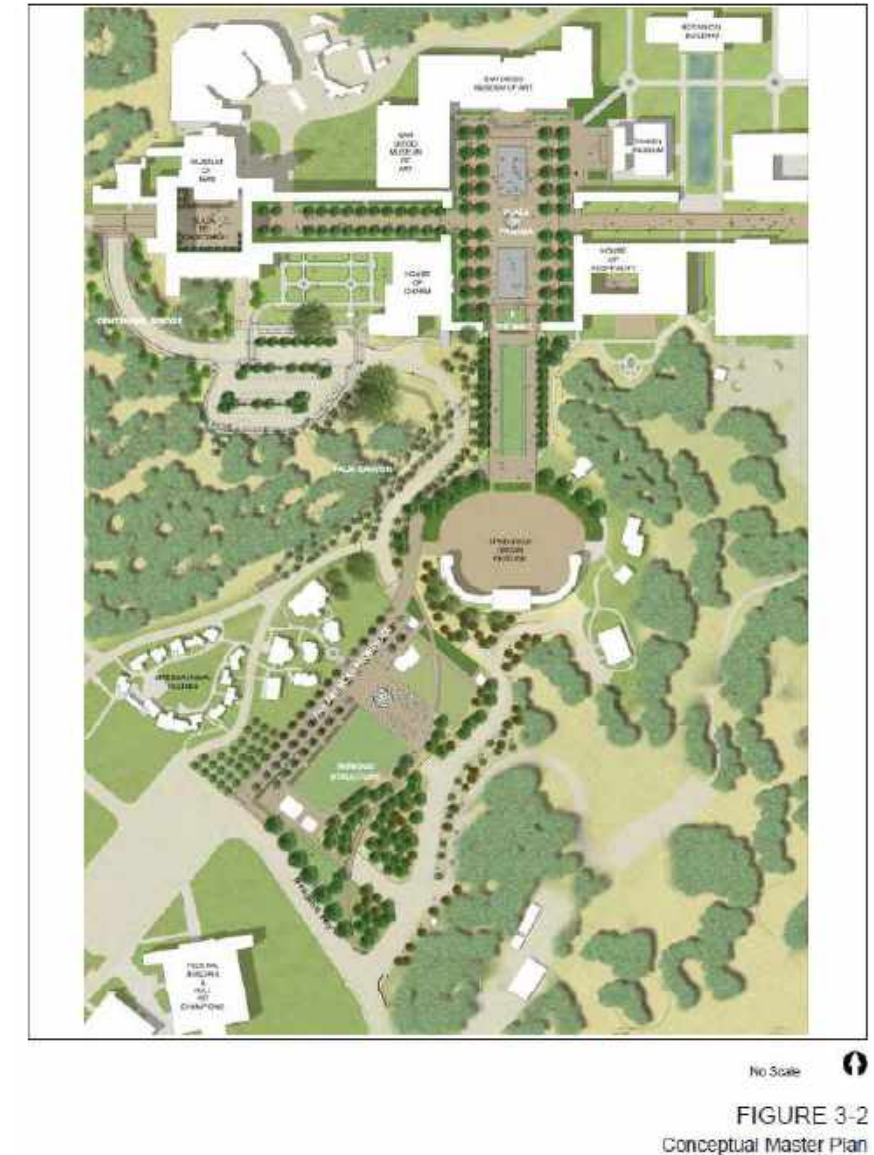
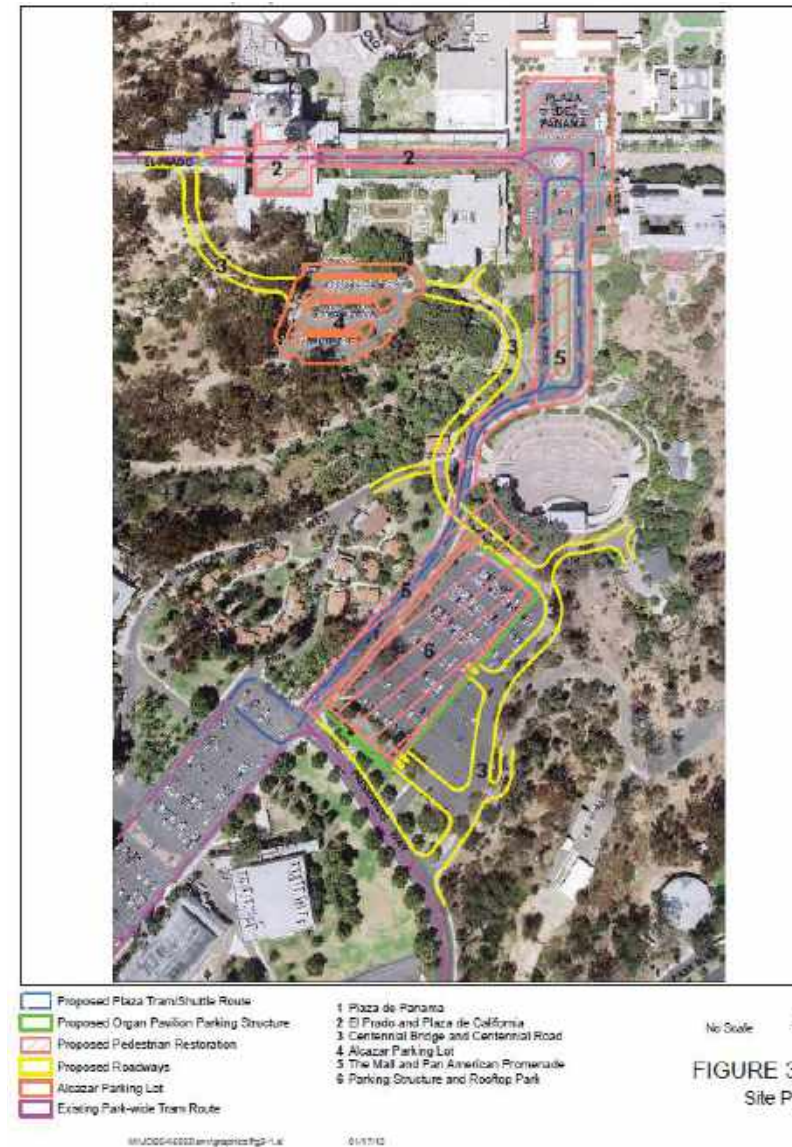
A2.2 Case study:

Balboa Park Plaza de Panama

The underlying purpose of the Balboa Park Plaza de Panama project is to restore pedestrian and park uses and alleviate pedestrian/vehicular conflicts (defined as vehicles and pedestrians crossing the same area at potentially the same time). The basic concept to achieve this purpose is to remove vehicular access and parking from the Plaza de Panama, El Prado, Plaza de California, the Mall, and Pan American Road East. This would allow these areas to be pedestrian only, as well as reclaim additional park area for visitor usage.

There are similarities between this project and the Auckland Domain Masterplan in the objectives of rationalising vehicle usage of the park in order to achieve improved pedestrian places, particularly next to cultural buildings, and to improve connectivity to these places and buildings. There are also similarities between the two plans in the methodologies to achieve these objectives. Both, for example, propose more efficient parking areas further removed from the cultural buildings to enable the space for improved public places to be realised. Both also seek to close roads to vehicles to become pedestrianised.

The implementation of the Balboa Park Plaza de Panama project begun with the first stage of removing vehicles from the Plaza de Panama and replacing with a quality pedestrian environment. The photos at the bottom right of the page are of the plaza before (left) and after (right) these works.



Appendix

A3. DESIGN GUIDANCE

A3.1 Furniture selection



Albert Park seat mold - for use in all areas except forest and Museum surrounds
Notes: natural timber finish slats, black powder coated steel or iron sides, MVS Studio has mold



Custom granite bench - for use in new civic spaces surrounding the Museum
Notes: to match seats around Cenotaph, add stainless steel skateboard lugs



St Louis bin in black with stainless steel dome lid - for use in all areas



Burns Ferrall drinking fountain stainless steel, black pedestal



SFNZ 101 bollard - use in all areas except forest and Museum surrounds
Notes: No. 4 head, black powder coated steel



Axon Security bollard - use in Museum surrounds
Notes: Dulux 51677 'graphite ripple' powder coat



700mm x 150mm x 150mm H4 pine bollard - use in forest areas
Notes: include chamfered top and notch groove



Windsor Heritage light use in all areas of park powder coated black



Custom light at Cenotaph For renewals only



Custom stainless steel handrail - use in Museum surrounds
To match existing



Custom timber palisade fence - use in forest areas
Notes: pou to be carved by selected iwi artist



Standard timber fence - use in forest areas



White picket fence on south side of sports fields
For renewals only

A3.2 Paving selection



Bluestone paving - for use in new civic spaces surrounding the Museum
Notes: materials and details to match existing paving north of Museum



Concrete pavers - for use on Cenotaph consecrated ground
To match existing - for renewals only



Concrete pavers - for use at Wintergardens
To match existing - for renewals only



Basalt kerbstones - for use wherever kerbs are required
Reuse existing stockpiles of kerbstones where possible



Basalt chip compacted aggregate tracks
Use in forest areas



Asphalt paths with timber edging
Use in forest areas where a high level of accessibility is required



Timber boardwalk
Use in forest areas over drainage flows, tree roots or flood plains



Timber boxed steps with basalt aggregate (timber handrail if required)
Use in forest areas to traverse steep gradients



McCallums red chip exposed aggregate concrete
Use for paths along roads and/or are not historic. Not for use in bush tracks or around Museum.



McCallums red chip sealed asphalt
Use for paths along roads or that are historic. Not for use in bush tracks or around Museum.



Asphalt
Use for roads. Remove line marking and speed bumps if vehicles removed.

A3.3 Planting guidance



Retain the existing balance of forest and open grass with specimen trees.



Continue to increase the biodiversity and ecological values of forest areas.



Maintain the 'arts and craft' historical gardening style around the Wintergardens building.



Maintain all year round display gardens in the hot and cool houses.



Maintain specimen trees. Retain fallen trees (that do not pose any safety risks or access issues) for ecological and play benefits. Succession plant heritage valued specimen trees.



Improve the nursery operation in the service yard in order to continue the park's plant displays with reduced impact on energy and resources.



Maintain a lush planting margin around the duck ponds. Monitor and improve the quality of water and provide educational signs.



Maintain the formal gardens in the Victorian garden style. Rationalise garden beds that have no heritage value.



Maintain the fernery as a micro-environment of Auckland's indigenous forest. Use as a native flora and fauna educational tool in association with the Museum.



Use planting to separate vehicles from pedestrians and as a stormwater device.

A3.4 Things to avoid



Avoid introducing new materials or fixtures that do not match those used in the rest of the park. Keep all elements consistent.



Avoid placing furniture so that it is not accessible to all. Site assets next to paths.



Avoid the excessive use of bollards. Consider alternative methods for restricting vehicles from pedestrian spaces.



Avoid placing objects that detract from significant views.



Avoid locating components that could have a negative sensory experience. Consider the experience of users in placing elements.



Avoid locating features in locations that impede pedestrian access.



Avoid creating new spaces that do not follow Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.



Avoid using low quality materials and construction.



Avoid hard engineering stormwater solutions. Implement low impact design (LID) otherwise known as water sensitive design.



Avoid memorial plaques and features that are not significant to the park, its history or to the majority of people of Auckland.



Avoid trip hazards through pedestrian routes. Raise boardwalks or elevate paths over tree roots to provide an even walking surface.



Avoid commercial and non-council branded signs.

Appendix

A4. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHY

3.2 Historic photography



1870 - Looking north from the Domain grounds near the hospital across the harbour to the North Shore, showing Parnell. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A322.



1900 - Showing the Auckland military display on the cricket ground in the Domain, held in aid of the Auckland Rough Riders fund, showing cannon being fired during a mock battle, and the pavilion (background). Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A5869'



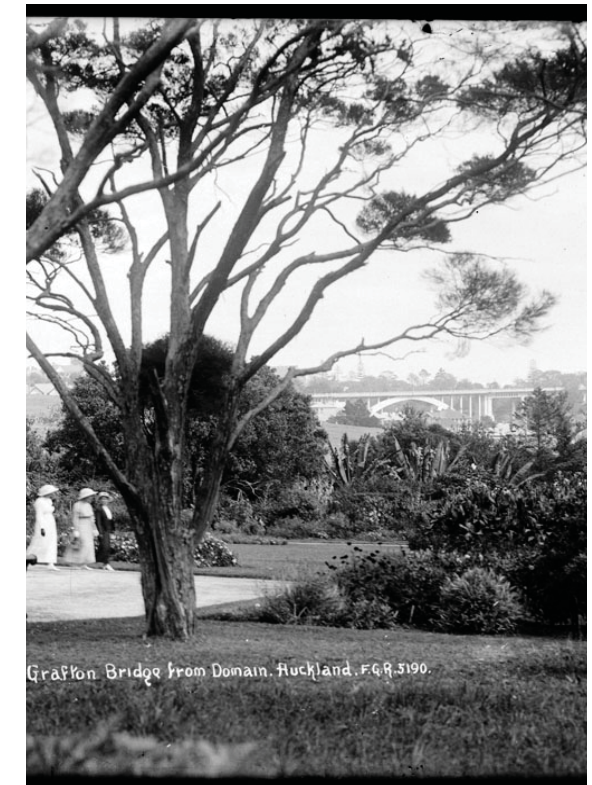
1910 - "The Drive - Outer Domain" Postcard 308. W. T. Wilson, Remuera, Auckland. John Adam Post card Collection.



1913 - The mounted special constables camp in the Auckland Domain prior to invasion of the wharves during the Great Strike. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 236-7463.



1913-1914 - A postcard inscribed 'Greetings from the Auckland Exhibition 1913 - 14'. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A12197.



1915 - View to Grafton Bridge from the formal gardens in the Auckland Domain. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 35-R2288.



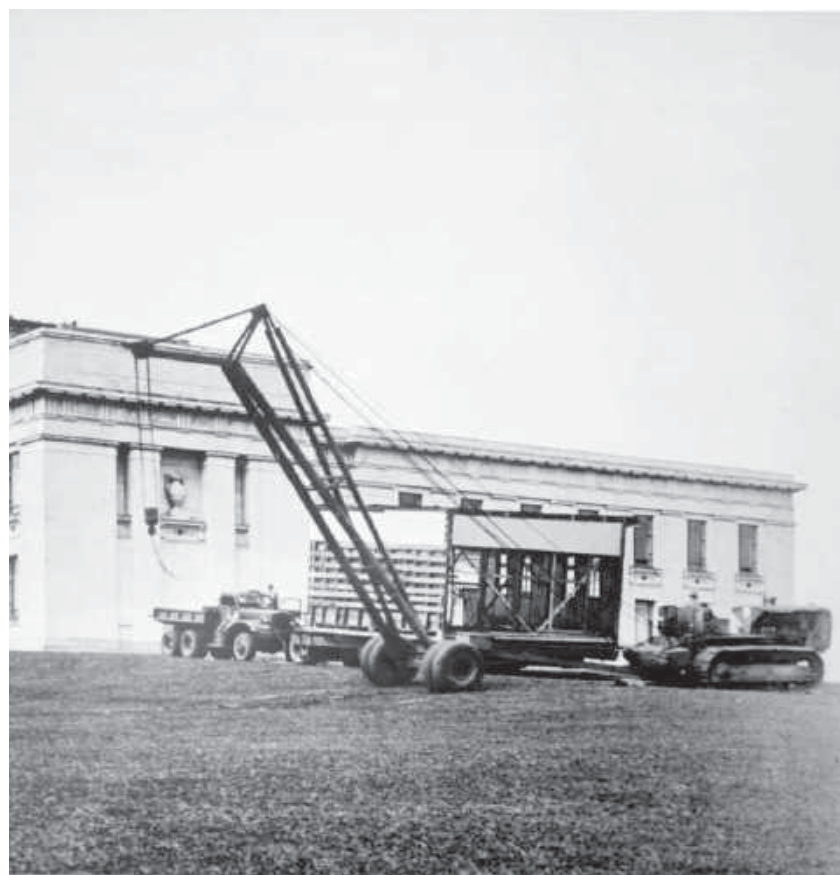
1919 - Showing the Band Rotunda in the Auckland Domain. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A7367.



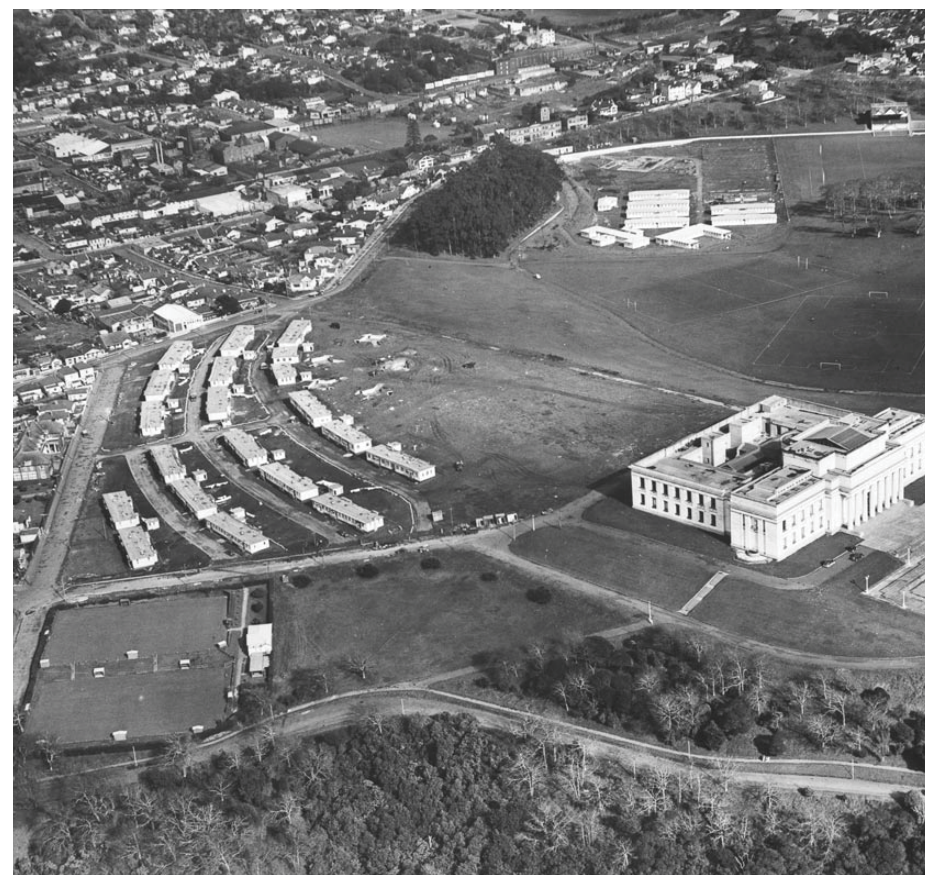
1930s - Robert Burns Statue in the Auckland Domain. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 35-R142



1931 Looking east across Auckland Domain from the roof of the Wallace Wards, Auckland Hospital, showing sheds (centre foreground) fence (left to right foreground) Wintergardens (left) Auckland War Memorial Museum (centre) and Parnell in background. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-7699.



1940s - showing the moving of United States Army huts from Camp Hale (which was sited on the lawn in the front of the Auckland War Memorial Museum). Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A16394.



1946. Showing an aerial view looking south across the Auckland Domain and Museum. At left is the Titoki Street Transit Camp. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A16382.



20 May 1927 - Showing the north and west faces of the Auckland War Memorial Museum under construction. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1-W862.



1940
Auckland Domain Aerial



1959
Auckland Domain Aerial



1996
Auckland Domain Aerial



2001
Auckland Domain Aerial



2006
Auckland Domain Aerial



2013
Auckland Domain Aerial